

Pollard
Elections

Colored Voters Can Help Tuesday Feb. 7th to Start Wheels of Industry In City

Norfolk Journal + Guide Virginia

2/4/22

Three Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars
Will Be Expended at Once By City In Improving
Harbor and Building Municipal Docks and
Facilities For Taking Care of Export and Im-
port Shipping.

On next Tuesday, February 7th, the people of Norfolk are to vote for or against a \$5,000,000 bond issue for the city to provide additional port terminal facilities.

There are many reasons why the voters of Norfolk should overwhelmingly approve the bond issue. If it is authorized it will provide the means needed to start the wheels of industry and commerce moving in Norfolk.

The bond issue on which the people of Norfolk will vote will be for \$5,000,000 but the preliminary plans prepared by the Port Commission call for the expenditure of \$3,800,000. The additional \$1,200,000 for which authority is asked will be available to provide additional facilities if the growth of business showed them to be required quickly.

Preliminary plans, as submitted to the Council by the Port Commission, provide for the following facilities; pier and sheds with 500,000 square feet of warehouse space, \$2,550,000; two open pier berths, \$350,000; grain elevator of 750,000 bushels capacity, \$650,000; berth serving grain elevator and open storage space, \$250,000; total \$3,800,000.

Nearly four million dollars spent immediately in the construction of port terminal facilities, such as piers, docks, warehouses, etc., will give employment to an army of men and provide a payroll that will put money in circulation in Norfolk to relieve the low ebb of general conditions here. It will solve the unemployment problem.

Only a few days ago the city papers carried a story about an able-bodied colored man with eight children, the youngest of which was a week old, who had not earned but eight dollars since January 1st. Such a situation could hardly exist again if the

voters of Norfolk approve the bond issue next Tuesday.

Norfolk has had to depend too largely upon government activities. It has been so well taken care of until recently by government activities that it has not gone to the trouble like other cities, to provide industrial and commercial facilities that would at all times take care of its people.

A city cannot thrive unless it has large payrolls. It cannot have large payrolls unless there are big factories, big railroad and shipping terminals and shops, big grain elevators and other industries to employ men and women.

The port improvements that will be made if the bond issue is approved next Tuesday will not only provide employment for an army of men in their construction, but will open up this port to the great ocean steamship lines, giving permanent employment to thousands of longshoremen and cargo handlers, railroad workers and skilled and unskilled labor of all kinds, as well as bring to the city numerous manufacturing plants seeking ample rail and water shipping facilities for their products. These will also give permanent employment to those who are here and bring others to increase our population and add to our prosperity.

The adoption of this bond issue is of vital concern to every citizen of Norfolk, and especially to the colored citizens, because in the final analysis the colored population furnishes the bulk of the labor that will be needed for the work that will be created.

Every qualified colored voter, therefore, should regard it as a duty to his city, to himself and his family to go to the polls next Tuesday, February 7th, and cast his vote FOR THE BOND ISSUE. Victory for the bond issue will mean more employment, more business activity, more money and more prosperity in Norfolk. Defeat of the bond issue will mean continued unemployment and more hard times.

Show your civic pride as well as your self-interest and VOTE FOR THE BOND ISSUE.

"Lily Blacks in Favor of Henry Ford For President

Topeka Plaindealer 8-14-32
Want a Man Who is Not Connected With Party
Rule and Who is Fair to the Negro.

Newport News, Va., August 5.— "Lily Blacks" in Virginia, the Negro wing of the G. O. P., will be asked to support Henry Ford for the presidency of the United States in a rule and Ford may be the man. resolution to be submitted at the "J. R. Pollard, chairman of our meeting of district leaders to be party, is for him," said the local lawyer held here August 6th at Bay Shore. "Resolutions will be submitted J. Thomas Newsome, local Negro by Pollard at the meeting favoring

Mr. Ford. I have his letter here. There are 30,000 of us in the state and we'll stand together for somebody just as we stand together today in opposition to the present regime."

The local lawyer emphasized the fact that the Negroes are not disgruntled with the present G. O. P. regime because of any economical distress. However, he said, they are disturbed because of the treatment the "Lily Blacks" have received at the white population's hands.

"As a matter of fact," he declared, "you would be surprised to know of the many Negroes who contemplate joining the democratic column because of that treatment. We resent the action of the Lily republicans in shutting the doors of their convention halls against us. That's why we oppose the Lily White; that's why we are against the present administration; that's why we are going to come out for some republican for president not now connected with party rule."

"I know very well why Pollard and hundreds of others—I am not committing myself—are for Mr. Ford. They saw how he could take an automobile, by standardizing it, put it within reach of everybody. They believe he can do the same thing with other desirable things in life. They see in him another Abraham Lincoln; sympathetic, kind just, efficient, dependable. They believe that he will be fair to the Negro republicans as well as to the white republican."

On August 16 the "Lily Blacks" will hold their meeting at Bay Shore, near Hampton Roads.

"Then we will do missionary work in the other states; we will sweep out from Old Dominion pleading with voters of our race in every state, north and south, east and west, to support the candidate carrying the O. K. of Virginia's Lily Blacks. And I believe they will help put him over."

An Apology and Change of Front

Houston Tex. Post

5/6/23
For the first time in our journalistic career, The Informer is making a public apology for an editorial utterance and change of front on the proposed \$1,550,000 bond issues, which will be voted on by the citizens of Houston Saturday, May 6.

Because of certain representations and promises (which have not been kept) The Informer endorsed three of the proposed bond issues in last week's issue and an explanation and apology are due our people.

The editor of The Informer was chairman both of a mass meeting and representative committee to confer with the mayor and city commissioners regarding certain civic improvements in colored residential districts out of the proposed issues, notably the street paving, storm and sanitary propositions.

At this original conference the mayor and very much absent, and the colored voters present commissioners promised, orally, the colored ent showed their disapproval and lack of confidence in the present administration by refusing to support the impending bond propositions.

for gravel streets, especially those around colored schools and leading to colored cemeteries, would get paving consideration.

Some weeks later there appeared a list of the streets to be paved, but Dowling was not in the number.

On Wednesday, April 26, the editor talked with Mayor Holcombe, at which time the mayor stated to him that Dowling Street would be paved from Preston to Elgin, drainage difficulties preventing an extension of the paving to Holman; that storm and sanitary sewers would also be installed the same distance and that fully two and one-half miles of streets would be graveled, especially those streets around colored schools, the money to come out of the general revenue or graveling fund.

Of course, all these improvements depended upon the passage of the particular bond issues covering these items.

The mayor authorized the editor of The Informer to make publication accordingly and further promised to mail the editor (chairman of

the committee) a copy of the proposed improvements in colored districts in time for a mass meeting scheduled for last Monday night at the library.

The mayor also faithfully promised to attend said mass meeting and address the colored voters; permitting same to be announced in the newspaper.

NEITHER THE CHAIRMAN NOR ANY OTHER MEMBER OF THE COLORED COMMITTEE HAS RECEIVED ANYTHING DEFINITE, CONCRETE AND TANGIBLE FROM THE CITY FATHERS AND THE PROMISED COPY OF CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENTS HAS NOT YET REACHED THE CHAIRMAN. PERHAPS IT WAS LOST IN THE MAILS.

As for attending and addressing the colored mass meeting Monday night, the Mayor was

very much absent, and the colored voters present committee that Dowling Street would be paved from Preston to Holman, and that the request for gravel streets, especially those around colored schools and leading to colored cemeteries, would get paving consideration.

It seems to be a weakness of the present administration to promise one thing today and change front tomorrow; for it is currently reported that the mayor told a white acquaintance —who, planning to purchase a piece of property on Dowling, asked the city's head if that street would be paved—that it was not a possible chance to pave Dowling.

The residents and property owners on Dowling Street are dubious and skeptical and are showing very little interest towards supporting any of the bond issues.

Since we have failed to get what we asked for—definite assurances and detailed stipulation of contemplated improvements in our residential sections—The Informer apologizes for its position last week and must consequently and necessarily oppose all the proposed bond issues.

WE ASKED FOR A LOAF OF BREAD AND DID NOT EVEN GET A STONE.

ARE WE OBLIGATED OR DUTY BOUND TO SUPPORT AND VOTE FOR THE BOND

ISSUES UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS?

WOULD WE BE USING GOOD SENSE, COMMON JUDGMENT AND SHOWING ANY DEGREE OF MANHOOD TO BLINDLY SUPPORT AND VOTE FOR THESE BOND ISSUES LIKE WE HAVE DONE IN THE PAST AND WITH THE SAME NEGIGIBLE RESULTS?

IF MEN CAN NOT BE TRUSTED AND RELIED UPON TO EXECUTE MINOR PROMISES, WHAT WILL THEY DO REGARDING MAJOR PROMISES AND PLEDGES?

Some argue that we have not sufficient voting strength to defeat the bond issues.

That contention may be true, but even when a stronger man is holding down a weakling, the latter, in some manner, can show his oppressor that he does not relish his fare.

The same situation can exist in civic affairs: we can show by our adverse vote that we are tired of voting blindly and being led like so many sheep to the slaughter.

These may be personal reasons, may appear as narrow and prejudicial, but it is The Informer's final position on the bond issues.

SOME OF OUR PEOPLE CONTEND THAT WE NEED PROTECTION FROM THE POLICE MORE THAN WE NEED PAVED AND GRAVELED STREET SAND THERE IS MUCH SOUND LOGIC IN THEIR REASONING.

Even in maltreatment and abuse of our best colored citizens at the local police station, the mayor and his official family never do anything except "investigate" and "make promises."

The Informer refuses to be entranced and enmeshed by such political clap-trap and bungling, and urges the free-thinking, untrammeling colored voters, both men and women, to go to the polls Saturday, May 6, and VOTE AGAINST ALL THE BOND IS-

SUES.

To do this you simply draw a line through the line "For" and leave the line "AGAINST" untouched.

Every colored man and woman who paid his or her poll tax can vote in Saturday's election.

We have been crucified too much on the cross of empty and meaningless promises.

Let's be men and women once and show that we are thinking for ourselves these days and times.

Vote against all the bond issues Saturday,

May 6 1920. A Faith Superb.

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn. 8-10-22

At a meeting of Texas Republicans in Fort Worth, Chairman R. B. Craeger voiced a faith most equal to that of the great apostle, St. Paul. He predicted that the Republican party would gain control of the Texas government within a few years.

Some might term Mr. Craeger an optimist, but he is not. An optimist is one who holds the doctrine of optimism, and optimism is the doctrine that everything in the present state of existence is for the best. Mr. Craeger desires a political change.

In the presidential race of 1920 Texas gave Mr. Harding 315,640 votes. Gov. Cox, his Democratic opponent, received 289,688.

So there is just a small difference of about 175,000 votes in favor of the Democrats. Of course, if Mr. Craeger could switch something like 90,000 of these votes from the Democratic into the Republican fold, he would secure for the G. O. P. candidate the 20 votes the Lone Star State has in the electoral college.

That is the only obstacle in the way. But the Texans are "pretty much set in their ways." Turning the state over to the Republicans would be as difficult as changing the name of Arkansas or carrying Pennsylvania for the Democrats. If we ever witness such phenomena, we may expect them simultaneously.

However, it is refreshing in these materialistic times to learn of such abiding faith as that which reposeth in the bosom of Mr. Craeger.

Alleging that D. J. Frazier, state food inspector, is not a chemist, a Knoxville meat dealer has secured a court order restraining the inspector from exercising the duties of his office. We know nothing of the merits of this particular case, but can tell the world that it doesn't always require a chemist to pass on spoiled meat or ancient eggs.

When the Republicans legalize the hold-up through their protective tariff bill, maybe the bandit will be compelled to seek honest work.

BLACK AND TAN WITHOUT TICKET

Dallas Express

(We herewith reprint an article appearing in Dallas Morning News Sunday morning.)

Texas. In 1924 we shall go into the Republican conventions and send a delegation to the national Republican convention who will co-operate with those who shall seek to rescue our party and drive from power those who now prostitute its principles.

Yours faithfully,
"HARRY BECK,
"State Chairman."

Denouncing the Harding-Craeger-Scobey coalition now dominating the rank and file of Republican electors in Texas and has no regard for the principles of the Republican party," Harry Beck, State chairman of the Black and Tan Republican party, announced in a statement issued to the Republicans of Texas Saturday that his party will not place a ticket in the field this year and advises the members to vote for such candidates as appeal to them as being the true representatives of the best government in Texas."

Mr. Beck's statement, in part, follows:

"We are taking the liberty to call your attention to the chaotic political, as well as the industrial conditions which confront the people of both State and Nation.

"I am a republican and believe in government by all of the people. The policies of the National administration, which functions under the administration of Mr. Harding, 'do nothing,' are so vacillating, inconsistent and un-Republican in Republican principles, doctrines and traditions until no Republican can find it in his heart to indorse as a Republican the policies of Mr. Harding, either foreign, State or National. In Texas Mr. Harding has made a wretched failure, blunder after blunder in his attempt to ignore real Republicans or Democrats and to aid and set over the people in the administration of their

affairs a little bunch of mugwumps and 'lily-white Republicans' sailing under the name of Republicans. This chaotic condition in both State and Nation will therefore compel real Republicans in Texas to stand still and disfranchise themselves until 1924, when we can place as leaders of the Republican party in the Nation a man like Senator Reveridge of Indiana or Henry Ford of Michigan, who will draw the Republican principles to fit in with the principles and history of our grand old party.

Colonel Paul Fricke of Washington county waged a bitter fight against adoption of the recommendation of the committee on credentials recognizing C. S. Williamson, negro, as Washington county chairman. He lost his fight, however, but his delegation was seated.

The intellectual treat of the session

was furnished in a three-minute speech by Mrs. J. C. Griswold of San Antonio, State organizer of the women's division. Mrs. Griswold scored Governor Neff.

The Ku Klux Klan was roundly criticised by a number of speakers during the day, including R. B. Creager of Brownsville, State chairman. It is confidently expected that the platform to be adopted by the convention will contain a plank denouncing this organization.

"Progressive government, law and order and the rights of men to labor and enjoy the fruits of their labor are being weighed in Texas. It, therefore, becomes good Republicans who love their State to cast their votes with the forces in Texas that are standing for law and order, the enforcement of the eighteenth and nineteenth amendments and the fight for all men to work without molestation. To these ends the organization that I have the honor to represent, the Black and Tan Republican party, will not place a ticket in the field this year and may vote for such candidates as appeal to them as being the true representatives of the best government in

Elections COLORED CITIZENS, DO YOUR DUTY!

The colored citizens of Texas, both men and women, and particularly those of Houston and Harris County, are expected to do their duty in the payment of their poll tax before midnight, January 31, 1922, in order to be eligible to vote in the various elections that shall be held during the year. *1/7/22*

Ordinarily, since there is no national election to be held this year, 1922 will possibly be considered by some as an off year and little attention will be paid by many to performing this very important duty.

But this promises to be a great year from many angles and unless our people possess a poll tax receipt or exemption certificate, secured before this month expires, they can cast no ballot in any election that confronts the electorate during this year.

From present indications several important issues will be voted on in Houston and Harris County during the year, and since our people will be forced to bear their part of the burden in increased taxes, if certain proposed bond issues are voted upon and carried, it behooves every colored man and woman in this community to qualify as a voter by paying the \$1.50 poll tax.

Besides local issues a congressional election will be held in the autumn, while a county election will also be on the 1922 political calendar.

There will also be precinct, county, congressional and state conventions held this year, and only qualified voters can participate in these political meetings.

Most assuredly our people can read the signs of the time and those who can not read them nor interpret them, should be informed by those situated in a position to impart such information.

Our people are noted for complaining and wishing, but we are generally short on performance.

Too often we want our rights and privileges conveyed to us on a golden tray or silver platter and when they do not come in that manner we (so many of us) are unwilling to pay the price.

It is too late to holler after the train has departed, so the thoughtful person makes it a point to be ready when the train arrives—ready with ticket in hand and baggage checked.

If we are to secure some of the things for which we contend and witness the abolition of some of the evils of which we rightly complain, we must purchase our ticket and check our baggage before the train's advent and departure.

Out of a reputed population of 42,000 colored people, surely 10,000 of that number ought to qualify as voters and be ready for any and all elections in which we are eligible to participate, and then vote for the best interests of the race and community.

Evils and defects in a democratic republic are remedied and rectified by the ballot and not by talk, hot air and singing the "blues."

Locally, let's change that old expression that a colored man's

hind sight is better than his foresight, by getting ready with a poll tax receipt or exemption certificate for the political battles and issues of 1922.

Aside from the fact that the payment of the poll tax qualifies the holder to vote, a greater portion of the \$1.50 goes for the free education of the youths of the state, and that alone should make it appeal to every citizen interested in the future development and training of the youths of their race.

From this angle it is difficult to forecast in what direction the political wind will blow during 1922, and in order to be on the safe side, let every colored man and woman in the city and county qualify to exercise the elective franchise rights.

Every colored pastor in the city should make it a part of his religious duty to urge his members and parishioners to pay their poll tax; while arrangements similar to those made during the last two years should be affected at once to provide for colored citizens paying the poll tax at a colored booth to a colored deputy.

But let us not wait on this, but go to the county court house and pay our poll tax or get an exemption certificate.

PAY YOUR POLL TAX RIGHT NOW!

Public Meeting at Library Monday Night, May 1, 8:15; City's Head Will Speak

Houston Tex. Informer

Colored Citizens of Houston:

4/29/22
In pursuance with the promise made at the mass meeting of colored citizens held at Carnegie Library Tuesday night, April 11, 1922, the final public meeting before the bond election of Saturday, May 6, will be held at the library MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 1, 8:15 O'CLOCK.

The city council has made definite promises and assurances regarding improvements in colored residential districts, including the paving of Dowling Street from Preston to Elgin; the laying of storm and sanitary sewers the same distance; the graveling of 2½ miles of streets in colored districts, especially those around colored schools.

Mayor Oscar F. Holcombe has kindly consented to attend the Monday night meeting and will address the colored voters on said occasion.

At this meeting the colored voters will decide definitely what position they will take on the impending bond issue.

Let every colored property owner and tax payer be present and on time. Meeting will begin at 8:15 p. m. promptly. Please come out in full force.

(Signed) C. F. RICHARDSON, Chairman;
R. D. HARDEWAY, Secretary.

Now Is Our Time To Act! Colored Tax Payers Select

Committee to Confer With Houston's City Officials

The Informer called attention last week, editorially, to the proposed \$1,550,000 bond issue, which has been revised by the city council and authorized submitted to the voters of Houston on Saturday, May 6, 1922.

THE PROPOSED ISSUES, AS REVISED, ARE \$500,000 FOR STREET PAVING, \$250,000 FOR STORM SEWERS, \$250,000 FOR SANITARY SEWERS, \$250,000 FOR VICKS PARK BRIDGE, \$200,000 FOR LIBRARY AND \$100,000 FOR A CITY-COUNTY HOSPITAL. 4/8/22

On the same day and at the same time the voters will be given an opportunity to decide whether they desire to increase the special city school tax from 50c to 75c on the \$100.

Since the city council has decided definitely (with two commissioners dissenting, the mayor casting the deciding votes), to submit these bond issues to the citizens for their approval or disapproval, the colored citizens and tax payers should make some concerted action now and find out what improvements will be made in our residential districts, provided the issues are successful at the polls.

A MASS MEETING OF THE COLORED CITIZENS AND TAX PAYERS OF HOUSTON IS HEREWITH CALLED AT THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY FOR TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 11, AT 8:00 O'CLOCK.

At this public meeting the colored citizens will be given a chance to discuss the issues and decide upon the best course to pursue in the impending bond election.

This meeting is called in response to the suggestion appearing in last week's issue of The Informer and it is hoped that a full attendance of representative citizens and tax payers will be recorded.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR THE COLORED CITIZENS OF HOUSTON TO ACT AND IT IS UP TO US TO GET TOGETHER ONCE IN THIS CITY AND ALL WORK UNSELFISHLY FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF OUR GROUP AND CITY.

The Tuesday night meeting at the library is for all the people, both men and women, and no colored citizen interested or concerned the least in the race's welfare and well-being in Houston should fail to attend this public meeting.

REMEMBER THE PLACE, DATE AND HOUR: CARNEGIE LIBRARY, TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 11, 8:00 O'CLOCK. "LET'S GO!"

Houston Tex. Informer
Houston, Texas
4/15/22

Pursuant to a call issued in The Informer last week, a large number of representative colored citizens and tax payers met at the colored Carnegie library Tuesday night and organized their forces for the impending \$1,550,000 bond election, which will be held Saturday, May 6, 1922.

After an open discussion by quite a number of the citizens present, it was decided to organize and select a representative committee of tax payers whose duty it will be to make a survey of the physical condition of the colored residential section and confer with city officials regarding improvements in said districts.

The following constitute the general committee, from which a sub-committee will be selected to take up the matter with the city fathers: First Ward, John W. Hubert; Second Ward, W. E. C. Matthews; Third Ward, R. T. Andrews, Dr. C. A. George, Profs. W. L. Davis and J. C. Sanderson; Fourth Ward, R. L. Andrews, J. M. Frierson, Prof. E. O. Smith; Fifth Ward, H. P. Carter, G. D. Crawford, Jr., W. L. McCoy and F. L. Lane; Sixth Ward, Alex Johnson; C. F. Richardson, chairman ex-officio.

The following were elected permanent officers: C. F. Richardson, chairman; J. M. Frierson, vice-chairman city-at-large; R. D. Hardaway, secretary; John W. Hubert, treasurer.

As soon as the committee has conferred with the mayor and city commissioners another public meeting will be held, their report made and the course the colored voters will take in the bond election decided upon. Tuesday night's meeting is engrossing public attention.

The Democratic Primary in Texas.

Very great interest has been taken throughout the country in the Texas Democratic primary election. The general opinion of the outcome of the primary election in the Lone Star State, as expressed in the newspapers, may be had from the following, taken from the *New York Evening Post*: "Mayfield's victory over Ferguson in the 'run-off' for the Democratic nomination for the Texas senatorship proves that prohibition is a popular issue in the Lone Star State. Ferguson had a bad record and Mayfield a clean one; but if Ferguson's 'beer-and-wine' campaign had evoked powerful public support, the latter's defeat would hardly have been so conclusive. The result is the severest sort of set-back for antiprohibitionists and will not be without its effect upon the pronouncements of candidates the country over. As regards the political influence of the Ku Klux Klan, the 'run-off' is far more reassuring than the initial primary. Mayfield, to be sure, had Klan approval, but he appears to be the only candidate so favored who pulled through. The inference is clear that he won more by reason of his stand on prohibition than anything else. The rout of the other Klan

candidates shows that Texas voters have done some straight thinking since the first primary, in which the Klan-favored Pat Neff won renomination for governor by an overwhelming vote. The Klan is still a factor in Texas politics, but it is far from being in control of the dominant party. It can win only by putting forward clean candidates with something more to recommend them than loyalty to the 'invisible government.'"

Political - 1922

Election

GEORGE PEDDY FOR U. S. SENATOR.

The Informer has been interrogated by quite a number of our citizens regarding the wisdom of the colored voters taking sides in the senatorial race between George E. B. Peddy and Earle Mayfield.

Some contend that, since it is a fight between two factions of democrats, colored voters should be neutral at present and await developments.

The Informer, while supporting the independent senatorial candidate, cannot subscribe to the idea that we should pursue a pussy-footing, watchful waiting policy in a campaign of such momentous and far-reaching magnitude.

If there is one thing wrong with this country today, it is the proneness and policy of dodging issues and waiting to see which way the political wind is going to blow, with the result that we are developing a bunch of politicians instead of statesmen at an alarming rate.

Real Americans admire and have the utmost respect for men who come out clearly and uncompromisingly on issues, who do not beat around the bush or straddle the fence.

Two of our lamented presidents, the immortal Abraham Lincoln and illustrious Theodore Roosevelt, were outstanding characters of manliness, backbone, stamina, political fortitude and moral courage.

They believed in American ideals and institutions and opposed with all the strength at their command all acts and movements calculated to play havoc with their native land.

Candidate Peddy has come out openly and unreservedly for constitutional government as against "invisible empire," and this platform is broad enough for all American citizens to stand on until Shiloh comes.

His opponent says nothing on THE burning issue of the day and his very silence condemns him before the bar of public opinion and places him in a very embarrassing and compromising position.

It is impossible to run with the hounds and the hare, neither can a person go in two opposite directions at the same time.

A centipede is supposed to possess one hundred legs, yet this feat is impossible of accomplishment by this reptile.

George Peddy is a typical American and comes from that section of Texas that has produced some of the foremost characters in the history of the state.

He does not believe in temporizing with wrong nor trying to palliate unwholesome conditions by merely closing one's eyes and refusing to see things as they really are.

Whatever may be his shortcomings, he certainly appeals to The Informer in his ringing denunciation and bitter arraignment of

Texas.

those who have arrogated unto themselves certain super-legal authority and would overthrow constituted authorities by both preaching and practicing the doctrine that "might makes right."

Pddy stands for the constitution against confusion; for law and order against anarchy and disorder; for the enforcement and administration of the law through orderly processes of legal tribunals rather than by the lash, tar, feathers and emasculations; for principles rather than parties; for issues over and above individuals; for the ballot rather than bullets; for the freedom of American citizens to worship God according to their own dictates and not at the behest of religious zealots and fanatical bigots; for the free and untrammelled exercise of the ballot by American citizens without blindly voting the passions and prejudices of a coterie of self-styled purveyors of morals who have commercialized patriotism, seduced Americanism and raped democracy.

That he consented to lead this protest movement against existing evils in the erstwhile and professed democratic party in Texas adds to his credit and stamps him as a man with convictions and the courage of said convictions, who would rather be a door-keeper in the house of constitutional government than occupy a high place in the ranks of the exponents and devotees of the "invisible empire."

Captain George Peddy, world war veteran, is The Informer's choice for United States senator from Texas and the cause he represents and the evils he challenges should command him to every colored voter in Texas.

The Republican Nominee's Complaint

George E. B. Peddy, republican nominee for United States senator, complains that some of the newspapers of the State have called him a traitor for walking out of the democratic party. The republican nominee is probably mistaken in his analysis of the charge.

If the republican nominee or any other citizen desired to leave the democratic party and did so in the proper way, The Post is sure no one would object.

If the republican candidate prior to July 22 had disliked the situation and transferred his party allegiance, The Post feels sure that all who remained would have wished him well. Even if in the light of the July primary he had done so before August 26, there would have been little inclination to censure him.

Men change their opinions and it is right for them to change their political affiliations, if it be done honorably and in good faith.

The republican nominee participated in the July primary as a democrat, voting the solemn pledge, "I am a white democrat and pledge myself to support the nominees of this primary."

Having gone as far as the July primary, he entered the August primary with two candidates for senator before him. There was not a thing about either candidate that he did not know. Both of them had been widely discussed upon the stump and in the press for five months, and with complete information before him, the republican nominee not only chose to support the impeached former governor, but became one of his leaders and spokesmen.

He thus became doubly bound by the most solemn obligation, both expressed and implied, when for a second time he placed in the ballot box with his own hand the pledge, "I am a white democrat and pledge myself to support the nominees of this primary." Not the platform of

TEXAS REPUBLICAN WINS

Houston, Texas, No. 26 (A. N. D.)—The only Southern Congressman to vote for the Anti-Lynching bill was Congressman Wurzbach, of the 14th district, returned to office today after a hard battle. Wurzbach, who is a Republican, brought down the wrath of white Democrat and Republicans alike have addressed a colored meeting on him after he was reported to in Washington and termed his audience "black and gentlemen."

the San Antonio convention, mind you, but "the nominees of this primary."

Having taken that obligation, he deliberately repudiated it and became the nominee of the republican machine.

He deliberately sought his new brand, now let him have all joy of wearing it, for it is not going to be easily erased, whatever the law may say about the matter.

The other night in Corsicana 500 people heard him, where 5000 heard his impeached chief before the August primary.

The lack of interest was natural. Why should voters manifest any great concern in a man who deliberately violated his expressed and implied pledge?

As a republican nominee, we suppose he pledges many things contingent upon his election. But of what importance are his pre-November pledges when he flagrantly violated his pre-July and pre-August pledges?

He declared in July and August, "I am a white democrat." But he is no democrat at all, for the bald fact is he deliberately sought and accepted a republican nomination in opposition to the democratic nominee chose in a primary participated in by nearly 600,000 democrats.

He pledged in July and August, "I pledge myself to support the nominees of this primary." But his pledge was utterly insincere and worthless, because he immediately joined the republican enemy as their leader against a nominee he pledged himself to support, and upon which condition he was permitted to vote in the primary and have his ballot counted.

He can't blame the San Antonio convention for what the 600,000 democrats accomplished at the ballot box. The San Antonio convention was within its right in refusing to permit such a fictitious issue as the Ku Klux Klan issue to disturb its councils, and as a matter of fact the welchocrats appeared in San Antonio not to impress their views upon the convention, but seeking an excuse to justify their perfidy, for they had determined, immediately upon ascertaining the primary result, that they would violate their pledges and, if nothing better offered, seek an alliance with the republican party.

The republican nominee pledged in honor to support the nominees of the primary in which he participated, for it was a pledge of honor—and he made of his solemn pledge "a scrap of paper."

Practically all of these measures should be of vital interest to every taxpaying citizen of Houston and no qualified voter should be derelict in his or her duty in this respect.

All charter amendments and municipal measures always have their proponents and opponents, and this election will hardly prove an exception to the general rule.

So study up on the propositions, get out your poll tax and vote your honest convictions on election day.

~~Houston Informer~~ ~~11-18-22~~ **SIX MUNICIPAL MEASURES.**

~~Houston Informer~~ ~~11-18-22~~
The electorate of the city of Houston will be called upon soon to vote for several measures, some in the form of amendments to the city charter.

By vote of city council the voters will be asked to cast a ballot on the following propositions:

Raising salary of city commissioners from \$2400 to \$3600 per annum;

Permitting city council to fill a vacancy on the commission in case a vacancy occurs by death, resignation, impeachment or other causes;

Annexation of the site of the proposed Hermann hospital and other small additions near Houston Heights and Ship Channel;

Appointment of a commission to appear before the legislature to ask that Houston be created an independent school district entirely divorced from the municipal government;

Increasing salary of city controller from \$3600 to \$4800 per annum.

The Informer suggests that our people study these propositions carefully, so that we can cast an intelligent vote on all measures.

Political 1922

Elections

Colored Citizens Assist In Getting Depot at Greensboro

New York Age

Support Bond Issue By City To Lend Southern Ry.
Funds for Erection of Passenger Station to Cost
\$1,300,000--Inject Race Question

4/22/22 — COLORED VOTERS FORM
(Special to The New York Age). LEAGUE AT DURHAM, N.C.

Greensboro, N. C.—The people of Greensboro, by a majority of 431 votes, approved the proposition to issue City bonds for the purpose of assisting the Southern Railway Company in the erection of a new \$1,300,000 railroad station.

Opponents of the bond issue attempted to inject the racial question into the election by issuing statements to the colored citizens containing the assertion that if the new station was erected inferior and undesirable accommodations would be provided for Negroes.

This was answered by a big display advertisement inserted in the *Daily News* on April 9th, calling attention to the fact that it was impossible for anybody to truthfully make such statements as the interior details as to accommodations there was no reason to assume they would not be treated fairly when the new station is built.

An appeal to the colored citizens wasing from \$100 down to maintain and made by Charles H. Moore, chairman of a committee to look after the interests of the race in the station proposition, addressed a letter to colored voters in which he declared that lending the city's credit to the Southern for building of a new railway station would be "one of the very best projects that could be undertaken for the welfare of Greensboro within the coming ten years."

Speaking to THE AGE representative, a prominent citizen has declared that the Negroes are hoping to get as good accommodations as the whites, else there won't be any new passenger station.

(Special to The New York Age). Durham, N. C.—At the Hunter Masonic Temple recently, a number of colored citizens met and organized the Colored Voters League. After a full discussion the prevailing sentiment was that in order for the Negro to render his best and fullest services as a citizen, he should exercise the rights and privileges of citizenship accorded him under the law; and that his future political activities should be along independent lines, regarding men and measures rather than platforms and parties. It was voted to style the organization the Colored Voters League. Upon nomination, the following officers were elected: J. C. Scarborough, president; Dr. S. L. Warren, vice-president; R. McCants Andrews, attorney, secretary; Dr. J. N. Mills, assistant secretary; William O'Kelly, treasurer. The following standing committees were named: advertising committee, committee on Negroes had been always accorded good accommodations there was no reason to assume they would not be treated fairly. The meeting was highly enthusiastic and all present subscribed amounts ranging from \$100 down to maintain and perpetuate the organization. The officers is that of promoting a more responsible citizenship among the colored people of this community.

Political - 1920

E

400,000 ELIGIBLE.

ONLY 2,500 VOTE

IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Republican Party Now At

**Work To Increase Num-
ber of Colored Voters**

In That State

DEMOCRATS PROTEST

Baltimore Md.

Say Larger Colored Vote

Would Mean More Jobs

For Negroes in Mills

Columbia, S. C., July 27—Altho there are 400,000 colored men and women of voting age in this state, only about 500 of them have been able to pass the rigid disfranchising laws, get themselves registered and vote.

There are the same number of white people of voting age in the state and 64,000 of them voted in the last election for Woodrow Wilson. Harding got a little over 2,250 votes.

Efforts of the Republican Party to increase the colored vote in South Carolina has aroused the Columbia State, a white daily paper here, which declares that unless the Negro is kept out of politics, he cannot be kept out of jobs in the cotton mills. This white newspaper also calls upon the governor to appoint the "right kind of judges of election and registrars" so that even qualified Negroes may not get their names on the books.

A recent editorial in the Columbia State says:

"The State referred a few days ago to a rumor that the Republicans are secretly obtaining lists of Negroes in the counties of South Carolina who pay taxes on property assessed at \$300 or more.

"Mr. Roberts hears that hereafter a congressional district in the South will not be allowed to send a delegate to the national Republican convention unless as many as 2,500 Republican votes shall be cast in it. In recent years, the total Republican vote in the state

South

has approximated 1,500. Were 2,500 votes cast in each district the total for the state would be 17,500.

"The State has recently heard a story that Joseph Tolbert has been put on notice that his retention of the place of Republican boss in South Carolina would depend upon his making a decidedly better showing for his party in the elections. We have no means of knowing whether or not the story is true; but it is plausible.

"The State doubts if Tolbert will succeed in an imposing demonstration at the polls this year. So long as the governor is a dependable Democrat he will appoint reliable Democrats to be supervisors of registration and commissioners of election. There will be no loose administration of the law to swell the Negro vote. The present governor of South Carolina is no friend of Tolbert and Tolbert can not expect sympathetic assistance from him.

"One hears much about the need for a substantial Republican party in this state, but that would be something quite different from Joe Tolbert Republican party. Were a Republican party to spring up under the leadership of Tolbert whose policy is to give the Negro full recognition and representation, two acute dangers would arise from it. The Negroes in the Northern states, in some of which they have the balance of power are incessantly demanding the repeal of separate coach laws. If their party could obtain a footing in the South, agitation of this matter would begin and much inconvenience and unpleasantness would follow from it.

"The second danger is of even greater import. In the South the races are separated in some of the industries. Negro labor is excluded from the Southern cotton mills and from employment on street cars. It is not employed, except for unskilled work, on railroads. If the Republicans poll even a respectable minority vote in this state, efforts would begin to break down the barriers that keep the Negroes out of the Southern mills. Pressure would be brought upon a Tolbert party to work for the abolition of all racial discrimination in the industries.

"The Democratic party is the sole protection of the cotton mill people in this state—which they know without the State telling them. They can be relied upon to stand by the Democratic party against anything savoring of Tolbert's influence."

Elections

Force Of Deputies

Will Protect All

East Tenn. Knoxville News

In a statement issued to The East Tennessee News on Tuesday, Sheriff W. T. Cate assures all voters of ^{3/30/22} Knox County, black or white, high or low, men or women, ample protection against any organization or individual or individuals who may attempt to molest them or interfere with them when they attempt to vote in the election on next Thursday. The following statement was issued by Sheriff Cate:

"Word has come to me that certain organizations and candidates have caused reports to be circulated that there would be detectives or watchers at the polls on the day of election to see that everybody 'votes right,' and that unless they do 'vote right,' some harm will befall them.

"I wish to have every voter in Knox county know that the laws and the present force of officers of the law are amply sufficient to cope with any situation that may arise and the aid of outside organizations is not solicited. Further, my entire force of deputies and myself will be at the service of all on election day to see that no voter is terrorized or intimidated in the exercise of his franchise.

"No irregular practices will be allowed at the polls, but it is the privilege of every voter to go to the voting booths and vote for their choice without suggestion or intimidation, and any organization or individuals who attempt to interfere with voters in the election will be arrested and handled in the same manner as any other violators of the law."

The sheriff states that extra precaution will be taken by himself and deputies to see that all voters are given the protection which they are due, and they need have no fear whatsoever of being molested while exercising their franchise.

Political - 1922.

Election

Hawkins and Conklin Get Jobs For Members of Party

Nine Appointments, With Salaries Aggregating More Than \$20,000, Secured for Active Party Workers of 21st Assembly District

Nine appointments, with an aggregate salary list of more than \$20,000 per annum, have been given to colored men and women of the 21st Assembly District, New York, as a result of cooperation in activities between former Assemblyman John Clifford Hawkins and Republican Leader Robert S. Conklin of that district.

This does not include the appointment of Mr. Hawkins himself as assistant counsel to the United Shipping Board through the influence of Senator William M. Calder, and the endorsement and support of County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, David B. Costuma, Republican leader of the 19th A. D., Leader Conklin of the 21st, and Congressman Martin C. Ansorge.

While a member of the New York State Assembly, Mr. Hawkins did a splendid work, and while ever mindful of the interests of his race, showed good judgment in not attempting to secure or permitting any special legislation for colored people. He voluntarily retired and would not stand for reelection because of economic reasons.

In his political relations, the ex-Assemblyman enjoys the confidence of the party leaders and holds their respect. He is in harmony with Senator Calder, Congressman Ansorge and the county and city leaders. Through this amicable relation, especially as to District Leader Conklin, a larger number of deserving and worthy appointments have been made than ever before.

Names of Appointees

Four of these are in the Internal Revenue Service,—William A. Cornelius, Mary B. O'Neill, Herman W. Grant and Richard E. Warner. Alonzo Myer is a deputy United States marshal, Harry Huggs, Thomas N. Evans and John D. Payne were named as clerks to Federal and State officials, and Edgar F. Bailey is a foreman in the Postoffice Department. Their combined salaries total more than \$20,000. Mrs. O'Neill is one of the most active workers among the women of the 21st Assembly District.

An assistant counsel for the United States Shipping Board, into which position he was inducted on August 1, last, Mr. Hawkins is becoming familiar with duties of office and showing aptitude and ability for the work.

New York

THE CALL

OCTOBER 7, 1922

Appealing to Negro Prejudice

THE editor of the New York News, a Negro Negro Capitalism, if that were a possibility, weekly, advises his readers not to support and this accounts for his illogical reasoning.

the candidates of the American Labor party simply because A. Philip Randolph, a Negro Socialist, has been nominated for secretary of state. It will come as a surprise to the editor that The Call heartily agrees with this advice. Randolph is no more entitled to the support of Negro voters because his skin is colored than Edward F. Cassidy, our candidate for governor, is entitled to white votes because his skin is white.

The question is not one of color in politics, but of program. The American Labor party nominated Randolph, not because he is a Negro, but because he represents a working-class program. It nominated Cassidy, not because he is a white, but because he represents that program. The party would not support either candidate if he did not accept this program. The Negro who supports a Negro for public office because he is a Negro is no more advanced in political knowledge than the white who supports a white because he is white.

Suppose by some magic, all the members of Congress became Negroes over night. Would the legislation they favored work any magic for the mass of Negro workers? Certainly not. Today these congressmen are all whites. Does that mean that white workers are represented by them? Certainly not. A program that does not favor the wealth producers remains the same program regardless of whether it is supported in office by a Negro or a white. The color of the skin of the legislator does not alter the character of that program. It affects Negro and white workers in the same way.

The editor of the New York News does not follow out his own logic. When he holds that Negro voters should not support the American Labor party because it has nominated a Negro he does not apply the same reasoning to the Republican party. We accept his dictum regarding Randolph, but we also accept the full logic of it, and say that the white workers as well as Negro workers should support Randolph and his associates on the ticket of the American Labor party.

As though conscious of his own illogical position, this editor goes on to say that the Negro "does not ask that the rich be made to give their goods to the poor." Neither do we, but we want

to know how it is that the rich have the goods and the workers, Negroes and whites alike, do not have them. Randolph knows. The same reason why this editor is associated with a party of white capitalism would range him with

Negro Candidate For Secretary of State Speaks Here To-Morrow

OCTOBER 7, 1922

A Socialist rally in this city tomorrow night will be addressed by A. Phillip Randolph, who is the candidate of that party for the office of Secretary of State. He is also the candidate of the Farmer-Labor party for the same office. The meeting is being planned by the local Socialist party.

Mr. Randolph is the only negro running for a State office is making a swing around the circuit, including the cities of Syracuse and Oneida. He has achieved a reputation by his editing of The Messenger, the only radical negro publication in the country. The Socialist candidate, who was born in Crescent City, Fla., in 1889, is a graduate of the Cookman Institute of Jacksonville, and has done political science work at the College of the City of New York. He became a Socialist in 1916 while at college and joined the Socialist party the following year. He organized the first negro branch of the party in New York in 1917.

Mr. Randolph has given lecture courses in history, economics and sociology, particularly appertaining to the problems of the negro, at the Rand School of Social Science in New York, the Workingmen's International School of Boston and various Socialist forums. Mr. Randolph was named for Assembly by the Socialists in 1918 and 1919, and for controller of New York State in 1920.

HARDING AND NEW ORLEANS.
BROOKLYN N.Y. CITIZEN

NOVEMBER 23, 1922

In nominating Walter L. Cohen, a colored man, for Controller of the Customs at New Orleans, President Harding is obviously engaged in an effort to placate the colored voters of the Northern States, who gave many evidences at the recent election of being discontented with the treatment they had received at the hands of the Administration. No mistake could be greater than to assume that the purpose of the nomination is to strengthen the Republican party in the State of Louisiana.

The President is thoroughly alive to the fact that Louisiana is unmistakably Democratic, the same being also true, perhaps, of every other Southern State. The distinction between the Lily White, so-called, and Black and Tan factions is of no real political importance.

The point, as just said, is to placate the Negro voters in certain of the Northern States who are unquestionably in a position to either increase or diminish the chances of Republican success two years hence. With these things understood, the reader will not experience any difficulty in understanding why the merchants of New Orleans are protesting vigorously against the nomination.

What the merchants want is a competent man, who will represent the mercantile spirit of the community, just as the merchants of New York would, under similar circumstances, demand a competent merchant or lawyer for Collector of the Port. It is unnecessary to enter into the racial question, therefore, in its narrower and more irritating sense.

newyork news
18-22
Elected to New Jersey Assembly
new York

Elections. BALLOT DOWNS RACE HATER AS COURT SLUMPS

Power of Vote Used to Stifle
Hopes of Dr. Roane's
Persecutor

Chicago Defender
Orange, N. J., June 9.—When
County Tax Commissioner Isaac
Shoenthal (white) of this city, who
is alleged to have caused the incar-
ceration in Hudson county jail of Dr.
William C. Roane, one of our promi-
nent citizens, who conducts a dental
laboratory here, he probably figured
that he would win the election for
city commissioner. But he reasoned
too well, and today Shoenthal stands
a defeated and discredited man. The
story of Dr. Roane's arrest and
Shoenthal's defeat make a choice bit
of reading.

Dr. Roane was arrested early in
May for an alleged violation of the
motor vehicle law of New Jersey.
Speeding was the charge, and when
the case came up before Judge Sul-
livan in Jersey City the doctor was
fiend \$100 and costs. Before Dr.
Roane's case was called several other
cases of a similar nature had been
tried by Judge Sullivan and in every
instance the defendant had been let
off with a light fine. He appeared
surprised at the heavy penalty in-
flicted upon him and evidently the
judge noted this, whereupon he said
to Roane: "Are you surprised?" Dr.
Roane said he was, and then Judge
Sullivan said: "Well, another sur-
prise is coming to you; you will get
10 days in jail."

Released by Appeals
Here is where Commissioner
Shoenthal's hand is suspected. Dr.
Roane exerts a powerful influence in
Orange and he was bitterly opposed
to Shoenthal being re-elected. By
imposing a 10-day jail sentence, he
would be behind the bars until one
day after the election, scheduled for
May 9.

After being lodged in the Hudson
county jail, friends of Dr. Roane im-
pertuned Judge Sullivan to amelio-
rate the sentence; but this the judge
steadfastly refused to do. Finally, a
day before the election, he was re-
leased by Judge Doherty of the court
of common pleas, on an appeal from
Judge Sullivan's sentence. During
the attempts to get Dr. Roane out of
jail it was decided that any appeal
to the political powers in Hudson
county would be useless, due to
Shoenthal's influence.

Shoenthal Defeated

Freed from the jail the day be-

fore the election, Roane hurried back to Orange and immediately called a gathering of his friends that night, one of their most successful seasons. He held a mass meeting and more than 300 of our voters decided to go after Shoenthal in his home ward. This they did with the very gratifying result that Shoenthal was defeated, his defeat being accomplished entirely by our people. Throughout the state of New Jersey the story is being told how for once our people massed their strength at the polls and beat with the ballot a candidate suspected of being opposed to our Race.

Men who appeal to the white race to place light-complexioned Colored people in this or that place because they look white and who make that same plea in societies and lodges to make committees light are a detriment to the Race and mislead the white man as to Race's ambition.

• • • EVER WORLD
MAY 22, 1922

NEGRO IN N. J. SENATE RACE.

Negro candidates for the United States Senate and the New Jersey Governorship will be nominated June 15 at a convention at Asbury Park, it was announced yesterday at the Negroes' Essex County Republican headquarters, Newark. The decision was made at a meeting of Negro Republican leaders from all over the State, it was said.

JERSEY RACE MEN TAKE ACTION ON CANDIDATES

(Special to The New York Age)

Newark, N. J.—At a conference of colored Republicans from all sections of New Jersey, held Monday, May 22, at the Essex County Republican headquarters, 45 Academy street, with 200 men and women from sixteen of the twenty-one counties present, it was voted to endorse the candidacies of Senator Joseph Frelinghuysen for re-election and State Senator William N. Runyon for election to the United States Senate. The resolution was adopted, 166 to 9, after a warm fight had been made by Rev. W. S. Smith of Jersey City, W. H. DePauw of Summit, and J. T. Chestire of Newark against such action.

Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, chairman, presided, and made the keynote speech, tolling the two candidates. He cited a number of Federal appointments secured for the race positions in the Internal Revenue Service, never before given colored men. The fight in endorsement of the chairman's position was led by Rev. W. A. Byrd and R. E. T. Walker of Hudson County, Assemblyman W. G. Alexander, Rev. J. C. Love and J. E. Sadler of Essex, J. A. Hughes of Passiac, C. B. Hinton of Bergen, and H. J. Bryant of Camden. The discuss-

Political - 1922

Elections.

HON. DAVID D. ISRAEL

"I WILL APPRECIATE
YOUR VOTE"



DAVID D. ISRAEL

Missouri

Democratic Candidate For Congress, Twelfth Con- St. Louis Area - Missouri gressional District, City of St. Louis

10/20/22

The name, David Israel, has become a household word in the city of St. Louis. The reason is very easily explained. Mr. Israel has long been identified with public affairs in this great city, and has never been found wanting. And today stands among men as one of the most popular young business men in St. Louis. His wide spread acquaintance with all classes has enabled him to render great service to the Colored people.

Mr. Israel is a member of the Real Estate Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce. Served as a chemist in the Oil Department of the State of Missouri under Governor Frederick D. Gardner. He served in that capacity until the latter part of 1921, at which time he resigned from the service.

Mr. Israel is thirty-six years of age, married and the father of two children; a resident of St. Louis for the past twenty-six years, enterprising and thrifty. The owner of eight hotels, and in each and every one of his eight hotels, you will find our Boys and Girls, and to Mr. Israel's credit, we owe the employment of 500 Negro Boys and Girls. St. Louis needs a Congressman, such as Mr. Israel. Positive in his convictions, fearless in advocating them at all time. Men of big minds and high principles can always be trusted to represent All the people. Mr. Israel measures up to every expectation. He stands openly against that deadly organization, the Ku Klux Klan, an organization that denounces the Jews, Catholics and Negro, and on this great question we owe it to ourselves to aid in his election.

Mr. Israel advocates the modification of the Volstead Law, another open and fearless move. All foolish fears of Democrats have been found to be ill-founded. The time has come for the Negro to drop sentiment and go in for Men and Measures. "Charity begins at Home.

The erection of a 12-story fireproof Hotel, to contain 300 Rooms, each with bath and shower and running ice

water, to be located on the South West Corner of 20th and Chestnut, 140 feet on 20th, extending to the alley, with 165 feet on Chestnut Street, to cost \$800,000, for Colored People, will be the finest in the South West, only drives home to our race what this thrifty young business man is doing to help improve the housing conditions of our people. "Think it over" and then the Ballot November 7th. Get Busy.

Respectfully,

HEADQUARTERS

COLORED BELL BOYS ORGANIZATION

1718 Chestnut Street

Harry Hogan, President.

Wm. Crawford, Secretary.

POLITICAL ADVERTISING

Elections

KANSAS CITY ELECTION

St. Louis Argus 4/14/20
Looking at the situation from a distance, it is pretty hard for us to see what was gained by the Negroes in Kansas City in their fight against the anti-boss faction of the Republican party of the State.

Counting up the gains and losses, if we have been correctly informed, the defeat of Watkins as Alderman from the Eighth Ward, was by far greater than the gain which may come to the race by the defeat of Foster for Mayor.

It was a three cornered fight and as such the Negro vote was hopelessly divided.

Instead of preaching Cromwell or Foster, and fighting among themselves about who was to be Mayor, the race had so much more to gain by preaching Watkins for Alderman. One Watkins as a member of the lawmaking body of Kansas City would be worth far more toward the advancement of the Negro race than a half dozen Cromwells or Fosters as mayor of that City.

The returns from the Eighth Ward show that less than seventy-five votes from the Democrat candidate cast in Watkins' favor would have won for Watkins. If as many Negroes who claim to be Republicans voted the Democratic ticket as is claimed by Messrs Crews and his followers, then the defeat of Watkins may be laid at their door.

The fight in Kansas City against the regular Republican nominee on the part of the Negroes was peculiar in itself. It was not what might be classed as a fight for Negro recognition, but a fight to help out the bosses. The K. C. fight was really led by Tom Marks. It was a fight to avenge Tom Marks on those who had wrested his political power from him.

It was charged by some that Matthew Foster was of that lily-white stripe of Republicans. If that is true, we are glad of his defeat, for between the old bosses and the lily-whitism, bosses are by far the less evil.

So far as the Argus is concerned, bosses or anti-bosses do not excite us. Race men and women in representative and responsible positions in State and Nation is what we want.

THE MISSOURI NEGRO REPUB. LEAGUE CLUB

St. Louis Argus 4/16/20
The Campaign Committee of the Missouri Negro Republican Club, under the leadership of Mr. Ike Neal, met yesterday night June 15th. All members are requested to attend.

The 16th Ward Republican Pre-Mr. J. E. Keene, Chairman of the 20th Ward, reported the organization of his Ward. Other Ward chairmen are progressing with the organization of their Wards. Mr. Neal instructed all Ward Chairman to make a supreme effort June 22nd, to register every Negro in their Ward who is entitled to vote. Mrs. Carrie S. Tillman and Madam Katie Boswell were appointed to organize the women of the various wards. The women held a successful meeting Wednesday night the 9th. The Campaign Committee will meet Friday night June 16th. Every colored precinct Chairman is requested to attend.

The Club met Monday night June 12th, with a very interesting program composed of the following speakers: Messrs. Oliver Chapman,

DR. POWELL FILES IN THE 6TH FOR COMMITTEEMAN

Other Negro Candidates En-

ter Race For Elective Offices. Two Constables In Fourth District Desired.

PRIMARIES IN AUGUST

Politics Getting Hot In St. Louis. Eight Colored Men Had Filed Up To The Noon Hour Thursday.

St. Louis Argus
The political pot has begun to boil in and about St. Louis as the last filing day draws near. Up to Thursday afternoon, eight Negroes had filed for elective offices. A deal of interest is being shown in the Negro candidates.

According to the best information received on the subject, the Negroes of the Fourth Constabulary District expect to nominate and elect two constables to the whites. No one to take the candidacy of Eli for Justice of the Peace serv-

ing the entries since our last are:

C. M. Powell for Committeeman the Sixth Ward. It is understood that he will have most of the Colored voters of the Ward, as well as a number of whites. as. Turpin for re-election as Constable, Fourth District. Mr. Turpin is a candidate on his record and is one of the present constables in the District, the other being white.

Others who have filed for Constable announced last week are: Napoleon Hairston, Langston Harrison, and John Edwards. Ira Dorsey filed for Constable in the Fifth District.

Additional Candidates

Attorney Crittenden E. Clark, 1403 Market street for Justice of the Peace of the Fourth District.

Frank Bowen for Constable Third District. Mr. Bowen is the only Colored man who is seeking office in the Third District. His principal opponent will be John W. Shine whom the Negroes of the District declare they will not support because he (Shine) failed to appoint a Colored man in his office as he promised.

White Press Bares Real Vote Fraud

St. Louis, Mo., June 16, 1919

menting on the remarks made by Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi regarding campaign expenditures, the St. Louis Times, a white daily paper, has the following to say:

"Senator Pat Harrison is all worked up over campaign expenditures in states where people vote. That is from Mississippi. Jackson county, Missouri, cast more votes for Cox in 1920 by several thousand than the whole state of Mississippi, the vote being 79,858 to 69,277. The Democratic primary in Mississippi, of course, is the main event. But the Republican vote in Harding in the city of St. Louis was 163,444, while the combined Democratic vote in the Mississippi gubernatorial primary in 1920 was only 146,984.

"The Republican vote in Indiana, about which Senator Harrison talks, was 696,370, or more than 10 times the Cox vote in Mississippi. In Pennsylvania the Republican vote was 1,218,215, or more than 17 times the Cox vote in Mississippi. Dubs got about 1,000 more votes in Pennsylvania than Cox did in Mississippi. A woman running on the Prohibition ticket in Pennsylvania got 132,610 votes. Another variety of Socialist got 67,316.

"The theory of uniform campaign expenses, regardless of the number of voters to be reached, is absurd on its face. Senator Harrison was backed by all the powers of the Wilson administration when he defeated Senator Vardaman. The public paid the expense of the workers in Mississippi.

"But Mississippi is not a voting state. A majority of the population is disfranchised outright. Otherwise there might be a Colored man in Senator Harrison's seat. But the process of discouraging voting has extended to the white population. Mississippi has 10 electoral votes, but its popular vote is about half that of Rhode Island, with only five electoral votes.

"It requires considerable gall for a senator situated as Pat Harrison is to discuss suffrage at all. And what he says about campaign expenses is ridiculous."

ST. LOUIS QUIZZES WOULD-BE-JUDGES

St. Louis Argus 4/16/20
St. Louis Congress

The Negro Bar Association of St. Louis is interested in the election of all public officers, but is especially interested in the election of Circuit Judges. Because of such interest, the Association has prepared and caused to be sent to each of the candidates for Circuit Judge on the Republican and Democratic tickets, the following questions:

Dear Sir:

If you are nominated and elected as one of the judges of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri will you favor requiring the chief jury clerk to strictly comply with Section 6712 R. S. 1919, and visit every house within the limits of the City of St. Louis, and register for jury service its male citizens who meet the requirements, without discrimination because of race or color?

Would you favor strict compliance with Section 6718 R. S. 1919 in placing the names of men regis-

tered for jury service in the wheel to be drawn out for use without discrimination because of race or color?

Do you believe that where Negroes' property is in question, such as may arise in receivership suits and petition for pro forma degrees, the appointment of special commissioners and amici curiae, etc., that Negro attorneys should be considered?

Negro Candidates In The Republican Race

St. Louis Argus
Some Of Whom Are Expected To Win. Sacks And Brewster, Candidates For U. S. Senate, Are Attracting Attention Of Voters. Kansas City Man Has Strong Backing In His Fight.

7-14-22

Activities among the politicians are becoming more pronounced each day.

Negro candidates are making a hard fight for elective officers. Walthall M. Moore, candidate for re-election to Missouri Legislature from the 3rd District is confident of 'going over'

Crittenden E. Clark, who is a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the Fourth District is regarded as a sure winner. Mr. Clark is putting a real fight in the game. Clean and vigorous He is an able lawyer who has the respect of the bench and bar. His election will be an advance step for the race.

Eli Taylor is also a candidate for Justice of the Peace. Two Justices are to be nominated and elected.

Two Constables to Be Elected

There are eight candidates for constable in the Fourth District, four of whom are Negroes.

Langston Harrison from the Sixth Ward seems to be the most popular candidate of them all. He is well known among the people of the District and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is regarded as a winner.

Chas. H. Turpin, the present incumbent is making a fight for reelection. He is now serving his second term in the office.

Napoleon Hairston, "The Popular Choice" candidate declares he is winner in the contest. All he wants is a square deal. Mr. Hairston has better organized backing than any other candidate. He is a well known churchman and Fraternal worker.

John J. Edwards seems to be making what is known as a "still bunt" it being hard to guess his strength at this time.

Other Candidates

Ira Dorsey Candidate for Constable in the Fifth District is in dead earnest, and is making a clean manly fight. Taking into consideration the large Negro vote in the District, it looks like Ira is a winner. Circuit Clerk Nat Goldstein is understood to be supporting Dorsey.

Frank Bowen, From the Sixteenth Ward is candidate for constable in the

Third District. A strong effort is being made in the District to defeat J. W. Shine the present incumbent because Shine did not keep his promise to appoint a Negro in his office.

The Negroes pretty generally are supporting the Negro candidates. Of course, here and there a few of the slave-at-heart type, and a few of the "big I's" are doing as they have always done. But on the whole the Negroes are waking up.

William Sacks Speaks—Last Sunday night, William Sacks candidate for United States Senate addressed a large gathering at the Stars base ball park.

He declared himself as being in favor of the Dyer Anti-lynching bill which is now before the United States Senate.

He said he regarded the passage of the bill necessary to protect parts of this country.

Brewster For Senate

R. R. Brewster of Kansas City is making some headway in the interest of his candidacy for United States Senate. After making two trips here meeting some of the fellows, it is learned that Mr. Brewster will have a large following among the Negro voters of St. Louis. It being freely stated that he is the logical candidate. A Brewster for Senate Club among Negroes will be organized. A hot fight between the Sacks and the Brewster forces.

Mr. Brewster has declared himself in favor of the Dyer Anti-lynching bill which is now before the United States Senate. In a letter to the Editor of the Argus, Mr. Brewster has this to say:

"If the United States Government can protect its citizens against violence upon foreign soil, certainly it can do so in America.

"I am heartily in favor of the Dyer Anti-lynching Bill and am in sympathy with the thought that all laws should apply with equal force to those of every race, creed and color.

"The Colored race is entitled to receive at the hands of the state and nation equal protection of the laws, and if I am elected to the Senate of the United States, I shall use my influence to see that such protection is provided for them."—R. R. Brewster.

Stalwart Republican Platform.

The Republicans of Missouri are sending their candidates for federal offices before the people on a platform which stands squarely on the record of the Harding administration and for the fundamental principles and policies of national Republicanism.

They are sending their candidates for state offices before the electorate on a platform which, in addition to heartily indorsing the national administration, upholds the record of Governor Hyde and advances irrefutable arguments in favor of continuing Republican control of Missouri, so far as it is affected by the 1922 election of state offices.

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL

SEPTEMBER 15, 1922

Enunciating the issues of the campaign more in detail, the Republicans have presented a comprehensive and progressive program for the benefit of the state and its people. The fuller participation of women in party councils is a logical accompaniment of the new rights granted to them.

The educational policy of the platform is characteristically liberal and enlightened, stressing the justice and necessity for equal opportunities for all children and recommending increased support of education in the future.

The condemnation of the Democratic party's resort to the vicious initiative and referendum is particularly timely, in view of the fact that urgently needed and wise legislation has been held up for a year and a half, that a few officeholders might retain their offices.

The reaffirmation of the party's adherence to the protective tariff policy precedes the enactment of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill by only a brief period.

The indorsement of the Dyer anti-lynching bill is especially timely in view of the numerous recent events which prove the necessity for its enactment into law.

From first to last the platform, in dealing with both national and state issues, is typically Republican and upon it the party presents its candidates with every assurance that they and the platform alike appeal to the thoughtful, public-spirited and patriotic voters of the state, in whose hands rest the fortunes of the nominees and the party for the time being.

HUBBARD HEADS MISSOURI NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COM.

St. Louis Argus
Principal Of Lincoln High School At Sedalia Made Chairman. A. E. Malone Of St. Louis Elected Head Of Executive Committee

11-17-22

By John J. Reed

Special to the Argus.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 22.—The Missouri Negro Industrial Commission was called to order by Temporary Chairman, A. E. Malone at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. After brief addresses by all of the Commissioners and by Dr. Wm. Pickens of the National office N. A. A. C. P. The following officers were elected:

Chairman, Prof. C. C. Hubbard, Lincoln High School, Sedalia; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Myrtle Foster Cook, Kansas City; Secretary, Robert S. Cobb, Jefferson City.

The Chairman then appointed the following Committees:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
A. E. Malone, Chairman, Mrs. Cook, Messrs. Tom Bass, Dr. H. A. Longdon, Dr. J. E. Smith.

Legislative Committee: Mrs. Cook, Chairman; Mrs. Booker, Messrs. Malone, Fields, Nance.

Agricultural Committee: Mr. Ben Simpson, Chairman; Messrs. K. D. Smith, Geo. Renfroe, Theo. Morrison, and Tom Bass.

Health and Housing Committee: Dr. H. A. Longdon, Chairman; Dr. J. E. Smith, Prof. Nance, and Mesdames Cook and Booker.

Educational Committee: Prof. O. O. Nance, Chairman; Messrs. Malone, K. D. Smith, Morrison, and Mrs. Booker.

Industrial Relations Committee: Mr. Tom Bass, Chairman; Messrs. K. D. Smith, Rev. Morrison, Malone, Renfroe and Simpson.

Inter-Racial Relations Committee: Mr. Bass, Chairman; Drs. Smith and Longdon, Rev. Morrison, Mesdames Cook and Booker, Messrs. Nance Renfroe and Fields.

Political - 1922.

MISSISSIPPI

Election.

**MISSISSIPPIANS WILL
NOMINATE CONGRESSMAN**

Greenville, Miss., Aug. 11.—A meeting of the Republican executive committee of the Third congressional district of Mississippi will be called in this city at the county court house Tuesday, August 15, for the purpose of ordering a primary election for the nomination of a candidate for congress. *8-12-22*

All Republicans who desire to become candidates to be voted for as a Republican in the election are urged to submit their names for consideration at the committee meeting.

Political - 1922.

Massachusetts.

Elections.

**COX NAMES 7 COLORED
SUPERVISORS WARD 13**

~~The American
4 REPUBLICANS AND 3 DEMO-
CRATS~~
10/28/22

Because the election of 1920 was followed by a dispute in Ward 13, Boston, as to who had won, Gov. Cox yesterday appointed supervisors of election for the ward. This year the Republican candidates for the house are Matthew W. Bullock, a prominent negro, and Miss Jessie F. Emery, and their Democratic opponents are Richard Daniel Gleason and Edward F. Wallace.

The supervisors appointed by Gov. Cox are as follows: Stephen Douglass, John B. Hall, Edward Dugger, Rienzi B. Lemus, George W. Toney, William J. Hodges, Frank C. Bell, Mary F. Donaldson ad George H. Simmons, Republicans; and Julian D. Rainey, William F. Brown, Albert J. Shoales, Paul Bjinivis, Wolf Shapiro, Melvin H. Tarbox, Lucius A. Briggs, Gabriel Spagnoli, Dennis Hurley, William J. Tanney and Mark Grinsberg, Democrats.

Political 1922
Elections.

14TH AND 17TH WARDS WILL GET NO CONSTABLES

Baltimore
City Republicans To Duplicate
Scheme of Two Years
Ago and Eliminate
Colored Nominees
5/26/22
COUNCILMEN PROTEST

Mayor and Council Unmov-
ed To Go On With Their
Lily White Policy

The lily-white policy of the city administration is to be continued for the last year Mayor Broening holds office. He entered his fourth year as Mayor elected on a Republican ticket last week.

This announcement means that the Republican administration will disregard the nominations of colored men for Peoples' Court Constables from the 14th and 17th Wards, and appoint white men for these places. These appointments if made by the Council will very naturally be over the protest of City Councilmen Warner T. McGuinn and Fitzgerald who represent these wards.

Last year, the white Republican councilmen with the silent approval of the Mayor left Messrs. McGuinn and Fitzgerald "out in the cold," and made an agreement with the Democrats whereby white men would hold all the constables jobs, and the colored councilmen would be forced to nominate white men in their wards or none at all.

Bitter Dose For Councilmen
The patronage that goes along with the councilmanic positions nowadays is small enough at best, so that the forcing of the colored councilmen to nominate white men for jobs in their wards was the bitterest dose of humiliation ever forced upon the people of the city by any Republican administration. Both colored councilmen protested last year, without avail. Similar protests made this year when the terms of the constables expired have so far proved equally as fruitless.

Delegation at City Hall
A delegation headed by Mr. Fitzgerald and consisting of Charles Hall, Walter Emerson, John Cole, William Grayson and Albert Johnson called on the Mayor by appointment last Saturday. The appointment of colored constables from the 14th and 17th wards was discussed, but it is understood that

the Mayor declared that his hands are tied." This means that the colored councilmen must nominate white men for these jobs again this year or none at all.

George W. Cameron, head of the Republican City Committee, told the AFRO-AMERICAN last week that the Party had probably made a mistake in excluding the colored candidates for constables, but that it was a mistake which could not be rectified this year.

McGUINN ANNOUNCES Afro-American FOR RE-ELECTION

Baltimore, Md.
Coming as a bombshell into the 14th ward camp yesterday was the announcement of Warner T. McGuinn city councilman that he would be a candidate in the next election to succeed himself. It had been said that he would not run again.

"Just announce," he said to the Afro-American "that I am a candidate for re-electi

McGUINN ADDRESSES LOCAL U. N. I. A. Afro-American City Councilman Selected

As Delegate to New York
Convention

Baltimore, Md.

Stating that now that Marcus Garvey and his associates had succeeded in bringing into existence one of the biggest and most widely affiliated organizations the Negro race has ever known, the problem of its efficient administration should be the main effort of its leadership, City Councilman Warner T. McGuinn, who "dropped in" to the meeting to pay dues" did some plain talking at a meeting called to elect delegates to the coming international convention of the U. N. I. A. which will convene in New York in August. 7-7-22

The meeting was held at Liberty Hall, the newly dedicated name of old Fayette hall on Pennsylvania avenue which was recently acquired by the local Garverites. For more than half an hour Councilman McGuinn speaking as a member of the organization, pointed out the dangers as well as the possibilities growing out of the administration of such a large body of men and women and the necessity of sending men to the Convention that would use business sense. "This Association has lost half a million dollars," he said, "because of inefficient administration. If the men responsible meet this fact sanely, frankly and honestly, and build upon this experience a more business-like administration all will be well. But their failure will mean a tragedy that will vibrate around the world."

The local association immediately elected Mr. McGuinn as one of the delegates to the International

Convention. A fund was instituted also to insure wireless apparatus in the hall in order that the doing of the conventions may be heard daily by local members.

Rev. J. R. L. Diggs, presided.

The fact that the registration list in the first ward of Atlanta shows the Negroes numbering two to one to the white voters, prompted the editor of the Rome Enterprise to suggest that they elect councilmen from their own group. But the editor of the Atlanta Independent showed that the plan was not feasible for the following reason:

New York Age
In our city, councilmen are not elected from the ward—they are nominated by the ward, but elected from the city at large. So, while a Republican or Negro might be nominated as the party nominee in the First Ward, on election day he would have to carry a majority of the votes polled from all the wards in Atlanta.

This rule was enacted in Atlanta to meet the conditions or emergencies discussed by Brother Atwater—the white man knowing that the Negroes dominated in two wards of the city, provided that election must be from the city at large—and that every alderman and councilman coming from the wards must be elected by a majority over all the votes cast in the city on election day.

In Atlanta we have 250,000 people, which gives us about 40,000 votes—of the 40,000 voters, there are about 10,000 Negroes and 30,000 whites.

A very pretty plan to deprive the Negroes of representation. The only way the Negro voters can make their influence felt is through diversion of the white voters.

COLORED VOTE WILL DIVIDE IN SENATE RACE

Afro-American
Organizations Vote Of City
And State Will Probably
Go For Senator

France

Baltimore, Md.
COUNCILMEN FOR HIM

Garrett To Be Asked
Where He Stands On
Race Question

Maryland
The entrance of John W. Garrett (white) into the race to oppose Senator Joseph I. France for renomination has excited profound interest among the voters of the State.

To the colored voters the question is, How does Mr. Garrett stand on the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill and other matters in which the race is vitally concerned? The N. A. A. C. P. local branch, it is said, will ask Mr. Garrett where he stands.

The sponsors for Mr. Garrett say he can be depended on to go along with the Harding administration in carrying out its various policies. One of these policies seem to be to treat the Negro differently from the other classes of citizens and to curtail his political activities. Another is to continue American dominance over Haitian affairs.

Senator France has told the colored people of this State that he is ready to vote for the Dyer Bill.

Some of his critics claim that during his Senatorial career he has not shown any especial concern for the race, while only several weeks ago he rushed over to Baltimore to try to keep two Russian girls from being deported. Claim is also made that he recently voted for an Administration measure aimed at Haiti.

Say Garrett Represent Interest

One of the strongest supporters of Senator France six years ago and who will support him with equal ardor this time told the Afro-American the other day:

"I see in Mr. Garrett's candidacy the desire for a man who can be depended on to go along with the big interests. Mr. Frank A. Munsey, publisher of the two Republicans organs here, wants a senator who sides with the big interests. Senator France has always supported the cause of the people, and that is why I believe he will be renominated by a decisive majority."

Tidings from various sections of the State indicate that the great majority of colored voters have not taken a stand for either candidate as yet. Talks with delegates attending the Pythian convention at Cambridge this week indicate a decided preference for France however.

Both sides are expected to make strong bids for support from colored voters, and the Garrett forces are, it is said, already planning to organize them in the city and counties.

Mrs. White For Garrett

Down in the Fifth ward Mr. France is supported, but Mrs. Mamie White, president of the Fifth Ward Republican Club, says she is for Garrett.

John W. Jones, who says he is going to run for the Republican nomination for City Council next spring, is whooping-up things for France.

W. L. Gibson says he will have

to know more about the candidates before expressing a preference.

In the Fourth ward, where Charles W. Main (white) reigns, a goodly number of the workers will be for Garrett.

"Fitz" and "Mac" For France

Up in the 17th, City Councilman W. L. Fitzgerald and the Republican organization, along with many others, are expected to line-up with France.

City Councilman Warner T. McGuinn will be one of the strongest supporters of France in the 14th ward. Neither he nor Walter Emerson, ward executive knew anything about the meeting of colored voters in the ward, which endorsed Garrett.

Down in the 21st much France sentiment is reported. Garrett supporters plan to do missionary work in all wards where the colored vote is strong, and Dr France's friends plan to match them.

William H. Lawrence (white) will be the Republican candidate for additional judge on the Supreme Bench in November.

Opposed To One Branch Council

Colored voters are beginning to manifest opposition to the one-branch city council plan of 19 members sponsored by the City-wide Congress, not only because it deprives each ward of the representation but would entirely shut out the race.

After the primaries on September 11, will come the registration days. They are September 26 and 27, October 10 and 11.

JUDGES AND CLERKS NAMED FOR ELECTION

Over One Hundred Men
And Women Will Pre-
side At Voting Booths

Afro-American
17TH AND 14TH WARDS LEAD
Baltimore, Md.
Each Has Over Forty Elec-
tion Officials In Its
List

7-28-22

A little more than 100 colored men and women have been named as judges and clerks for the ensuing primary and general elections, as well as the new registration of voters which is to take place in September and October.

The 4th Ward, which has its colored voters massed into several precincts, has seven and while "Hop" Horners 5th ward which has 1,900 colored voters has nine; the 22nd ward has two; the 14th, 42; 15th, 15; and the 17th, 43.

The 18th ward which contains some almost solid colored precincts, has none, and there are none down in the 21st ward, where R. Frank Smith, Republican member of the Board of Supervisors of Election is the committeeman.

The list follows:

Fourth Ward—Eugene W. Johnson, 305 N. Pine street; Mrs. Lucy Richardson, 309 N. Fremont avenue; Mrs. Annie A. Brooks, 775 W. Mulberry street; Miss Naomi Johnson, 648 Rehoboth street; Anna M. Smith, 642 Josephine street.

Fifth Ward—Samuel Watkins, 242 Calvin street; Edw. S. Dixon, 214 N. Eden street; Harry A. Stanley, 406 N. Eden street; Howard Means, 408 N. Caroline street; John Holt, 520 N. Caroline street; George S. Allen, 508 Somerset street; Mrs. Sarah E. Travers, 416 Alisquith street; Harry Johnson, 405 N. Spring street; Wm. H. Green, 518 N. Spring street.

Fifteenth Ward—Wm. F. Young, 1373 Whatcoat street; Judge J. Reynolds, 1315 Prescot street; Clarence E. Jones, 1365 N. Carey street; John C. Hynson, 1602 Gold street; Robert I. Jones, Jr., 1341 N. Stricker street; Edward A. Gray, 1432 Prescot street; Wm. Sparks, 1346 N. Stricker street; Edna E. Wilson, 1354 Whatcoat street; Jas. W. Smith, 1358 Whatcoat St.; Marlan Chapman, 1374 N. Carey street; Elijah Randall, 1366 Woodyear street; C. Marcellus Dorsey, 1310 N. Fremont avenue; Maud E. Jones, 1373 N. Carey street; Eliza N. B. Young, 610 Gold street; Chas. B. Bishop, 1509 N. Carey street.

Seventeenth Ward—Wm. Clark, 1309 Etting street; Julia F. Dungee, 1338 Druid Hill avenue; Edw. H. Tyson, 1312 Argyle avenue; Beulah G. Pitts, 1029 Myrtle avenue; Chas. E. Payne, 732 Dolphin street; Henrietta Whittington, 764 N. Franklin St.; Nathaniel Grinnage, 847 W. Franklin street; Mary B. Caution, 1045 Argyle avenue; Wm. A. Grayson, 523 W. Hoffman street; Catherine T. Burton, 863 W. Franklin street; Henry Cox, 509 Claggett street; John H. T. Burton, 863 W. Franklin street; Frances Hall, 509 Claggett Alley; Rose Fletcher, 731 George street; W. E. Robinson, 743 George street; John R. Webb, 620½ George street; Victoria Redgely, 637 George street; John H. Cooper, 549 Dolphin street; Martha Ryan, 570 St. Mary street; Regina E. Dyson, 710 Druid Hill avenue; Frank Miles, 572 St. Mary street; Joseph Payne, 564 Greenwillow street; Eleanor Truitt, 505 Claggett Al.; Mary M. West, 1111 Argyle avenue; W. T. Greenwood, 506 W. Hoffman street; Thos. R. Marshall, 535 Dolphin St.; Edw. E. Wallace, 502 Oxford street; Annie Williams, 518 Dolphin street; Florence Griffin, 1313 Etting street; Marcellus A. Dorsey, 651 W. Lafayette avenue; Catherine Blackwell, 1013 Shields Al.; Francis J. Davis, 818 W. Franklin street; Daniel W. Baker, 1117 Argyle avenue; Mary G. Jones, 1135 Etting street; Wm. E. Whittington, 764 W. Franklin street; Mabel Brown, 617 George street; Lloyd Palmer, 750 George street; Jas. Henry Mulligan, 1322 Druid Hill avenue; Wm. Harrod, 520 Pine street; Jas. H. Fisher, 519 Greenwillow street; Maurice S. Oram, 720 Pierce street; Blanche T. Cummings, 1320 Druid Hill avenue; Clarence Tydings, 1230 Division street.

Twenty-second Ward—Wm. G. Price, 405 W. Lee street; Clarence Bush, 624 S. Eutaw street.

Fourteenth Ward

6—J. Marsden Brown, 2011 McCulloh St.
6—Paul J. Lawson, 2133 McCulloh St.
7—Mrs. Eliza Mack, 2133 Druid Hill Ave.
7—Mariott L. Burgett, 2105 Division St.
8—Mrs. Anna L. McMechen, 2007 McCulloh St.
8—Jas. H. Bunday, 2121½ McCulloh St.
9—Robert H. Thompson, 2115 Etting St.
19—Mrs. Mary L. Giles, 1621 Druid Hill Ave.
9—Mrs. Mary L. Penn, 2021 Division St.
10—Harry A. Neal, 2214 McCulloh St.
10—Charles Tolson, 1924 Druid Hill Ave.
11—Mrs. Miranda M. Ridout, 523 Prescot street
11—John R. Hill, 579 Prescot street
12—John F. Oliver, 1627 McCulloh St.
12—Augustus Field, 573 Prescot street.
13—Isadore Oliver, 1813 McCulloh St.
14—Arthur L. Macbeth, 637 Pitcher St.
14—Geo. T. A. Gibson, 513 Laurens St.
15—Wilbert A. Brooks, 1419 Argyle Ave.
15—Miss Hazel A. Macbeth, 637 Pitcher St.
16—Wm. A. Haynes, 1406 Myrtle Ave.

VOTE FOR FRANCE NEXT TUESDAY

The members of the Negro group of voters of Baltimore will not do their full duty next Tuesday if they do not go to the polls early and vote for Joseph I. France for U. S. Senator, for the Public School Loan and against the One-Branch City Council. Senator France, during his six years in the U. S. Senate has proven his loyalty to and friendship for his colored constituency. He supported every measure proposed for their benefit and leaders who want to replace loyal Negro Republicans by lily-whites can now enjoy at leisure the beautiful works of their creation.

Ohio is in doubt and it seems that the Harding Administration is repudiated there. Even if the Republicans win the closeness of the vote will be a repudiation.

Senator France's opponent is of the silk stocking Negrophile variety, and the Negroes of Maryland would stultify themselves if they should vote for Mr. Bruce or indirectly aid in his election by remaining away from the polls and failing to vote for Senator France.

That veteran fighter for the race, Rev. Harvey Johnson, resurrected a book written by Mr. Bruce which is full of abuse and vituperation of the Negro and bluntly and brutally advocates his disfranchisement.

The election of Senator France will mean that our group will have in the Senate an enemy of disfranchisement and a supporter of the Dyer bill. The election of Bruce means the addition of an enemy to the Dyer bill and an added supporter of Negro disfranchisement in the U. S. Senate.

We have only a few real friends in the Senate now, Senator France is one of them, keep him there.

A vote for France is a vote for the Dyer bill and against disfranchisement. A vote for Bruce is a vote of approval of Negro disfranchisement and against the Dyer bill; a failure to vote is a half vote of approval of disfranchisement and against the Dyer bill.

ELECTION RESULTS

The defeat of Senator France for re-election to the U. S. Senate causes deep sorrow to the Negro group throughout Maryland and should bring sorrow to the race throughout the country, because a known friend has been displaced by one whose alliances have always been with the traditional enemies to Negro civil and political equality.

The Negroes of Baltimore have cause for deep and intense sorrow over the passage of the One-Branch City Council Amendment. It will mark, at least for a time, the passing of Negro representation in the City Council.

It now behoves the Negro leaders of Baltimore to take counsel with each other and map out a practical program that can be used to try to save something from the wreck of influence and potentiality lost by the destruction of representation in the City Council.

Other sorrows of election results are the loss of Senator Calder of New

York, like Senator France, a loyal friend of the race.

Amidst the gloom of sorrows for the defeat of some of our friends and the passage of the Single-Branch Council cutting off, by gerrymander, our representation is the joy of the defeat and humiliation of our enemies. The Harding Administration has been sternly rebuked—North, East, West and South. The election of Al Smith in New York, the 'peoples' governor, rejoices Negroes everywhere. And we heartily, joyously and fulsomely congratulate the Negro voters of New York City in breaking their slavish bonds to a party name and voting for Al Smith, the peoples' friend, and thus being able to share the glorious victory now in celebration in New York.

Ohio is in doubt and it seems that the Harding Administration is repudiated there. Even if the Republicans win the closeness of the vote will be a repudiation.

The cause for the most hilarious delight among Negroes is the defeat of the lily-white Hassinger for Congress in the Ninth Virginia District, a Republican stronghold so long as Negroes clung to the party. Slempe and Slemplism has been brutally slugged and the President and the Republican

now enjoy at leisure the beautiful works of their creation.

On the whole the Negro has no cause to be cast down. If some of his friends have suffered temporary defeat, many more of his enemies have bitten the dust.

Political 1922

Elections.

BENTON ILL REPUBLICAN

APRIL 6, 1922

WHITE MAN RULE OR NOT?

(Cairo Bulletin, March 27)

After a careful survey and study

in the Fifth Senatorial District

Reported in the General Assembly

by The Bulletin has decided to sup-

port Wallace A. Bandy, the only can-

didate from Williamson county who is

offering, and Carl Choisser one of the

four aspirants from Franklin county.

Some days ago The Bulletin came

out in no uncertain manner, and ar-

rayed itself against the nomination

of one Lilly, negro lawyer, now of

Cairo, recently of East St. Louis, who

is a candidate for nomination on the

Republican ticket at the April 11 pri-

mary.

The Bulletin has said that this

Senatorial district would not be repre-

sented in the General Assembly by

a negro. The Bulletin is firm in that

opinion. This paper has faith in the

white men and women of the district

who are to say whether or not white

supremacy is a desirable status or a

mere political fetish. This paper

wants to go on record as standing up

first for superiority in all things. It

is not a question of one Lilly or any

individual black man. It is a question

of whether or not white supremacy

shall yield its leadership. We are

not ready to admit that our standards

and ideals have been thrown into the

trash heap of conniving and selfish

politicians. We do not doubt (in fact,

we know the contrary is true) that

there have been trades and promises

and other wicked and shameful mach-

inations of the political game as prac-

ticed in this and Pulaski county:

Otherwise Lilly would not now be a

candidate.

But more about that phase later.

The Bulletin proposes to see men of

pure Caucasian blood represent this

fair section of the state in the Gen-

eral Assembly and none other need

apply.

We are convinced that we are mere-

ly voicing the sentiment of the peo-

ple who dominate the world's politi-

cal and social affairs who have set

the standards of our present civiliza-

tion, captained our industrial and in-

tellectual progress and who demand
that their supremacy be recognized.

White men and white women in the
Fiftieth Senatorial District will have
the opportunity on April 11 to en-
dorse or repudiate the position of The
Bulletin in this matter. Other news-
papers in this district, not fettered or
hide-bound or under intimidation of
one sort or another, also have the op-
portunity of coming into the open
and demanding that white supremacy
MUST BE MAINTAINED in South-
ern Illinois.

If they do not declare themselves
they are either "controlled" or polit-
ically racial hybrids in their leanings.
It is not only up to the newspaper ed-
itors of the district, but to the "elder
statesmen" to come clean on the
proposition of whether or not Lilly,
negro lawyer, of Cairo, recently of
East St. Louis, is to represent them
in the General Assembly of the State
of Illinois.

If they want Lilly they should be
honest with the rank and file of the
white Republicans and openly en-
dorse him. If they are supporting
him under cover and by reason of po-
litical trades they are not only traitors
to their race but political cow-
ards.

If they are parties to such a ne-
farious and wicked game of politic
they may be sure that they will be
found out and that they will be foun-
out and that at some future time
they will have to face their neigh-
bors and accept the proper rebuke. They
will CERTAINLY be stored up for
them.

Let them beware.

**JEWISH JOURNAL
SCORES SUPPORT
OF HENRY FORD**

Chicago Defender
Says It Is Unfair to Jews for
Race to Stand Behind Their
Worst American Enemy

Illinois

Stung by the apparent failure of
the Race to recognize its friends, the
Chicago Israelite takes editorial cogni-
zance of the endorsement of Henry
Ford for the presidency by Virginia
"Lily Black" Republicans at Buckroe
beach, Aug. 6, under the leadership of
J. R. Pollard. These Virginians have
decided on Ford for President, will
nominate a candidate for the Senate
and 10 candidates for the House of
Representatives.

Cite Rosenwald

The Chicago Israelite says: "The
Colored people of the United States
have had no better friends than the
Jews who at every opportunity have
protested against depriving Colored
people of any of their constitutional
or what should be inalienable rights.
The Jews have been especially out-
spoken in their protests against
lynching. One prominent Jew, Julius
Rosenwald, has done more for edu-
cational and uplift work among the
Colored people and given more money
for that purpose than any other man
in the country."

Attention is then called to the ac-
tion of the Virginia Republicans and
the article concludes: "Of course, it
amounts to nothing, for any Repub-
lican candidate in Virginia has ab-
solutely no chance of carrying the
state. But that any section of the
Colored people should publicly de-
clare themselves as supporters of the
one man who has done more than
any other to injure, malign and in-
sult his Jewish fellow citizens, is
saddening. It is a case of basest in-
gratitude."

The above are hard words to come
from friends, from such a friend as
the Chicago Israelite has proved it-
self to be. They recall the letter
written by John Greenleaf Whittier
50 years ago, and published in the
Chicago Tribune of Sept. 18, 1872.
Race voters in Brooklyn had sought
the Quaker poet's advice in their po-
litical action. Under the heading,
"Whittier Gives Colored Voters Sen-
sible Advice," the Tribune displayed
the following letter on the front page:

Ingratitude?

"If you prefer General Grant, I
trust you will not degrade yourself
in the eyes of your white associates
by joining with them in disparaging
and abusing such a man as Charles
Sumner, who has done so much for
you, and is now suffering untold
agony from wounds received in your
service. If you choose to vote for
Horace Greeley, you need not, there-
fore, forget your great obligations to
William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell
Phillips. Take this advice or reject
it, but stand by them still and teach
your friends to respect your feelings
toward your benefactors. No Colored
man with any self-respect or sense but
also of those who favor proscription against the
of gratitude can listen complacently Jews. Michigan is therefore to be congratulated upon
to personal abuse of such men as the nomination of Townsend and especially upon the
Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner elimination of Kelly.

PRIMARY RESULTS

THE RESULTS of the recent primary elections in
several states are significant and indicative of the
trend of popular sentiment. With two exceptions
Senator New of Indiana and McCumber of North
Dakota, every retiring Republican United States senator
who was a candidate to succeed himself has
thus far been renominated. The two exceptions re-
ferred to merited renomination and doubtless would
have been renominated but for the mistake made by
them and their managers in allowing the impression
to be made upon the public mind that a vote for them
meant an endorsement of the national administration.

THIS PAPER warned other retiring United States
senators not to allow that mistake to be made in their
cases. This was especially true in the case of Senator
Townsend of Michigan. Our advice was not only acted
upon, but in the closing weeks of the campaign sharp
issue was taken with the administration on several
important subjects. Many letters of commendation
have poured into the office of the Defender on the
position taken by it in these contests. This is not
strange, since it is a recognized fact that the Defender
is not a local but a national organ, its influence and
power being felt in every state in the American Union.

SOME OF THE FRIENDS of the administration
claim that the success of Senators Lodge of Massachu-
setts and Townsend of Michigan were administration
victories. That was to be expected in view of the fact
that the same claim was made with reference to
Indiana, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Nebraska and North Da-
kota, when every school boy knew that the reverse
was true. These candidates, as was true of several
others, were nominated upon their records and merits,
disconnected from their supposed identification with
the administration.

SENATOR LODGE'S case is practically a repeti-
tion of what the same state did many years ago in the
case of Charles Sumner. Notwithstanding Sumner's
break with President Grant the state refused to re-
pudiate her favorite son, although the Grant admin-
istration was as popular in that state as elsewhere.
The feeling against Sumner for a while was so bitter
that the legislature passed a resolution censuring his
course, but a subsequent legislature was forced by the
pressure of popular sentiment to expunge from the
record the resolution of censure. That state is just
as proud of Lodge today as it was of Sumner then.
Hence the result in his case would have been the same
had he been in open revolt against the Harding ad-
ministration.

THE FORTUNATE NOMINATION of Townsend
of Michigan saves that state to the Republicans. Had
the recreant Kelly been nominated the election no
doubt would have resulted in the success of ex-
Governor Ferris, the Democratic nominee, who is much
the better man of the two. Kelly's name would indi-
cate that he is an Irishman and therefore belongs to
one of those proscribed races, and yet his candidacy
was in the nature of a representative of that element
which stands for mob law, racial proscription and
racial intolerance. His vote against the Dyer bill was
a vote in the interest of mob law. Being supported by
Henry Ford he expected to get the support not only
of that element in sympathy with Southern Democrats,
but also of those who favor proscription against the
Jews. Michigan is therefore to be congratulated upon
the nomination of Townsend and especially upon the
elimination of Kelly.

*Negro Appointment
Saturday, 10/14/44
to Help Lodge*

There are 40,000 negro voters in the State of Massachusetts, where Senator Lodge faces a strenuous battle for re-election in November. This fact is said to be one of the chief considerations prompting the appointment of John W. Schenck, a negro lawyer, to be Assistant United States Attorney for Massachusetts. The appointment has just been announced by Attorney General Daugherty.

Several white men were candidates for the appointment, but press dispatches say that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge urged the negro's appointment, and Boston politicians say that it is a political appointment, pure and simple, made in the hope of keeping the negro votes lined up for Lodge.

Political 1922.
Elections.

The Significance of Scales' Actions

Slap At Warley Was Slap At Every Negro In Louisville

Louisville News - 6/17/22

It was gratifying to see the reaction on the part of Colored men and women when the news spread abroad that J. H. Scales, Republican boss had run amuck in The News office.

Indignation was expressed on every hand. Men who have jobs under the administration, Republican workers and leaders, either called in person or over the phone and denounced the outrage. Many men declared they would not vote the Republican ticket again. Many others said, "Count on me in the Lincoln party movement," while others "wished they had been there when Scales called."

This shows that sensible Colored people see the point which is this attack on Warley was an attack on every Negro, Man, Woman and Child in the city of Louisville.

If Scales or any other white man can come to Warley's office and abuse him he can go to any Negro's office, shop or home and abuse him.

Scales, a low type of white man, with an exaggerated and distorted view of the relation of men and races in the community, felt that no Negro has a right to an opinion, no Negro has any right to criticise his party, no Negro is free to think, therefore if one dares do it, he, Scales—being white, can go right down in a Negro settlement, defy all the Negroes and chastise the Negro who has offended him. That in this case the Negro was William Warley, editor of The News, is an incident. It could have been W. H. Wright, bank president, Dr. C. H. Parrish, college president, Bishop C. C. Clements, churchman, Harvey Burns, undertaker, Dr. J. H. Frank, Dr. C. C. Stewart, Ed. McEwen, Steve Bell, R. T. Berry, G. G. Young, W. T. Merchant, Richard Oliver, W. H. Smith, P. R. Peters—any Negro—none too high, too important.

A year ago William Warley, to this same J. H. Scales was "Bill," "Oh, Bill," etc. Warley was agreeing with him then. But the moment Warley dared differ with him, dared refuse his Jim-Crowism, his lily-white politics, that moment Warley became a "damn nigger—" and "I'll go down and whip him."

Don't let any Negro be foolish enough to feel he is exempt. Don't let any Negro feel this was done to Warley, per se. This slap at Warley was a slap at every Negro. When the foul mouth Scales called Warley "a damn nigger —" he meant that for every Colored man and woman in Louisville.

It was **intimidation** pure and simple, "These Negroes caused us trouble last year. We will start and scare them early this year"—that is the sense of Scales' actions. Slavery! That's all it is when a white man can abuse or assault a Colored man because of that Colored man's opinions. So let every Negro take warning. Scales' action has a deep and varied significance. It holds the germ of race trouble, it breeds a form of slavery. Warley is merely an individual. The attack was not only on Warley—it was on THE NEGRO.

Any Negro you see who laughs or rejoices at Scales' outrageous conduct

Kentucky

... and attack on Warley, put him down as a poor, ignorant fool. More to be pitied than censured, he can not understand, he can not understand, he can not comprehend, he may have a man's physique, but he has a child's brain. Pity him.

J. H. Scales, Collector of "Revenues" Frames Editor of News

Louisville News - 6/17/22

Stung by the fair and just criticisms of this paper against the Jim Crow Park, the lily whitem of the Republican party, the betrayal of the Negro by Ernst, Ogden and Langley, who begged for and accepted the Negro's vote but would not stand up for him even on such a simple measure as the Anti-Lynching Bill, J. H. Scales, head of the Republican organization, bolstered up his courage with a lot of liquor and with a crazy idea of intimidating not only the Editor of The News but every other Negro who dared think for himself, swooped down on the News office Wednesday night and before the dreaming and genial editor was aware of his intentions slapped the editor in the face.

The "slap" had no force to it, it did no physical injury—it was meant as an insult and it was meant to goad the editor into losing his head and striking back, thereby falling for a frame up planted by the "stewed" but wily Scales.

After striking Warley, Scales let loose a foul stream of vulgarity and profanity that would have made a Bowery rat blush for shame and all through it the venom and hate of his narrow prejudiced heart and soul were laid bare by the continued use of the term "damn nigger."

A man may get drunk and use certain vile epithets generally used that mean nothing but this man was not really "drunk" inasmuch as he knew exactly that to be really insulting he had to use the epithet "nigger." That is what he did, thereby giving a true estimate of himself and of the bunch he represents and of their true feelings toward the Negro race.

The editor of The News wishes that those good women of our Race, those "best women," those social and church leaders of our race, who for so much per month are willing to stain their hands with dirty politics, could have seen Scales as he saw him Wednesday night. Scales is the Boss of the Colored Women Workers. They report to him, they get their instructions from him. And as he talks to them trying to enlist their energies for the perpetuation of his lily-white bunch in office he wears a grinning mask of congeniality and friendship. But Wednesday night his mask dropped off and his hideous prejudiced self stood naked and while he applied the lash of his vile tongue to the editor of The News with a torrent of "damn nigger," this damn black nigger," etc., he meant it for these same fine women of ours who chase up to Republican headquarters to get his "instructions." He meant it for every Colored man who works for and votes the Republican ticket. He proved himself a lily-white and he is the best proof that The News' charge that the Republicans of Louisville are lily-white and anti-Negro is true.

Because of the distorted versions of the affair that are going the rounds a statement of the facts should be made. The facts are these: Wednesday night a woman called The News office to report that a boy had been drowned at Chickasaw Park—that's the Jim Crow layout—furthermore she was reporting that a number of boys and girls who had applied at Cherokee and Jacob parks had been refused the right to have a class picnic there and had been told to go to "your own park." While

this interesting news was coming in who should enter the door but J. H. Scales? The last thing on Warley's mind was that Scales was on a rampage or had lost his mind. And because of the friendly attitude of the real Republican leaders when they meet him he naturally concluded Scales had "just dropped in for a chat." Imagine his surprise when instead of accepting his proffered hand Scales called him a "damn nigger—" and before he could hang up the phone and while he was still sitting slapped him in the face. After Warley rose and faced Scales that bully never struck another blow. He swore and threatened but he did not do a thing. Warley, figuring he was drunk and irresponsible for his actions and that he did not represent the feelings of his superiors up town, kept his head and tried to placate Scales. But he was running amuck with negrophobia and was just as unreasonable as a stray dog with hydrophobia. And so his torrent of vulgarity and profanity flowed on freely interspersed with "you damn nigger—," thereby showing that Richard was really himself and that he had gotten drunk to tell his sober thoughts of Negroes in general.

Scales came into The News office accompanied by another man who never opened his mouth during the tirade but who stood menacingly near with one hand in his pocket continually. This man was driving Scales' car and persons who saw him say he is a police chauffeur.

Invited to "fight" by Scales Warley refused because he was convinced this man had come as part of a frame-up. He was more convinced when he looked out the door and saw four policemen standing on the corner. He was doubly convinced when two of the officers passed slowly by evidently wondering why Scales had not come out. As they passed Warley called them in and asked them to put Scales out of his office—that he was drunk, disorderly, vulgar, profane and abusive. Twice he appealed to them but they did not answer. Finally when Warley convinced Scales he could see no wisdom in fighting under the circumstances, the bully turned to the officers and demanded: "You get this damn nigger—somehow. Get him; that's all." One of the officers meekly answered "Alright, Mr. Scales, we will."

J. H. Scales is the "whip" of the Republican organization, he is the "collector of revenues." He is an important cog in the Republican machine—too big to be called to account for his follies but not too big to stoop to a little stunt like this.

He is a bully of the first rank. A year ago he called a Colored man a "damn black nigger" and the man who was running a game had to take it, whereupon the bully Scales announced "No damn nigger will fight—unless he has a white man to back him up." If this is his opinion of Colored men, perhaps in his twisted brain he is more convinced by Warley's actions his theory is true.

Warley kept cool in this instance, not merely because the odds were framed against him but because had trouble really started scores of Colored men standing around would have joined in it and Scales and his "Gyp the Blood" and others may have been seriously hurt. As it was men on the corner twenty feet away did not know that in The News office a big bully was running amuck.

Scales declared during his tirade "I'll give you something to write about." He did. There it is. May we add we do not intend to let the same bee sting us twice?

Political 1922.

Election

HANSELL ELECTED IN RACE FOR CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION

Atlanta Constitution
Defeats C. S. Robert by

Vote of 7,090 to 6,416.

W. Garland Cooper Wins
in Council Contest.

9/21/22
ALDERMAN W. C. DAVIS
BEATEN BY ARMISTEAD

Total of 13,510 Votes in
Runover Largest Num-
ber Ever Polled in May-
orality Race Here.

Carrying eight out of twelve wards, Councilman Walter A. Sims won over James G. Woodward in the run-over primary Wednesday, receiving a majority of 990 votes in a total of 13,510 votes cast. Mr. Sims received 7,250 votes against 6,260 cast for his opponent.

In a close race for chief of construction, William A. Hansell defeated C. S. Robert, nosing himself into victory by 674 votes. The vote for Hansell was 7,090 and Robert received 6,416.

Jesse Armistead, opposing Alderman W. C. Davis for re-election, was victor over his opponent by nearly two to one. Mr. Armistead received 8,695 votes and Alderman Davis 4,621.

In the tenth ward council race W. Garland Cooper was successful, winning a majority of 183 votes over Sam Freeman. Mr. Cooper received 561 votes, Mr. Freeman 378.

Largest Vote Ever Cast.

The total of 13,510 votes in the primary Wednesday is the largest number ever polled in a mayoralty contest in the history of the city.

In the first election on September 6, with six candidate in the field, only 12,551 votes were cast.

Mr. Sims carried the first, second, third, fifth, sixth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth wards.

Mr. Woodward led in the fourth, seventh, eighth and ninth wards, carrying the fourth by 230 votes, the seventh by 9 votes, the eighth by 661 majority, and the ninth by 229 ma-

Statement by Sims.

After complete returns were received giving him the nomination Mr. Sims gave out a statement attributing the victory to the principles his platform represented, and declared, "the people may depend upon me to carry out the pledges which I have made in my campaign.

"This election demonstrates that the people of this great city are tired of ring rule," he said, "and are in favor of popular government, and I propose to put into effect on the 1st day of January the wishes of the great masses of the people of Atlanta."

He expressed his purpose to "treat all sects, creeds and nationalities alike, and be mayor of the entire city."

Mr. Sims promised the people, before election, that if he won he would "clean-up" the administration of the police department.

Irregularities Charged.

Mr. Woodward blamed his defeat on the "Ku Klux Klan, the Twelve-Twenty club and organizations of like ilk." He also charged irregularities at the election, declaring that many persons found themselves disfranchised who had registered and were qualified to vote.

"Until the representative people of Atlanta perform their civic and patriotic duty by going to the polls and voting, instead of negligently regarding their privilege," he said, "The south's greatest city will be dominated by the Ku Klux Klan, the Twelve-Twenty club and organizations of like ilk.

"I have no complaints to make at the results of the election," continued Mr. Woodward. "My entrance into the mayoralty race at the eleventh hour, as everyone knows, was entirely unsolicited. I was placed into the race against my best wishes by friends and loyal Atlantans, who desired to see the city controlled by an honest, progressive man who had proven his worth three times previously.

"With the exception of a few ward speeches I did not exert myself in the least to attain the office of mayor. During the period that elapsed from the time of my entrance into the campaign until the election I never ventured three blocks from my office to solicit votes nor did I distribute more than 50 cards. At the first primary and Wednesday's run-over I only went to the polls once and that was to cast my vote. I left the details of my campaign in the hands of those who

were responsible for my entrance into the race."

Attacks City Committee.

Mr. Woodward charged that the city democratic executive committee was composed of 90 per cent politicians who were controlled by the Ku Klux Klan, the "Twelve-Twenty" club and other kindred organizations.

I have it upon good authority that

90 per cent of the members of the city democratic executive committee are affiliated with the Ku Klux Klan, the Twelve-Twenty club, or organizations of kindred influence. It is this case, then it is not surprising to me and the other good citizens of Atlanta that the returns should give my opponent a majority."

Mr. Woodward reiterated that he was perfectly content to spend the rest of his life divorced from politics. He stated that his only reason for permitting his name to be used in connection with the mayoralty race was perfectly satisfied. With all the con-

"Two weeks before the date of the closing of the entrance books," he asserted, "I declined to become a can-

didate for mayor because of my health which I did not deem would permit

my assuming the responsibilities of the city's chief executive. My friends, however, seemed determined to put me in the race and finally I consented because I wanted to see Atlanta freed from the yoke of political rule.

"To those who voted for me and displayed their interest in the better-ment of Atlanta's growth and welfare, I express my heartiest appreciation.

It is indeed unfortunate that the thou-sands of other good representative-city as good an administration of the citizens of the community who were affairs of their city government as I

eligible to vote, did not avail them-selves of the opportunity in this in

"I feel so humble at this time be-

stance. Had they done so, there would have been a different story to tell."

the people have reposed in me that

"Denied Right to Vote."

A number of instances of persons being disenfranchised who were qual-

fied to cast their ballots were reported

in the run-over election, Mr. Wood-

ward stated. This condition existed

at the former primary and also in my candidacy, I wish to thank them

the state and county election last one and all.

Wednesday, according to complaints

of several hundred persons whose

names did not appear on the official

registration lists.

As a result of this condition, a

resolution was adopted by the city

democratic executive committee

two and be mayor of the entire city.

days after the city primary, instruct-

"This election demonstrates that

Tax Collector W. S. Richardson, the

people of this great city are tired

who is also city and county registrar,

of ring rule, and are in favor of pop-

ular government, and I propose to put

persons signing an affidavit to the

effect that they had paid their 1922

wishes of the great masses of the

taxes and were under the impression

that they were registered.

"I invite all people who love At-

lanta, whether they were for me or

against me, to join with me in mak-

ing Atlanta the great city which it is

destined to be, and I hope and pray

for the revival of the old Atlanta

spirit with the entire people of the

Richardson and demanded to know

the reason their names had been left

off the official registration lists.

Outplace Atlanta in the rank where she

of this number the tax collector issued

approximately 50 certificates, while

the others were shown, Mr. Richar-

son stated, where they had failed to

register in the specified period prior

to the primary.

Richardson's Statement.

Mr. Richardson denied that a number of persons to whom certificates had been issued were denied the privilege of casting their votes at the polling precincts. He stated that not a single complaint had been registered with him or his office force of such instances.

"There could not have been any misunderstanding regarding this arrangement," asserted Mr. Richardson, "for the city democratic executive committee authorized the issuance of such certificates and all precinct managers were instructed to accept them as legal qualifications on the part of the person presenting them at the polls.

"More than three-fourths of the people who came to my office to complain over their names not having been included in the official lists, were convinced that they had not registered in the period stipulated by the rules of the committee and went away cast a big vote.

In his statement, Mr. Sims said: "I wish to thank the people of this great city for the confidence they have placed in me by electing me as their next mayor.

"I feel that my election is not on account of my own personality but the principles which I represent. Tonight I feel that I am the most humble citizen of this great city and I propose to give the people of this

sands of other good representative-city as good an administration of the citizens of the community who were affairs of their city government as I

eligible to vote, did not avail them-selves of the opportunity in this in

"I feel so humble at this time be-

stance. Had they done so, there would have been a different story to tell."

the people have reposed in me that

"Will Treat All Alike."

To the many loyal men and women

who fought so valiantly in behalf of

the state and county election last one and all.

Wednesday, according to complaints

of several hundred persons whose

names did not appear on the official

registration lists.

As a result of this condition, a

resolution was adopted by the city

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persons signing an affidavit to the

effect that they had paid their 1922

wishes of the great masses of the

taxes and were under the impression

that they were registered.

Richardson's Statement.

tution Wednesday night, thanked his loyal supporters in the campaign and pledged his best efforts to the civic development and general welfare of the ward, nevertheless.

Voting is Brisk.

Wednesday was clear and fine, with a tinge of autumn zest in the air.

The voting opened more briskly than the weather, hundreds of working people stopping on their way to work to cast their ballots. This was extraordinary. Even in the warmest contests the working vote has usually been cast late in the afternoon, after shops, factories and offices had closed for the day.

However, at noon Wednesday approximately 6,000 ballots had been deposited, which was between 2,000 and 3,000 ahead of the customary number at the same hour in recent previous elections.

The heavy vote was a surprise in some quarters, but the Woodward campaign forces had persistently forecast a big vote.

Complaints Are Made.

To a less extent than in the municipal election two weeks ago and the state primary a week ago complaints of irregularities in the registration lists were made at the polls.

Numbers of voters who claimed they were registered and qualified to vote found their names omitted from the lists.

They were advised by the election managers to visit the office of City Registrar W. S. Richardson at the courthouse, make affidavit that they had paid their taxes and secure a certificate entitling them to vote.

Mr. Richardson said late Wednesday afternoon that he had issued approximately 50 certificates. "In a good many cases of complaint," said Mr. Richardson, "the election managers had overlooked a supplementary registration list. They went back to their precincts, called the managers' attention to this list, their names were found and they were allowed to vote.

"Some who registered for the charter election, which was a special election last May, were under the impression that their registration then qualified them to vote in all succeeding elections this year. This was not the case, however, and a good deal of confusion has resulted on this account."

Hot Fight is Waged.

The first mayoralty contest was one of the warmest fought in Atlanta in years.

Six candidates ran in the first race and Sims lacked only about 1,000 votes of obtaining a majority over the entire field. He beat Woodward, his closest opponent, nearly two to one.

Both launched into a second aggressive campaign and debated its issues from the same stump.

Mr. Sims declared that the unfinished buncro fight was the main issue in the race and he promised, if elected, to "reorganize the police department from top to bottom." He said the rank and file of the police force are clean, honest, courageous men, but asserted that some of the "higher-ups" had to go.

Mr. Woodward based his bid for another term on his past record of administration. He contended that conservative, businesslike expenditure of the bond issue money and the city's current proceeds was the only issue

before the people. He charged that Mr. Sims was conducting his race on a platform of prejudice against the police department and religious tolerance.

He charged that City Clerk Walter Taylor was "dictator" over Sims, and pledged that if he became mayor "Walter Taylor will have to go to work or I'll make it hot for him."

Vote for Mayor

PRECINCT—	Sims	Woodward
First	148	67
Second A	639	629
Second B	169	70
Third B	356	114
Third C	175	132
Fourth A	160	383
Fourth B	108	115
Fifth A	510	92
Fifth B	280	50
Sixth A	339	417
Sixth B	205	66
Sixth C	770	16
Seventh A	453	527
Seventh B	241	176
Eighth A	436	1,201
Eighth B	148	44
Ninth A	420	352
Ninth B	329	626
Tenth A	160	115
Tenth B	489	172
Eleventh A	286	54
Eleventh B	170	44
Eleventh C	61	39
Twelfth A	100	95
Twelfth B	141	137
Twelfth C	64	48
Totals	7,357	5,781

Vote for Chief

Of Construction

PRECINCT—	Hansell	Robert
First	85	131
Second B	90	150
Third B	167	302
Third C	165	144
Fourth A	352	192
Fourth B	126	97
Sixth A	411	343
Sixth B	82	189
Sixth C	28	58
Seventh B	186	230
Eighth A	1,180	453
Eighth B	68	124
Ninth A	447	326
Ninth B	596	356
Tenth A	135	144
Tenth B	63	293
Eleventh A	114	225
Eleventh B	173	40
Eleventh C	41	59
Twelfth A	103	91
Twelfth B	163	117
Twelfth C	57	55
Total	4,832	4,119

Vote for Alderman

Seventh Ward

PRECINCT—	Armisted	Davis
First	157	56
Second B	167	76
Third B	324	138
Third C	211	91
Fourth A	282	245

Political - 1922

Georgia

Election.

PAY YOUR TAXES AND REGIS-
TER. *Atlanta, Ga.* duty, is guilty as great a wrong
as a soldier who would desert his
country in time of war.

11/12/22
We again call the attention of We admonish every man and our group of men and women towoman of our group to attend to the imperative necessity of paying this matter at your first opportunity taxes and registering. This is your duty—do not put it off. Our enemies are the year for the election of congressmen and senators. Congress to do this. That is their main men of the entire country will be hope—that we may disfranchise elected and one-third of the senators by neglecting to pay our taxes. You have their records be-taxes and registering. Let us dis-fore you—some have been loyal to appoint them.

duty and many have been disloyal Then there is another supreme and general council Friday afternoon and have not carried out their reason why we should pay our by Registrar W. S. Richardson. Council pledges, and your vote will decide taxes and register this year. You will held a special session for the purpose of ratifying the registration, and also appointed the election managers, for each polling precinct.

Kirkwood List Adopted.
Atlanta, Ga.
The list was certified to the mayor

Eighth Ward Shows the Highest Number of Voters—7,341 Negroes Are Qualified for Election.

Forty-seven thousand and eighty-eight citizens are registered and eligible to vote in the charter election on May 16, the greatest number of voters ever qualified for any election in Atlanta's history.

The list was certified to the mayor by Registrar W. S. Richardson. Council will remember that at the last meeting of the Republican National Committee, in spite of the should not be re-elected. There is protest of our National Committee no group that has suffered so much at their hands as ours, and National Committee cut down our we should prepare to meet them representation in the Republican at Phillipi next November.

National Convention, and as a result, we will lose a delegate in that city to vote, whether they have registered in Atlanta since Kirkwood's annexation or not.

Of the 47,088 persons qualified to vote in the election next Tuesday, 39,747 are whites and 7,341 are negroes.

The eighth ward shows the largest number of registrants, with 6,674. The third ward comes next, with 6,065 registered. Three times as many negroes are registered in the first ward as whites. In the fourth ward the white and negro registration is nearly equal. The ninth ward has the fewest number of negroes registered, only 61 being on the list.

Ward Registration.
Atlanta, Ga.
Registration by wards is as follows:

Ward.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1	692	2,139	2,139
2	4,604	654	5,258
3	5,119	846	6,065
4	2,526	2,302	4,828
5	2,352	264	2,616
6	4,073	464	4,537
7	4,529	70	4,599
8	6,580	94	6,674
9	5,614	61	5,675
10	2,026	359	2,385
11	1,632	88	1,720
Total	39,747	7,341	
Grand total	47,088	

Heavy Vote Seen.
Atlanta, Ga.

47,088 ARE ELIGIBLE
TO VOTE ON CHARTER

5/13/22
Councilman J. R. Nutting, of the

present charter faction, it will be remembered, recently forecasted the Tuesday vote at not more than 12,000, but this prediction is now questioned in many sources, and the general trend of opinion seems to be that interest is steadily increasing in the charter issues.

Polling places will be maintained at the usual places, it is announced. In order that women may feel perfectly at home at the polls, it is stated, the Watkins headquarters has requested that the following list, composed largely of women, be appointed clerks to serve at their respective polls:

First ward, Mrs. George W. Garner; second ward, Mrs. M. Silverman; Mrs. S. A. Risse; third ward, Mrs. J. A. Bellflower, Mrs. George W. Holder; fourth ward, Mrs. Grover Elfe, Mrs. Richard Battle; fifth ward, Mrs. F. O. Bentley, Mrs. W. F. Thompson; sixth ward, Mrs. B. E. Manning, Mrs. W. F. Trenary; seventh ward, Tom Branch, Chester Johnson; eighth ward, Mrs. J. H. Stevenson, Mrs. Aurelia Roach; ninth ward, Mrs. W. A. Arnold, Mrs.

38,868 QUALIFIED TO CAST BALLOTS

**Record Number of Citizens Qualified to Decide
Races for County Board
and Tax Receiver.**

Constitution
More people are qualified to vote in the special election for tax receiver and a vacancy on the Fulton county commission next Tuesday, April 18, than in any previous election since the creation of this county, a total of 38,868 being registered, according to figures given out by W. S. Richardson, tax collector, Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Richardson pointed out that the registration lists for the tax receiver's election next Tuesday closed March 25. At the polls the registration list used in the bond election December 7 will be used supplemented by a list of those who registered since the bond election until the close of the books March 25. The same two lists will be used in the commission election along with another list of voters who are eligible to vote in that election only, as the date upon which the books closed for this election was April 8.

Number Qualified.

Registration on the eve of the charter election of Tuesday has been unusually heavy. Officials at the court house state, and it is predicted in the many quarters, that the voting in the election will be unusually heavy provided good weather rules.

Councilman J. R. Nutting, of the

SAVANNAH RIVER BRIDGE ASSURED

Savannah Tribune
Bond Election Tuesday
Carried By Great Majority.

5/11/22
The bond election Tuesday to bridge the Savannah river was carried by a very encouraging vote by progressive citizens of Chatham county. The successful termination of this election means that very soon Chatham county and its neighbors across the river will be more closely united by a bridge-way which will mean much to the interest both of southeast Georgia and friends on the other side of the river.

The vote for the bonds was very heavy and at an early hour on election day it was seen that the election would carry. More than 9,000 votes were cast for the bridge with but a few negative votes. The Negro vote was very heavy and solid for the bridge.

COLORED VOTERS OF ATLANTA WILL DISCUSS CHARTER

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
Colored voters of the city will meet at Big Bethel Methodist church at 8 o'clock this evening to discuss the proposed city charters. Speakers will impress upon those present the necessity of appearing at the polls in the coming election for tax receiver and county commissioner. There are approximately 6,590 registered colored voters in the county.

ATLANTA RECORDS FOR REGISTRATION OF VOTERS BROKEN

Atlanta Constitution
List Is Certified to by Mayor and General Council at Special Meeting Held on Friday.

5/13/22
47,088 ARE ELIGIBLE
TO VOTE ON CHARTER

We have called attention over and over again to this matter, and we have suffered in the past on account of slackers. A man or woman who has such little interest and appreciation to neglect this civic

HOT STATEMENTS ISSUED AS LONG CAMPAIGN ENDS

Standpatter Appeals for
Negro Vote by Dodger
Charging Watkins Charter
Means Slavery.

**WATKINS SAYS BIG
VOTE ALL HE ASKS**

Both Camps Estimate
Probable Vote Between
12,000 and 14,000—The
Weather to Be Cloudy.

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta voters will decide at the
polls today between the city manager
charter of Councilman Edgar Watkins
and the old charter, with a few amendments.

With warm rival rallies Monday
night the campaign came to a close.
Both factions announced ready for
the test at the ballot box. Leaders
of each side claimed their charter will
win by a substantial majority.

The weather man promised a crisp,
rainless day for the voting, and chiefs
of the Watkins camp and the old
charter forces were agreed in the
prediction that a large vote will be cast.

The polls will open at 7 o'clock
this morning and close at 7 o'clock
this evening.

Charge Race Appeal.

Watkins advocates charged stand-
patters supporting the present charter
with an eleventh hour canard in
an attempt to frighten the negroes
against voting for the city manager
plan.

They got hold of copies of a hand-
bill which was being distributed in
the negro sections claiming that a
city manager would have the power
to order negroes picked up at will and
put at hard work on the streets.

"Under the Watkins plan," the
dodger read, "the police judge will
not be elected but will be appointed
and the city manager will appoint
the police chief, which will make a
machine made police court and a ma-
chine made police force."

"When labor is needed for street
work the city manager will give or-
ders to police chief to arrest enough
men and the judge will be ordered
to fine \$500 or 30 days for each of-
fense.

"Those who pay fines will furnish
money to buy the materials and those
who are too poor to pay will have
to supply the free labor.

"Enough men will be arrested each

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH ATLANTA?

On the face of the registration
list for the First Ward in the city
of Atlanta it would seem an easy
matter for the colored citizens to
elect one of their own group to re-
present them in the City Council.
With a registration list of more
than two to one in their favor,
success would seem sure.

The Atlanta Independent may be
termed the watch dog of the Ne-
gro's rights, but as yet we have
not heard from the Independent on
this count. Perhaps the Atlantans
of the First Ward are waiting for
the psychological moment and then
will make a strike for the goal.
But the truth in the whole matter
is, Heaven helps those who help
themselves.

We do not presume to dictate the
course for our Atlanta brethren to
follow, but seeing their opportu-
nity, we are constrained to exhort
them to wake up and behold their
opportunities, which are being sadly
neglected.

If Atlanta has any heart to make
its municipality democratic in spirit
and in deed, it will give its citizens
of color a square deal. If the col-
ored citizens of the First Ward in
Atlanta believe in popular govern-
ment and are not hopeless cowards,
they will do as the colored citizens
of the Second Ward in Chicago,
elect councilmen from their own
group to represent them. Let us
see what we shall see.

The above excerpt is clipped
from the Rome Enterprise in which
Brother Atwater does some plain
talking to the Negroes of the First
Ward of Atlanta, in particular, and the
Negroes of Atlanta, in general. But
Editor Atwater does not know the
facts. If he was in possession
of the necessary information to en-
lighten him, possibly he would not
have written what he did.

It is true, as Brother Atwater
says, that the registration list in
the First Ward of Atlanta shows
nearly two to one Negroes to the

white electors. And it is also true
that in the Fourth Ward the Ne-
gro electors outnumber the white
electors, but that does not mean
under democratic rule and gerry-
mander that the majority rule will
prevail.

In our city, councilmen are not
elected from the ward—they are
nominated by the ward, but elect-
ed from the city-at-large. So,
while a Republican or Negro might
be nominated as the party nominee
in the First Ward, on election day
he would have to carry a majority
of the votes polled from all the
wards in Atlanta.

This rule was enacted in Atlanta
to meet the conditions or emer-
gencies discussed by Brother At-
water—the white man knowing
that the Negroes dominated in two
wards of the city, provided that
election must be from the city-at-
large—and that every alderman
and councilman coming from the
wards must be elected by a ma-
jority over all the votes cast in the
city on election day.

In Atlanta we have 250,000 peo-
ple, which gives us about 40,000
voters—of the 40,000 voters, there
are about 10,000 Negroes and 30,-
000 whites. So, Brother Atwater,
it is plain that under the rules
governing elections in our city, that
it is numerically impossible for the
Negroes of the First Ward or the
Republicans in any ward in our
city to elect an alderman or coun-
cilman.

While we appreciate the keen-
ness and alertness of Brother At-
water, we do not hesitate to give
him the facts that he might in-
form himself of the impossibility
of our carrying out what seems to
be an easy matter.

If we could have ward elections
as they do in Chicago and New
York, we could put in two coun-
cilmens and aldermen from our city,
but the Democrats are on the job.
Of the 250,000 population of At-
lanta, there are about 75,000 col-
ored people, and there will never
be a day when the Negroes of At-
lanta will dominate in any ward or
in city politics. It would not be
best for all concerned for the Ne-
gro to dominate politically, because
he is a Negro. But if along party
lines the party with which the Ne-
gro aligns himself dominates, it
will be all right, but that day is
quite remote.

The mass meeting tonight is expect-
ed to be an overwhelming success,
when the bond proposition will be ful-
ly expoused by the several speakers.

The Bond Election Committee held
a meeting at Dr. Belcher's office on
Tuesday evening, where other details
for the election were arranged.

Brother Atwater is all right, a
good man and able writer, ever
alert to the interest of his race and
country, but a little investigation
on the part of our good brother
will inform him that the Negroes
of Atlanta are not asleep at the
switch.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION APRIL 17, 1922 COLORED VOTERS OF ATLANTA WILL DISCUSS CHARTER

Colored voters of the city will
meet at Big Bethel Methodist church
at 8 o'clock this evening to discuss
the proposed city charters. Speakers
will impress upon those present the
necessity of appearing at the polls
in the coming election for tax receiv-
er and county commissioner. There
are approximately 6,500 registered
colored voters in the city.

BRIDGE BOND, ELECTION TUESDAY

Savannah Tribune
Voters Are Being Urged
To Cast Their Bal-
lots Early

For the first time in many years the
leaders among our people are a unit
on a public proposition, and working
for its ultimate success—the Savan-
nah River Bridge Bond Election.
From the first conference held for the
bond to the present all of the action
taken were harmonious and the detail
arranged without a hitch. This was
caused by the foresight and sagacity
of those in charge, especially the la-
dies who took an active part.

Despite the rain last Friday night
a well-attended meeting was held at
the Carnegie Library where the bond
election was unanimously endorsed
and hearty remarks made by severa-
of those present.

The mass meeting tonight is expect-
ed to be an overwhelming success,
when the bond proposition will be ful-
ly expoused by the several speakers.

The Bond Election Committee held
a meeting at Dr. Belcher's office on
Tuesday evening, where other details
for the election were arranged.

Headquarters have been secured

the N. E. corner of Oglethorpe avenue
and Drayton street, where telephones
will be installed and arrangements
made for the proper checking of the
voters and the keeping in touch with
the late voters. Workers will also be
placed in several of the congested
localities in order to better reach the
voters and urging them to the polls.

The committee on automobiles is
asking friends to donate the use of
their cars on that day to bring the
voters to the polls. Special efforts
will be made to especially reach the
women voters and have them to vote
early Tuesday morning. The polls
will be opened at 7:24 in the morn-
ing, thus allowing many of the voters
to cast their votes on their way to
work. It will close at 6:24 p. m.

It is well for our voters to know
what district they reside so as not to
be confused in attempting to vote.
The boundaries of the districts are as
follows:

First district—Western and South-
ern city limits to west side of Mont-
gomery street.

Second district—East side of Mont-
gomery street to the West side of Barn-
ard street.

Third district—East side of Barnard
street to West side of Abercorn.

Fourth district—East side of Aber-
corn street to the east city limits.

Fifth district—East of city limits,
eastside of trolley line tracks to Sand-
fly and Montgomery.

Sixth district—South of city limits,
west of trolley line track to Sandfly and
Montgomery, to the east side of the
A. C. L. tracks.

Seventh district—South of city lim-
its, west of A. C. L. tracks to the Ogee-
chee canal.

Eighth district—West of the Ogee-
chee canal, and west of city limits.

The voters must study these dis-
tricts and ascertain in which they re-
side and vote accordingly.

Workers will be at the polls to di-
rect voters and give needed informa-
tion.

The colored voters are called upon
to prove themselves 100 per cent. in-
terested in this bond election, and in
proportion to registration we must poll
a larger per cent. of our registered
vote than our white friends.

In all our conversations do not
omit the bridge bond election Tuesday
morning May 9th.

Political - 1922.

Florida

WHITE REPUBLICANS

IN FLORIDA ORGANIZE

Montgomery Advertiser
(Associated Press)

ORLANDO, FLA., July 22.—The new
ly organized independent republican
party in Florida, formed for the
avowed purpose of eliminating the
negro from republican politics in the
South, announced that in order to
test the strength of its principles in
the election next November, W. C. Law-
son of this city would be its candidate
for the United States senate against
the regular republican candidate,
should one be nominated.

7-23-2

Florida Party Would Bar Negro From Politics

7-27-22

**Will Test Power By Espousing Cause Of Candidates For
United States Senate.—Promoters Claim Negro Exer-
cising Too Much Power.**

Special To The News.

ORLANDO, FLA., July 22—The Independent Republi-
can Party, of the State of Florida is the name of the newly
formed political organization which announces as its avow-
ed purpose, the elimination of the Negro from republican
politics in the south.

In order to test the strength of the principles of the
new party, the promoters announced that in the election next
November, W. C. Lawson of this city would be its candidate
for the United States Senate against regular republican can-
didate, should one be nominated.

"The Negro is demanding too much and is exercising
entirely too much power," said the chairmand of the New
party at the meeting held in the court house last night, "and
in doing so he is encroaching on to the rights of the white
south. It will be satisfactory to a majority of southern repub-
licans to have the Negro voter entirely eliminated from poli-
tics."

The comment of many prominent Negro leaders of the
state, when told of the announcement of the new party hav-
ing been launched, was that nothing at all is to be feared
due to the acts of a few disappointed office seekers who have
been defeated at the polls, not only due to their selfishness,
but due to a thoroughly antagonistic spirit toward the Negro
which is unjust an unwarranted.

612

no

Political - 1922

Elections

PORT AMENDMENT GOES OVER BY BIG MAJORITY; MASS MEETING COLORED CITIZENS URGED SUPPORT OF IT

Birmingham Reporter
PETERSON BEESAW AND TOBIN
CHIEF SPEAKERS. CHURCH
CROWDED TO HEAR
ADDRESSES

11-11-22

That the Port Amendment was a popular issue and made plain to the voters of Alabama was demonstrated in Tuesday's election, when the Amendment carried by more than 25,000 majority, this will increase the commerce of Alabama, and give employment to thousands of people who must at present seek employment elsewhere.

Birmingham, Ala.
Mass Meeting in Birmingham.

No doubt the largest political gathering of Colored people ever assembled in this state was the meeting held at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church Sunday evening at four o'clock when prominent members of the Race presented the question of the Seaport Amendment in all of its phases, explaining in detail the purpose of this Seaport, and how the commerce of Alabama would be increased by having it and the need of the Amendment to the Constitution. Among the speakers were Dr. E. T. Belsaw, of Mobile, Dr. T. W. Tobin, of Mobile, Mr. James T. Peterson, of Mobile, Dr. U. G. Mason, Mr. W. B. Driver and Miss Juliet Bradford, Birmingham, delivered addresses on the subject. Miss Bradford reading a statement from the Governor-elect of Alabama, W. W. Brandon, which statement made references to taxes and in amending the constitution that it would not carry with it any taxation upon the people. The Church was filled to its capacity, patriotic songs were rendered, lead by Miss Kathleen Howard, district music directress. A resolution was passed, presented by Mr. R. T. Jackson, endorsing the Port Amendment and urging Negro voters of Alabama to support the same; a resolution also passed directing the Colored voters to support the Talladega amendment.

Because the citizens of interior States must, of necessity, ship their products, for export, through those States located upon the sea, the Federal Government spends many millions of dollars annually in the development of channels between the various ports and the sea. Such Federal expenditures relieve the States, and their

Alabama

ports, of financial burdens that would, in many cases, absolutely prevent the development of entire sections of the Nation, and, so to speak, bottle up the resources of entire States. The Federal Government has already spent approximately \$9,000,000 alone for a channel to connect Alabama with the Gulf of Mexico. Enjoying this channel, dredged entirely at Federal expense, and a highway to the sea, it is certainly incumbent upon the State of Alabama to so develop its only Port as to permit the economical transfer of goods between railroads and ships. As a matter of fact, the Federal Government demands that port development keep pace with the improvement of Federal channels, and the demands of commerce, and Federal appropriations are contingent upon port development. In the case of Mobile, it is the only Port in the State of Alabama—the only place where a deep dredged channel, or highway to the sea, exists between Alabama and the markets of the world. Hence the importance of this Port to the State of Alabama.

The development of the Port into a vast warehouse system for the State of Alabama will mean steamers sailing direct to all quarters of the globe, at the lowest ocean rates obtainable. Those low ocean rates, in turn, will be reflected in the highest market prices, at Mobile, for the products of Alabama (cotton, naval stores, lumber, timber, staves, hardwoods, coal, iron, steel and manufactured articles.) It is obvious that the result of a high market at the Port of Mobile, because of cheap ocean rates from Mobile to the markets of the world, will be higher prices for all of the various products of Alabama."

Political - 1922
Elections.

Delaware.

Layton Rammed Down Throats of Colored Republicans

Philadelphia Advocate
Delaware State Republican Convention Nominates Opponent of Dyer Bill—Colored Delegates Refuse to Vote For Him in Convention.

Sop Thrown to Colored Voters in Platform
Splinter

8-26-22

fair and impartial legal redress of all injury and injustices under the laws. * Harmony (?) prevailed at the Republican State Convention on Tuesday. The official steam roller was in perfect working order, and the wishes of the majority were quietly disregarded. The whip cracked, and the herd fell in line, trembling. Those who had manhood or womanhood enough to express an opinion contrary to the wishes of the machine were made to feel the sting of the lash. Very few cared to feel the lash.

The choice of Senator Coleman du Pont for the long and short terms for the United States Senate, and of Congressman Caleb Layton for his third term of Congress was expected. What was not expected, however, was the fact that the twenty-one colored delegates did not vote for Layton. When the chairman, Robert G. Houston, called for a rising vote on the nomination of Dr. Layton, the entire convention with the exception of the colored delegates, arose. This was a sufficient indication of the attitude of the colored people, but their wishes in the matter were entirely negligible. The nomination of Caleb Layton was considered and reported "unanimous." The twenty-one colored delegates were not even considered as being of enough importance to be counted. A demand for a roll-call, so that the delegates could be put on record as to their individual preferences was ignored. Caleb Layton was "unanimously" nominated.

The ticket is as follows:

Senator—Coleman du Pont, Wilmington.

Congressman—Dr. Caleb R. Layton, Georgetown.

Insurance Commissioner—Dr. C. M. Hollis, Seaford.

State Treasurer—Thomas S. Fouracre, Middletown.

State Auditor—Morris Harrington, Felton.

The platform, covering a lengthy array of topics went on record as favoring the repeal of the \$3 filing tax at the next legislature, and threw a sop to the colored voter in the following splinter in the party platform:

Law Enforcement.

We firmly pledge the Republican party to a policy of law enforcement and the

fair and impartial legal redress of all injury and injustices under the laws. * We favor the enactment by Congress of laws designed to stamp out lynching in every part of the nation.

We urge that the people exercise the right of educational and legislative effort toward popularly desired changes or modifications of the laws, but refrain from any and all violation of the laws while they are in force; and we believe that no group or secret organization should claim or be permitted to exercise the prerogatives of the legislative, judicial or executive departments of government."

While the Dyer Bill is not mentioned in this section, there is the implication which the colored voters are to get that the party is in favor of the bill. However, Congressman Layton voted against the bill. The squaring of his vote with the platform of the party is a rather puzzling thing.

The veiled reference to the Ku Klux Klan is also an interesting item, and will appeal to Jewish and Catholic voters, as well as to Negroes.

It was a very harmonious convention and a "pleasant time was had by all."

Political - 1922.
Elect

District of

TERRELL CONFIRMED

~~190-1900~~
Washington, D. C., June 29.
In an executive session
Thursday evening the United
States Senate confirmed Presi-
dent Harding's nomination of
Judge Robert W. Terrill to
succeed himself as judge of the
District Court of the Dis-
trict of Columbia.

Judge Terrill was civil mag-
istrate in Washington from
1902 to 1909. In 1909 he was
appointed judge in the Munici-
pal Court by President Roose-
velt. He was subsequently re-
appointed by Taft and Wood-
row Wilson. The Senate con-
firmed the 1914 appointment
after more or less sensational
struggle.

Political - 1922
Elections

ALABAMA DEMOCRATS PLAN AGGRESSIVE WORK

Will Seek to Bring Back Wanderers From Fold.

Commercial Appeal

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 1.—Jas. H. Webb of Mobile, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, today announced the appointment of the subcommittee headed at the meeting Friday, which will be charged with the duty of preparing for the Democratic primary, Aug. 8; for the Democratic convention following the primary, and for the campaign preceding the general election in November.

Edgar L. Clarkson of Tuscaloosa was named chairman of the primary election committee, and his associates are: J. H. Edmondson of Anniston, J. T. Fuller of Centerville, R. A. Mitchell of Gadsden and C. B. Brown of Montgomery. Upon this committee will fall the duty and responsibility of making all plans for the primary election and levying assessments against those who will enter the primary as candidates for state and district and county offices.

J. C. Milner of Vernon was appointed chairman of the committee which will prepare for the state Democratic convention. Those appointed as his associates are: W. D. Nesbit of Birmingham, W. F. Miller of Tuscumbia, B. Burr of Birmingham and Judge L. H. Boykin of Pittsview. This will be, probably, the most important subcommittee ever named by the state executive committee, for upon it will be the duty of setting the date of the state convention, of preparing for the election of delegates to the convention in the primary of Aug. 8, and prescribing qualifications of those who will seek to obtain membership in the convention.

A. F. Fite of Jasper was made chairman of the subcommittee on the Democratic campaign, those taking positions as his associates being J. R. T. Rives of Birmingham, R. L. Barnes of Albertville, Mike Sollie of Ozark and E. W. Pettus of Selma. The work of the subcommittee will have a more definite goal this year than ever before. In the past a Democratic campaign has been more of a form than a reality, but the Republican party cast more than 25 per cent of the total vote of Alabama in the last general election and broke the solid south by sweeping Tennessee from the Democratic party. It is the purpose of the Democratic party this year to make a consistent and general effort to bring back into the party all voters who have temporarily gone into other political parties. This duty will fall on the campaign subcommittee.

The Negro race in Birmingham doesn't have a decent recreation center nor anything that favors a recreation, provided by the city. We are not permitted to visit a single park in the city, and thousands of us pay taxes for all of these things. And to provide dance halls for any group at this time, appears, not only as driving a hard and unsuccessful bargain, but as careless and frivolous extravagance of money that might be used in providing for those essential things so necessary for the life and happiness of this community. Certainly every minister and every up-standing man will enter his protest at the polls on May twenty-second.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM AGE HERALD
JUNE 2 1922

LETTERS TO EDITOR

NEGRO AND INDEPENDENT VOTE

To the Editor of The Age-Herald:

I noticed in a recent issue of your great paper that W. B. Driver and other intelligent colored voters of Birmingham are indorsing Henry Ford for the presidency on an independent ticket. Without discussing the qualification of Mr. Ford for the presidency I am greatly interested in the fact that the men of my race are learning to become independent thinkers.

The negro has a splendid memory, but nearly every encyclopaedia rates him as lacking in independent thought. For 35 years I have urged a division of the colored vote.

As long as the negro votes solidly as a group he shows his ignorance of political science and becomes the tool of marplots. With a republican President enthroned, a large republican majority in both branches of the Congress and a republican supreme court, the negro is left as a ward to the south.

If this is hell, I shall make the most of it, and beseech his majesty to keep me in the coolest part. DAVID W. PARKER, In Charge of School and Welfare Work, Empire Coal Co.

Empire, May 30, 1922

pointed the best committeemen as a committee on nominations.

The names of George H. Stewart, present probate judge of Coosa, and Henry W. Pond, a member of the republican state committee, were nominated by the committee as candidates for the probate judgeship. The committee reported several names for the various officers as candidates.

Henry W. Pond was first to speak in the afternoon previous to the nominations by the convention. Following his speech, Judge Stewart in a few words referred to his record as probate judge during the past six years and was greeted with prolonged applause and great demonstration by the large number present. Mr. Pond withdrew his name as a candidate and Judge George H. Stewart as a candidate for the probate judgeship. The chairman of the nominating committee withdrew the name of Mr. Pond and the convention nominated Judge George H. Stewart by acclamation.

Possibly the greatest number of republicans ever to attend a republican convention in Coosa county unanimously nominated Judge Stewart without opposition.

Other officials nominated by the convention included: R. B. Shelton, for sheriff of Coosa county; Mr. Daniels, for circuit clerk; B. W. Calloway, for representative to the state legislature; R. T. Carlisle, for member of the county school board.

From the amount of enthusiasm displayed by the attendance at the convention and by interest shown in the nomination of Judge G. H. Stewart doubtless Judge Stewart is the most universally popular republican in Coosa county today. Defeating the

WHAT WILL YOU DO ON MAY TWENTY-SECOND?

Birmingham Reporter
5/13/22

Birmingham at this time is being worked preparatory to the election on the twenty-second of this month when a few questions are to be settled by the voters of this great city. Since some opposition has entered the campaign against the bonds, occasionally one is heard to ask the question: "What are you going to do on the twenty-second?" "Are you going to vote for better schools or will you sit idle and allow the condition to remain as it is, or do you respect the idea that it is cheaper to keep a people in ignorance and develop more criminals for the community, or will you pass the bonds, provide for the education of the people, make them more productive and develop better citizens and in this manner reduce the criminal element?" It is our opinion that everyone whose interest is centered in community building and humanity uplift will vote for education and trust the judgment and honesty of the men in authority to so spend that all groups and sections of our city will be protected. It is hoped that all Birmingham as regards our educational program will be protected in this bond issue, that every group will have its equal and proper share of the money voted.

We realize, as some of the opponents of the bond issue, that we are already taxed at a high rate and yet, with this rate of taxation, our facilities for making citizens are growing worse every day. It is hardly reasonable to argue that we have been expensive in taxes and because of that we should not correct errors that we know are vital and destructive. Whatever might be said of previous administrations is not sufficient to allow thousands of boys and girls to grow up in savage ignorance and become greater charges upon the community than any raise in taxes could possibly be. Our city must assert itself more and more in this direction. If worthy institutions, men of thought and accumulation, fail to interest themselves in this one tribe of the community, it is then when we approach a collapse and a retrogradation hardly conceivable in the mind of man.

We are reliably informed, in all of this effort for education, that there is now an effort on the part of the city to pass an act establishing or privileging a public dance hall at East Lake under supervision of the City Government. The writer of these lines nor the race we represent could not be interested in a dance hall at East Lake, except that it is driving a bargain rather far and hard to have the city authorities indulge in such pastime where it has the

slightest effort of city management. It is our opinion that there are larger things to concern our city at this particular time than a dance hall at East Lake, and in all probability the humbler groups of this district who exercise the right of franchise will oppose with their ballot any effort to spend or interfere as official directors with a thing of this kind. When the city embarks into such a business as this, every section and every group might feel privileged to ask for the same provision.

Every voter of our group is asked to be out early on May twenty-second to cast their ballot for education, morality, and against those things that tend to plunge our great and growing community into foolish and apparent immoral speculation.

The Negro race in Birmingham doesn't have a decent recreation center nor anything that favors a recreation, provided by the city. We are not permitted to visit a single park in the city, and thousands of us pay taxes for all of these things. And to provide dance halls for any group at this time, appears, not only as driving a hard and unsuccessful bargain, but as careless and frivolous extravagance of money that might be used in providing for those essential things so necessary for the life and happiness of this community. Certainly every minister and every up-standing man will enter his protest at the polls on May twenty-second.

democratic nominee six years ago when the republican party was in the minority by several hundred votes. Judge Stewart will doubtless put up a strong claim for the election which comes off in November of this year. A hard struggle is expected between the two parties in the November election.

FORCES MUST EXHAUST REVENGE, the first essential of a good school system. AT HAND SEEKS TO BE system.

THE PURPOSE OF THE ELECTORATE. LEADERS FOR THE MEASURES NOT DISCOURAGED. "It was our hope that Birmingham would feel able to place these teachers and pupils in good buildings. This we are confident she will yet do at no distant date. In the mean-

Birmingham Reporter
The most celebrated fight on issues ever presented to Birmingham closed Monday when the seven measures offered by the city fathers and teaching corps to render even better backed by the Board of Education were defeated, all of them, almost two to one. All the measures involved sought a raise of taxes and children, but we are all one in our desire to do everything possible in and a sufficient time to place the their interest."

measures involving education before the people perhaps was not given. Decisions of the voters on the many things entered into the campaign and certainly during which commission complacently, there was much unpleasantsness. The people accepted by members of the city commission complacently.

"I am with the people. If they people have spoken by casting some are satisfied, I am satisfied," said E. McLendon, president of the majority of which made a decisive choice between bonds for improvement and the present situation. With returns complete from 101 boxes in Greater Birmingham it is shown that the Echoal Tax proposed led all bond issues. The totals are as follows:

For	Against
School Bonds	5,760
Library bonds	5,962
Parks-Playgrounds	
Bonds	5,219
Auditorium bonds ...	5,750
School Bond Tax ...	5,732
School Tax	6,017
Pier referendum	7,220

12,715 the defeat of the bond issues and 12,509 3-mill tax raise, though I was surprised at the heavy vote against them."

For Against "I was not greatly surprised at the defeat of the bond issues and

Political-1922

Elections.

SMITH MADE BRAVE FIGHT

Hon. Harry Clay Smith, editor of the *Cleveland Gazette*, is a good fighter and a good loser. He ran in the Republican primaries as a candidate for Governor, and made a creditable showing in the voting. There were nine candidates, all white excepting Mr. Smith. That would show that the primary is a good democratic institution in which, when honestly conducted, the best man should win without boss dictation.

Mr. Smith says, in a signed editorial, that some of the candidates spent large money and that the votes in the two largest counties, Hamilton and Cuyahoga, were manipulated in the interest of the Administration candidate, Mr. Carmi Thompson. He says also that some fifty Negro spellbinders were hired by his opponents to go up and down the State preaching against him and his candidacy. He should not marvel at that. As long as the average Negro who takes to practical politics is as poor as Job's turkey, plenty of them will be found to be both mercenary and disloyal. It is the way of the hireling and time server everywhere. It should not be forgotten all of the time that as a whole and as a group we are just like the other races and groups. That puts Shakespeare among the prophets, by the saying, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." So it does; but it does not make all the world alike, each being built differently in his way and in his day and generation.

Mr. Smith should console himself with the reflection that he stood manfully for a principle and that, to paraphrase Lord Tennyson, "it is better to have run and failed than never to have run at all."

Ohio

Political — 1922

McGUINN DENIES THAT POLITICS IMPELLED VOTE

City Councilman Explains His Stand In Favor of Theatre on Avenue Opposite the "Y" Afro-American CALLS FOR SHOW DOWN Baltimore, Md. Sec'y Booker Asked to Expose Any Evidence of Money, Prestige, or Politics Used 7-7-22

Explaining his vote in favor of the ordinance to erect a movie theatre on Druid Hill Avenue opposite the Y. M. C. A., and replying to a statement of Secretary Booker intimating that politics had influenced his vote, Warner T. McGuinn, Councilman from the 17th Ward issued the following statement today:

"My attention has been called to the statement by Mr. S. S. Booker which appeared in your last issue relative to the moving-picture theatre in the 1600 block of Druid Hill Avenue. In relation thereto,

"I beg to say that long before the ordinance made its appearance in the City Council, in a personal interview with Mr. Booker at the "Y" Mr. Booker told me that he would have no objection to a moving picture theatre at 1612-14 Druid Hill Avenue, provided it was properly conducted. In that interview, he mentioned the present unsightliness of the property and incidentally stated that the "Y" showed moving pictures.

"The ordinance lay for months in the committee to which it was referred. During that entire period, I received not one word of protest from Mr. Booker or any one else. After the ordinance was reported out and had been passed by the Second Branch, Mr. Booker called me over the 'phone and desired that I should accompany a delegation, the next day, to the Mayor to protest against the ordinance.

"Then and there, I reminded him of my former interview with him at the "Y" and it was then that he made the statement substantially

as it appeared in the AFRO-AMERICAN.

"This was my first knowledge of his changed attitude. I did not accompany the delegation because of my engagements in the courts, but had I been present, I would have told the Mayor just what Mr. Booker had formerly told me. This narrows the matter down to a question of recollection or veracity between Mr. Booker and myself of which the public must judge.

"It is however the concluding part of his statement, in which he asks: 'Shall we forget our youth for money, prestige and political power?' to which I take serious exception. It is very evident, from the context of his statement, that Mr. Booker intended, by the language quoted above to convey inferentially to the public the impression that my action, in this matter, was induced either by money, prestige or political power.

"The vilest, meanest and most venomous slander or libel that one man can utter or publish of another is by innuendo, inference or intimation. The more exalted the source from which it emanates, the greater the slander or libel because it is more likely to be believed.

"If Mr. Booker has any evidence direct, indirect or remote that will show any venality on my part in this affair, either from a money consideration, promise of support, or preferment of any description, he owes it to himself, as a citizen, to the community of which he is a part and especially to the 14th Ward which I represent to expose it and not screen himself behind the skirts of an innuendo. I here and now brand any such infimation as a calumny and an unqualified untruth.

"In a fight against a former ordinance to place a moving picture theatre in the identical location, a Legislature was supposed to have adjourned, and putting a question certain Baltimore periodical charged against its legality. It piled up work for the courts. It was working against the ordinance. It plunged the state into debt by the interest of Mr. Hornstein, the owner and proprietor of the Regent Theatre.

"One word more. I beg to say to Mr. Booker that he is not the less than destroying a state's sole guardian of the youth of Baltimore City. Long before his advent, it is that of making appropriate in this community, there were hundred of devoted men and women who have given freely of their time and talents and means to various agencies dedicated to the guidance and protection of the youth of this city."

WARNER T. MCGUINN

Maryland

The Late Unlamented Georgia General Assembly

Atlanta Georgian CONTEMPORARY COMMENT

A SHAMEFUL SESSION.

(Macon Telegraph.)

About the most important thing the Legislature did this year was to convene and adjourn. What it did not do is of far more consequence.

8-22-22

It did not give the people of Georgia an opportunity to vote on any kind of road bonds. It did not pass the forestry conservation Bill, looking to the safeguarding of Georgia's forests before it is too late. It did not adopt the course of the great majority of other states and have the Legislature meet every other year instead of every 12 months. It did not act to remedy a disgraceful penitentiary system. It did not reorganize the State Department of Agriculture to eliminate a waste of money in regard to oil and fertilizer inspection, that even Com-

missioner Brown himself has said could be improved upon by law. It did not enact the waterpower bill, that would have resulted in a substantial development of Georgia's natural resources.

What did it do? An investigating committee might be appointed to ascertain.

It played important legislation into the hands of its enemies by holding it over until after the Legislature was supposed to have adjourned, and putting a question certain Baltimore periodical charged against its legality. It piled up work for the courts. It was working against the ordinance. It plunged the state into debt by the interest of Mr. Hornstein, the owner and proprietor of the Regent Theatre.

"One word more. I beg to say to Mr. Booker that he is not the less than destroying a state's sole guardian of the youth of Baltimore City. Long before his advent, it is that of making appropriate in this community, there were hundred of devoted men and women who have given freely of their time and talents and means to various agencies dedicated to the guidance and protection of the youth of this city."

PRETTY BAD, BUT—

(Augusta Chronicle.)

The Georgia Legislature of 1922 did not measure up. In piling up appropriations without providing

revenue to meet them, they moved along a curious course. Just what is to be done about it is difficult to say.

The state papers are quarreling at the House and Senate. The Chronicle feels that the session has not been a successful one. However, we do not share in, and will not join in, the excoriations which are being visited on the General Assembly because of its failure to agree to huge bond propositions which were put before it.

We would have preferred to have seen the Legislature go about the business of the state in a more businesslike way than it did—than it has done during the last several years. Certainly the next Legislature will profit by mistakes which the 1922 Legislature—and previous Legislatures—fell into—principally that of too much "personalism" and too much procrastination on important legislation.

LITTLE ACCOMPLISHED.

(Rome News.)

So little was accomplished by the General Assembly this year that virtually all of the important issues that were considered remain for final determination by the next Legislature. As a result of this situation, candidates for representative from Floyd County should be prepared to state explicitly how they stand on all of the questions that were not disposed of and are likely to come before the next General Assembly.

A review of the work of the Legislature shows that the following questions were not definitely disposed of:

Proposed income tax.
Repeal of tax equalization law.
Water power bills.
Highway bond issue and support of Highway Department.
State-owned port measure.
Forestry conservation.
Consolidation of boards of state university system.
Abolition of fee system in six larger counties.
Budget system for state government.

Substitution of centrally located electric chair for execution of criminals instead of gallows in all county jails.

These and a number of other important measures will come before the next Legislature and no man should be sent there to represent the people unless he has definite views on each of these questions. Especially should the representatives be prepared to give intelligent consideration to tax measures, which should be taken

passed, often are butchered or weighted down with unwise amendments.

TALK AND DO NOTHING.

(Columbus Enquirer-Sun.)

If any further argument were needed against annual sessions of the Georgia Legislature, the record of the General Assembly that adjourned at 5 o'clock yesterday morning—after sitting 51 days and one night, in violation of the constitutional limitation of 50 days—has furnished it to the complete satisfaction of every man, woman and child in the state who is capable of doing his or her own thinking.

For, while most of our Legislatures of recent years have done little or nothing to earn the \$125,000 or more that they cost the state, the one that adjourned yesterday, after 51 days of talking and wrangling and junketing, was about the worst on record.

As usual, the Legislature postponed final action on practically all general bills of importance until the last two or three days of the session, and on most of them until the last night, with the result that all of these measures went by the board in the general melee of the closing hours.

It was a disgraceful record throughout; a record made up mostly of talk and destructive efforts, personal bickerings and even personal encounters, and not one single thing accomplished for the general betterment of the state.

NOTHING DONE.

(Macon News.)

It is a shame that it should be necessary to even mention such a thing, but the indications are that it would be wise for the Governor to issue a call for a special session of the Legislature, with the number of measures to be dealt with limited and well defined, as they would have to be, and thereby repair some of the egregious sins of omission committed by the General Assembly which adjourned Friday morning amidst "ribald songs and facetious personal privilege speeches."

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

(Atlanta Journal.)

The day has come when the people of Georgia must demand thoughtful, competent legislative service, or prepare for ills more numerous and more grave than the state has ever known.

The Journal does not essay to assess or fix responsibility for the worse than fruitless record of the session just ended; but there the record stands, to be read by all, to be condoned by none. In fairness it should be said that several of the more important bills involving constitutional amendments were supported by a large majority of the members, though not by the requisite two-thirds, and

thus were defeated by a backward minority. But what extenuation can there be for postponing all important legislation to the last minute, when clear thinking and right action are next to impossible? There must be more of foresight, more of diligence and of sound judgment in Georgia's legislative halls, or there will be less of progress and prosperity within her borders.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?

(Atlanta Constitution)

The Legislature that has just adjourned cost the taxpayers of the state \$125,000. It left the state a deficit of \$2,000,000 greater than it found. For 51 days it wrestled, or is supposed to have wrestled, with the question of tax revision. It closed its record without submitting for change a single line of the present archaic and wholly unsatisfactory law. It had before it the compiled result of its own special tax commission's investigations and recommendations. It refused to adopt them.

If concentration, though, had been given to those recommendations, and the successful systems of other states studiously surveyed, as the tax commission had surveyed them, those recommendations would possibly have been accepted and submitted to the people.

But, no! Politics—the enemy of constructive legislation and the assassin of time and efficiency in deliberative bodies—began to play in the tax game, and nothing was done.

Revenues from the ad valorem levy will be reduced this year, according to the incoming tax digests, fully \$1,000,000. The appropriations of this last session, not counting the \$9,000,000 supply bill that was passed last year, will amount to around \$1,500,000—and there is no possible way to meet them.

This is not the place to discuss ways and means. The people paid their retiring representatives \$250,000 to do this, and to apply them. They failed—ignominiously failed!

What is the matter with Georgia?

DEMOCRATS READY TO RESUME FILIBUSTER

Montgomery Advertiser
Senators Refreshed by Day's Rest, Will Renew Fight on Dyer Bill

12-1-2
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Senate democrats, refreshed by the holiday rest, announced tonight they were fully prepared to resume tomorrow their filibuster against the Dyer anti-lynching bill. Republican leaders indicated that the majority was equally prepared to continue its fight in behalf of the

measure. The only question, accordingly, seemed to be when the filibuster would be broken by the end of the extra session.

Whether sine die adjournment would be taken tomorrow night by joint resolution or whether the extra session so far as the senate is concerned would lapse into the regular session Monday noon was a matter on which leaders tonight had made no decision. House leaders were understood to be preparing a resolution for sine die adjournment of both houses tomorrow night and republican leaders in the senate indicated such a proposal would be acceptable to them.

Democratic senators said they had in store a number of moves designed to prevent the senate from taking up the anti-lynching bill. Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, one of the democratic floor leaders in the filibuster, said he and his colleagues had just begun to fight.

"Tuesday when we started the filibuster the republicans succeeded after four hours in getting the journal of the previous day approved," Senator Harrison added. "Yesterday the republicans were unable to get even this much done and they will be doing well tomorrow even to get started on the journal of Wednesday's session."

How Will We Vote in November

Atlanta Constitution
There has been much talk of Negroes bolting the Republican party if the Senate did not pass the Anti-Lynching Bill. There might be some hope of such a consummation if we had Negro political leaders who were something more than servil hangers—on to the white Republican bosses. These political leaders of ours are only so much teething lotion and soothing syrup. Their business is to pacify to smooth over and to lie. Their job is to tell us to hang on to the grand old ship and help it through the storm. And when the storm is over a few of these bellowing leaders of ours get a job, forget us and listen only for their master's voice. And when they hear it they are back again like so many jumping jacks, ready to lead us into another charge for the rotten and unscrupulous old guard of the Republican Party.

It is very noticeable that Negro politicians have had very little to say in support of the Dyer Bill. Many of them have said nothing. They fear that they will lose their jobs or their back door prestige, or the chance to draw a few Judas Iscariot dollars in November.

We feel that the mass of Negroes are tired of this sort of leadership. We feel that they are tired of the Republican Party and its record of lies, smiles and damnable ignoring of people who have been more loyal than any group in the country. The National Committee of this party is attempting to drug Negroes with talk about Democratic responsibility for the failure of the Dyer Bill. This is not true. The entire vote of the Democrats in the Senate could not defeat this bill.

The Republicans put a lynching plank in their platform as bait for gullible, innocent and uncritical Negro voters. There was never any intention to pass such a measure. The plank was purely an unscrupulous political trick as old as the party. They believed that Negroes would stick to the party come what may.

Had the party leaders, including the president and senator Lodge, wanted the Dyer Bill, it would now have been a law. The president has pressed congress for all sorts of measures but never a word on this bill. The truth is that these men are not interested.

They do not need to be. They have ample reason to feel that Negroes are bound for all time to the G. O. P., and that they have neither the courage nor the good sense to be anything else.

Now is our chance to show them differently. Even though we never again receive office or appointment or any other consideration from Republicans it is our duty now to show that we are men and women enough, that we are human enough and courageous enough to draw away from them.

Any Negro who can cast his ballot for a Republican for re-election to the Senate has faith or a degree of stupidity that passes all understanding.

Political-1922.

Legislation.

BIRMINGHAM ALEX AGE ~~WEEKLY~~
SEPTEMBER 19, 1922

JUNIOR CHAMBER PLANS FALL WORK

Winter Program to Be Set in Motion at Thursday Night Meeting

The fall and winter program of the Junior Chamber of Commerce will be set in motion at the general meeting of the organization in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium at 8 o'clock Thursday evening. The law enforcement movement, which the junior chamber started, will be the leading topic on a crowded program.

Col. T. O. Smith, general chairman of the law enforcement campaign, has accepted an invitation to present this movement to the junior body. Prof. Thomas of the University of Alabama will also be present to discuss plans for study class work, embracing an extension course offered by the university open to junior chamber members on a special basis.

Plans for the Alabama junior chamber convention will be announced, and a report made on the present status and future activities in connection with the junior chamber's anti-lynching bill. M. H. Sterbe, chairman of the city government committee, will have something to say regarding the work of putting over the next council manager charter which the junior chamber will present at the next session of the legislature.

The September meeting is the last of the administration of Pres. Charles T. Allen. Interest centers on the report of the nominating committee which will present nominations for the coming six months. The attendance is expected to be the largest on record.

Political - 1922.

Legislation, Suggested, etc.

CLOSING MINUTES OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

The Wayward Congress
Before Congress adjourned sine die on last Friday afternoon, widely divergent opinions on the record of the Sixty-seventh Congress were expressed by Senator Smoot Republican of Utah, and Senator Harrison, Democrat, of Mississippi, while on the House side the members were largely engaged in delivering one-minute speeches for home consumption.

"The Republican party was pledged to give the country constructive legislation," said Senator Smoot. "No Congress has ever enacted a greater percentage of legislation promised by its party. Consider its record."

The Senator from Utah cited the Budget law, a reduction in public taxes of \$818,000,000 a year, the reviving of the War Finance Corporation with a million-dollar revolving fund to loan the farmer and an increase of \$25,000,000 in the funds of the Federal farm loan bank, the permanent tariff, the Sweet law creating the Veterans' Bureau and consolidating all Government agencies dealing with former service men, the establishment of peace with Germany and Austro-Hungary, the maternity act to safeguard the welfare of infancy and maternity, the creation of a refunding commission to place our foreign loans on a business-like basis, the ratification of the Washington Conference treaties, the bill authorizing the appointment of additional Federal judges to relieve the congestion in United States courts, and other laws passed by this Congress.

He concluded his remarks with the assertion that "without a question of doubt, no legislature that ever met passed so many beneficial laws as has the present Congress under this administration."

Reactionary, Says Harrison

In the opinion of Senator Pat Harrison, adjournment ended "the most reactionary Congress since the time of Aldrich, and the most subservient to Executive dictation since the days of Roosevelt." He expressed his regard of the work done by the Congress as follows:

9/30/22
"Mr. President this Congress closes in a shroud of disappointment. Its failure to solve vital problems is pathetic. Democrats are not hilarious, because they have the interest of the country at heart. It is a case of disappointment, sympathy, and chagrin more than delight. The Congress ends with a record of increased taxes on the already burdened masses. It ends with increased costs of living

to the consumers. It ends with a failure to carry out pledges to the valiant soldiers of the late war. It ends with stronger guaranties and broader freedom to the protected interests to extort in greater degree higher prices to enslave and rob the many. It ends in an orgy of extravagance and reckless disregard of economy. It ends as the most reactionary Congress since the time of Aldrich, and the most subservient to Executive dictation since the days of Roosevelt. It has proven itself to be spineless, leaderless, without courage, program, or purpose. It adjourns in a blaze of broken promises with a silent and disconsolate procession of mourners returning to their respective constituents with their morale broken, their lines divided, and their hopes dissipated."

No Measures Directly Affecting Negroes

Not a single measure, in which Negroes were particularly concerned, was passed by the Sixty-seventh Congress. Although pledged to the enactment of legislation to put a stop to mob violence, the Dyer anti-lynching bill must wait until a special session is called. The Liberian loan, with its harsh terms making possible the exploitation of the Republic of Liberia, after having been debated and made the unfinished business of the Senate, was put aside. The bill for the reinstatement of Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper in the United States Army has never been reported out of committee. Two confirmations and one rejection of executive appointments make up the record of the Sixty-seventh Congress so far as Negroes are concerned.

Political - 1922
Office Holding

NEGROES NOMINATED FOR SENATE AND CONGRESS

S. Louis, Mo.

Race Men In Virginia And Kentucky Take Steps As Solemn
Protest Against Treatment We Have Received At
Hands Of Republican Party. Speakers Say It Is The
Only Manly Thing To Do Under Circumstances.

The Standard 122
"What is the matter with the ship?"
seems to be the word which has found
expression in action by the Negroes
of Virginia and Kentucky.

Driven to such action by the
conduct of their friends" is given as the
cause by the leaders for putting race
men in the race for the high offices.

A warm fight is promised in Virginia. Mathews Lewis, a newspaper man, is a highly respected citizen of a good start and unless there is a New York News, well known in the good guess gone wrong there will not state and it is generally believed that he will receive most of the Negro votes next congressional delegation from in the state in November.

William Warley, Editor, Louisville News, is leading the fight in his city and the three Congressional districts as a result of which, Dr. Jesse B. Col. Bert, D. D. LL. B., has consented and entered the race as the Negroes' candidate for Congress. In his opening

speech, Mr. Warley declared the Republican party of today was not the Republican party of Roosevelt, Grant and Lincoln. He said the men who had the leadership of the party now were Negro haters, who only wanted the Negro vote to get in office, and then they were through with the Negro. He pointed out that though the Republicans were overwhelmingly in the majority in Congress they refused to pass the Anti-lynching Bill. He said this was a campaign promise made to the Negro. The National administration had failed to appoint Colored men to offices always held by Colored men. The State administration, under Gov. Morrow, had not kept a single promise, though Gov. Morrow had declared in a dozen speeches to Negroes if he was elected he would do things for the Race, that even his illustrious uncle, W. O. Bradley had not done. He promised all kinds of jobs to Colored men including custodian of the State House and clerkships in State offices. Gov. Morrow has not kept a single promise.

Dr. Colbert said he accepted the nomination only on the ground that he was to receive the hearty support of the Colored voters in the state. According to plans a vigorous cam-

Virginia.

this is the burden of the prediction so freely cast on the political winds of these days and times.

About 600 delegates were in attendance at the convention. Resolutions were adopted directing Chairman Pollard to invite expressions from the "plain people" throughout the State seeking their views on the situation. These same resolutions also include the Press and Pulpit to join hands in the movement "for political emancipation of the Race." The advisability of calling another National Conference at Washington, D. C., to further consider the political status of the American Negro, his rights, and the remedies for his wrongs is another feature of the resolutions.

Colonel Lewis, the candidate for Senator is one of the best known and wealthiest colored men in the State. He is also remembered for the successful campaign he managed for the late John M. Langston some years since. J. R. Pollard was re-elected State Chairman. The campaign will open at once.

Virginia Colored Have Candidate For Senate

Associated Negro Press

RICHMOND, Va. Oct. 11.—The fight is on. The "Coal Blacks" have got off man, is a highly respected citizen of a good start and unless there is a New York News, well known in the good guess gone wrong there will not state and it is generally believed that he will receive most of the Negro votes next congressional delegation from in the state in November.

Matt. N. Lewis, the editor of the New Port News was nominated at the 6th of October Convention for United States Senator by the "Coal Blacks." Dr. J. J. Jones was nominated for Congress for the 1st District, W. W. Foreman for the 2nd District, and C. C. Gill for the 3rd District.

This action by the convention is more regarded as the first gun for the 1924 campaign. A new political era is now generally predicted for the Negroes throughout the entire country. Prominent men in the "Coal Black" movement in this State are now declaring that the old order of Negro politics has been dumped into the waste basket for all times. Of course, this is little more than mere conjecture. But, nevertheless, it can be safely taken as one of the signs of the very general unrest, social and political that has somehow gripped the Negro consciousness during the past few years.

It also is freely predicted that there will be a more pronounced defection of the Negro Republican vote than there was during the last Gubernatorial election of last year. Unless the signs fail entirely the much talked of "Third Party" idea has got a firm grip upon the imagination of the Negro vote of this State. At least

Political - 1922.
Office Holdings.

Virginia

CONGRESSMAN BASCOM SLEMP'S

RETIREMENT.

Richmond Planet
Hon. C. Bascom Slem, the congressman from the Ninth Virginia District has announced that he will not under any circumstances be a candidate for renomination and will not stand for election this Fall. This presents a most remarkable condition of affairs in this Republican District. Hon. L. P. Summers, the most popular Republican in the same District announced that he will not aspire to the office. In spite of all of this, the party leaders in that District announce that they will nominate Congressman Slem, any how.

7-13-22

This will result in his declining the nomination and necessitate the naming of some one else. We are of the opinion that Mr. Slem means what he says. The well-known congressman insists that the organization is intact and that it is a mistake to conclude that no one else other than himself can make a successful race for congress. Just what effect this retirement will have upon political conditions in this State is problematical. While Hon. C. Bascom Slem's attitude in dealing with colored Republicans is not satisfactory, it is a known fact that the attitude of other members of the Republican Party is far more intolerant.

The anti-Negro element of the Republican Party "has the ear," so to speak of President Warren G. Harding and from present day conditions, the colored people of the State have just as much to expect from the Democratic leaders as from the Republican ones. This is why an independent course has been adopted and the meeting called August 6th, 1922 by the Chairman of the colored wing of the Republican Party in this State is for the purpose of analyzing this situation and to reach an agreement as to the best course to pursue in the premises.

MATT LEWIS OUT FOR U. S. SENATE

Richmond Planet
10-7-22

Republicans Nominate--Colored Men Enter Congressional Contest--A Warm Fight Promised.

The Republican Mass Convention met last Monday night at 9 o'clock at the True Reformers' Hall with Chairman J. R. Pollard in the chair. He stated the purposes of the meeting. Prayer was offered by Mr. Nelson Williams, Jr. After routine business, a motion was made to re-elect the present officers, vacancies to be filled by the Executive Committee. This was unanimously carried. Nomination being in order, the brilliant legal luminary from Newport News, Va., Attorney J. Thomas Newsome, in captivating languages named Editor Matt Lewis of his home city as the nominee for the United States Senatorship.

"lily whites" will be contested in the State and a determined effort made for the triumph of genuine Republican principles.

NOMINATION SECONDED.

Editor John Mitchell, Jr., seconded the nomination, paying a glowing tribute to Editor Lewis, who had been in the political arena for more than twenty years. A motion was made to close nomination and to make it unanimous. This was carried. Editor Lewis came forward and in a most impressive manner accepted the honor and promised to devote his time to the campaign. Dr. J. J. Jones, Republican nominee for congress from the First District was introduced and made an enthusiastic short address. Dr. P. H. Scott, Mr. Theodore Nash and others were among the visitors from Tidewater section.

THE OTHER CANDIDATES.

A motion was made endorsing Dr. J. J. Jones and the other Republican nominees of the Party in the District. This means that the position of the

Political - 1922
Office Holding

W. W. FOREMAN WILL
RUN FOR CONGRESS

norfolk, Va. 10/14/32

W. W. Foreman, prominent in Norfolk business circles, has been nominated for congress from the second congressional district by the executive committee of the lily black Republican party in Virginia. Mr. Foreman has accepted the nomination and is planning to stage an active campaign.

Mr. Foreman's name was presented to the committee in session in Richmond as the choice of the party leaders in the second district.

He is now busy making plans for a big mass meeting at which his speech of acceptance will be made outlining the issues upon which his campaign will be made.

Virginia

Political - 1922.

Office Holding

West Va. Race Editor To Run For Congress

Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., June 9.—J. E. Meadows, Negro editor, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress on the independent ticket in the Fifth district. He is the first Negro in the history of the State to become a candidate for Congress.

"There are nine counties in the district," said Meadows in announcing his candidacy, "and five of them have more Negro voters than white. I cannot but believe that my prospects are good."

WHEELING W. VA REGISTERED
SEPTEMBER 8, 1922

Making Use Of Public Servants

Perry W. Howard, a colored brother from Mississippi, is holding an appointment as Assistant to the Attorney General at a salary of \$5,000 per year, but the business of prosecuting illegal trusts and monopolies is so slack that his services are not needed at the Department of Justice. Hence, with a fine consideration for the real needs of a hard-pressed party, the Attorney General has canonized Howard to the Republican National Committee for the purpose of going through Ohio and Indiana seeking to line up the negro vote. Increasing education and developing thinking power are steadily removing the negro vote from its former status as a chattel of the Republican party. More and more the colored brother is becoming independent in thought and action. He is recognizing the fact that the party has accepted his support, without which it could not elect one president in twenty years, and gives him practically nothing in return. The race gets about three good appointments and a few dozen wash-room jobs for three millions of votes, without which votes the Republican party would present the spectacle of a disolving view.

West Virginia

Pittsburgh American CANDIDATE CANNOT GET NAME ON BALLOT

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 27/22

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 27.—Sec. of State H. G. Young has made a ruling that James P. Meadows, a prominent colored man of Kimball, W. Va., cannot have his name printed on the official ballot as an independent candidate for Congress in the 5th District. It seems Mr. Meadows neglected an emblem to head his ticket 60 days before the election.

Political - 1922

Office Holding

NEGRO POSTMASTER
GOES TO PRISON FOR
EMBEZZLING FUNDS

SAN ANTONIO TEX. LIGHT
FEBRUARY 14, 1922

Former Official Is Fined
Amount of Theft and
Given Short Sentence.

John R. Henry, negro, former postmaster at Hockston in Gonzales county, charged by indictment in federal court with embezzlement of \$2666.16 of post office funds, entered a plea of guilty to the indictment Tuesday morning before Judge Duval West. He was fined \$2,666.16, and given a two-year sentence in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

Henry was arrested on complaint filed before United States Commissioner R. L. Edwards here by the Postoffice inspector from Houston last summer. He was brought to San Antonio by a deputy United States marshal and arraigned before Commissioner Edward and allowed bond, pending trial. The funds embezzled by Henry were used by his office for money orders.

William Ashton, who was found guilty of sale of liquor, Monday afternoon, was sentenced to 90 days in the Bexar county jail by Judge West Tuesday morning. Diego Cidron, Manuel Davila, W. P. Seallorn and Elias Torre, who were charged jointly with Ashton, were acquitted.

The case of Joe Broski, charged with violation of the Volstead act, was called and on Broski's failure to appear, bond in the sum of \$500 was forfeited.

Joseph E. Wagender, charged with violation of the Volstead act, pleaded not guilty and his case went to trial before a jury. According to evidence introduced, Wagender was arrested by a motorcycle officer who investigated the side car of a motorcycle. Wagender was riding because it made an unnecessary noise. The officer investigated, and found a still in the bottom of the side car. The still is said to have made the noise bumping around from side to side in the car.

Visits Daughter Here.

Judge Lewis at this time is visiting his daughter, Mrs. E. F. Gregory, 501 Paige Street. He has been in Fort Worth for several months.

In recounting his experiences in Texas, Judge Wilson said:

"I was born in Marshall 71 years ago. When the Civil War came on my father was one of the first to join the company organized by Major Van Zandt. I was too young for military duty but a powder plant was established at Marshall and all we boys moulded bullets and made powder to kill the damn Yankees."

Frequently the judge used the term "damn Yankees" but not with any trace of bitterness but rather as if it was a heritage bequeathed to him.

"In the early 70's," he continued, "my father died from the wounds received in the war. The Yankees had freed 83 slaves we had owned and there was nothing for me to do but go to work. Of course, with no primary elections as we have now or no poll tax all negroes were Republican and controlled the votes and most of the offices. I began the study of law and went to work for a justice of the peace, H. D. Smith, for \$50 a month."

"While working for him one morning a medium-sized man enter-

Texas

VETERAN JURIST RECOUNTS TIME NEGRO DEFEATED HIM FOR PLACE IN LEGISLATURE

FORT WORTH TEX TELEGRAPH
SEPTEMBER 17, 1922

ed the office. I had not yet made fire and he called me to account for it and declared that if he were

for Representative, and 'Bill' Pope for State Senator by 1,300

votes. Was it in Texas? It was,

ton pistol under the counter and

sir. At Marshall, county seat of

told him to 'git.' He got. It was

Harrison County. But me and 'Bill'

the then Secretary of State, who

went to the Legislature," and the

was holding office under E. J.

venerable judge chuckled as if he

Davis, though I did not know that

was reviewing some pleasant mem-

then.

Lost His Job.

Biographers begin at the beginning and go to the end, but this is not a biography. It is but an episode or two in the life of Judge told me he would have to fire me Lewis Wilson, jurist, statesman, but that he could not get along poet, philosopher and cupid's ally, without me and that from then on who was born in Marshall in 1851 would go to his home at night and and who has known every Governor work on his books, which I did for Texas has had from Sam Houston a time. Then I resigned and went down, more or less intimately, and to work as a printer for \$30 a month. The Secretary of State affair who had the distinction of being defeated by a negro for Representative had another chapter. On the night

five. It might be said here, also, following the day I chased him from

that Judge Lewis was a member the office I was going home late at

of the "Eighteenth Poker." Follow-night near a grove when I met him

ers of politics who remember back and a nigger.

as far as the late 70's and the early 80's will know at once what that

meant, but to the younger genera-

tion it must be explained and will

be in due course.

Other honors, including being the author of "Wilson's Double Ballot Box Bill," which may still be a law, and having the satisfaction of telling a Republican Secretary of State of Texas to "go plumb to Hell," were his.

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lot boxes, which had not yet been officially tabulated. Under the law, when it existed then, all ballots had to be printed on plain white paper. "Why," he said, "because the members of both Houses played poker, much poker." Then he chuckled, "Maybe not everybody. I don't believe the chaplains played the game, at least, not openly."

The jurist explained the poker by saying that a giant lobby was going on at that time to lobby some railroad bills through the Legislature, and the lobbyists maintained the games.

In addition to being a jurist and statesman, Judge Wilson is a poet of more than passing magnitude, though he has never had a volume of his poems published. He writes them for his own pleasure, he said. Much philosophy is contained both in his verses and his speech.

But perhaps the role from which he receives the most pleasure is being an ally to Cupid. While recovering from burns received several days ago, caused from attempting to interpret the working of a water heater, which led him to remark that one never grows to old to learn, he received a box of flowers from a local florist sent by a girl who ordered them delivered by wire.

It was through him she met the husband she recently married. "And I have a protege here in Fort Worth, he said; "she is pure gold. And then: "Young man," to his interviewer, "are you married?" The answer was hasty and in the affirmative. "Well, she is a mighty fine girl," the judge concluded. Judge Wilson does not follow his profession any more except occasionally for friends.

"The next day we started to Austin. When we arrived we met other members of the Legislature. We could depend on and explained to them that the negroes with their attorneys were coming to Austin in an attempt to oust Bill and me and seat themselves.

"They did come. A committee met them at the train and carried them to the Colorado River and told them if they were there the next morning they would be fed to the catfish. They were not there.

"Shortly after that I managed to get the 'double ballot box' bill passed and since that day there never has been a negro elected to office in Harrison County. The bill set out that there must be a separate ballot box for Federal and state and county offices. The idea was that the negroes would vote at the Federal boxes, but would not vote at the state and county boxes. It was a success as far as Harrison County was concerned. The law was not compulsory but could be applied at the option of the commissioners court."

In all, Judge Wilson served in the Legislature for 14 years. The first time was for 10 years, from 1883 to 1893, later at the request of Governor Tom Campbell he served four more years while Campbell was Governor. Among those in Fort Worth who served with him he was later my law partner, Senator W. B. Fitzhugh, Louis J. Wortham and Senator W. B. Sebastian, whose election our negro opponents had home in Breckenridge but who polled a majority of 1,300 votes. spends much of his time here.

It was in 1883 that the Legislature was referred to as "Eighteenth

President Harding has appointed a negro to an important Federal office in Louisiana, in which he will have a number of white people as subordinates. One wonders if the president is affronting the sentiment of the white South as a punishment for encouraging the swatting the democrats gave his party last month, or is he just as dense on the race question in the South as the average Northerner who has no personal knowledge of conditions in this section.

Political - 1922
Office Holding

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Napier's forty-four years of married



MR. J. C. NAPIER.
(From a photo taken 44 years ago.)

On Monday of this week, Mr. Jas. Carroll Napier and Mrs. Nettie Langston Napier celebrated their forty-four years of married life. While there was no social function scheduled for friends of the distinguished couple who have resided in Nashville the better part of these forty-four years of nuptial bliss, remembered them. They were the recipients of many congratulations and quite a few tokens. The Citizens' Savings Bank being among the leaders in the move John Mercer Langston, who was also present. They presented Mr. and Mrs. at one time the Registrar of the U. S. Treasury, and it was fitting, so it is recalled by Mr. Napier's friends, one of the nicest to be found in the city. Then the distinguished couple that the son-in-law of the late Registrar was showered with congratulations from the president and members of the faculty of Meharry Medical College on the opening day of that institution.

The wedding ceremony was performed on October 2, 1878, forty-four years ago in Washington, D. C., by Rev. Dr. Rankins, a former president of Howard University in the First Congregational Church at the corner of Tenth and G Streets. Mr. Napier having arrived on the morning of the ceremony direct from Nashville. A strange coincidence is recorded in this wedding in that on Saturday, the day Mr. Napier left Nashville to go for his bride, he took part in the municipal election in which he was a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward. He left the city on the evening of the election before the official returns had come in. On



MRS. NETTIE LANGSTON NAPIER
(From a photo taken 44 years ago.)

his arrival in Washington the facts were communicated to him that he had been the successful candidate, so after the wedding ceremony, his honeymoon trip was made back to Nashville, where upon his arrival with his bride, he was officially sworn in as a duly elected member from the fourth ward and served admirably as a member of the City Council for some time.

Mrs. Nettie Langston Napier is the daughter of former Congressman

Tennessee

Stevens and Hardwick Defeated In Aldermanic Race At Cleveland

Cleveland News
CLEVELAND, TENN., LOSES COLORED ALDERMAN DUE
TO LACK OF RACE UNITY.—ELECTION
HELD TUESDAY.

Special to The News.

Cleveland, Tenn., Oct. 4.—The municipal election for the purpose of choosing a mayor and aldermen was held here yesterday. A feature of the election was the contest in the Third ward in which two white candidates and two colored candidates sought the position of alderman. Dr. T. E. Stevens, local colored physician, the incumbent, who was elected from that ward two years ago, was defeated by J. V. Dodd, white, after the votes in the ward were divided up between H. D. Croff, white and Calvin Hardwick, colored.

The Third ward is largely inhabited by colored people.

If the votes of the colored voters of the ward had been centered upon either of the colored candidates the election of a colored alderman would have been assured. The count was as follows: J. V. Dodd, 186; H. D. Croff, 165; Dr. T. E. Stevens, 106; Calvin H. Hardwick, 66.

NEWARK NEWS
DECEMBER 19, 1922

Negroes See Klan As Slavery Equal

Declare Organization and Lynchings on Par with Pre-Emancipation.

Protests at Randolph Testimonial

Ku Klux Klanism and lynching were cited as menaces equal to slavery by protesting colored speakers last night

cution in which he paid tribute to Mr. Randolph and declared he believed the Assemblymen-elect to be the intellectual equal of those with whom he will serve in the 1923 House. "We don't want lynchings and we don't want to suffer at the hands of the Ku Klux Klan. We hope Mr. Randolph with our help will find some legislation that will safeguard us from the activities of the Klan in New Jersey.

"Sixty years ago we were emancipated, but today we are confronted by two dangers just as dangerous as slavery. They are lynching and the Ku Klux. If Oliver Randolph does anything that will stop the Ku Klux in this state, it will be for the benefit of both races, for all decent, right-thinking, real Americans object to this order which goes about with race covered from the light of day. I hope and believe the white members of the Legislature will stand up for right and equal opportunities for both races."

Editor Denounces Klan.

More vigorous in his denunciation of the Klan was James E. Sadler, a newspaper editor of Montclair, who is chairman of the Colored Voters' Union.

"A remarkable tribute was paid Oliver Randolph and the colored race in the last election," he said. "Despite the vicious propaganda of that nefarious, wicked, pernicious group of so-called Americans with covered faces that are supposed to be white, but whose hearts are black, who have recurred from the grave that nefarious monster, the Ku Klux Klan, thousands of white men and women who believe in right and decency went to the polls in November and helped us elect our representative even though the heads of the ticket met defeat.

"Eventually we are going to get our anti-lynching bill through Congress. It may not be called the Dyer bill, but that doesn't matter. We are going to get it despite the fight Pat Harrison is making and the support that is being given him by weak-kneed members of Congress. We are going to wipe lynching from the escutcheon of this country. The colored race is not waving the red flag of anarchy but is standing and means to stand for its rights.

"In every war this country has fought the blood of negroes has intermingled with that of the whites on the battlefields, but never again are we going to fight for democracy only to return home and, without uniforms, sneak in like the thief in the night. That uniform put us on a par with the white man. I know whereof I speak when I tell you that negro women in the South wrote to their sons on the battle line in France and told them how badly they wanted to see them, but warned them that when they came home they should come without their uniforms as they were treating negro soldiers pretty badly.

"This country must put down this group of men in night gowns and with faces covered who defile our sacred churches by marching up the aisles while services are in progress and then hold themselves up as real Americans."

Calls Klansmen Ignorant.

Rev. Sylvester L. Corrothers held the Klan up to scorn as misguided and ignorant.

"Don't worry about the Ku Klux Klan," he said. "It is not worth worrying about. It is the best thing that has happened in sixty years. When a group of these ignorant men got together and decided to clean up everything they took on just the kind of a job such a group might be ex-

pected to take on.

"First they said 'We will put the Catholic Church out of business.' The Catholic Church, I regard as the greatest political organization in the world. There is no body that can equal it in keeping its finger on the public pulse. Then the Klan went after the Jews and began to fight all the money in the world. Lastly, it attacked the negroes and they have all the religion in the world. Now the Klan has the greatest political organization in the world, all the money in the world and all the religion in the world against it. How can it get anywhere? Stop worrying about it."

The only white person to address the meeting was Assemblyman William W. Evans of Passaic County, Speaker-to-be of the 1923 House. Mr. Evans paid a tribute to Mr. Randolph as one of the leaders of his race and declared he expects the Essex Assemblyman to be an active force in the Legislature. Mr. Evans then stated that he felt certain the Republicans in the Legislature would be able to carry out all of their platform pledges.

Other Speakers Heard.

Other speakers were Rev. W. W. Lucas, who saw a future amalgamation of all colored races, in which he included the Japanese, as a step for world recognition; Mrs. Alice Foster of Montclair, George A. Douglas, a Newark lawyer; Cornelius M. Brown, William B. Brown, another Newark lawyer, who, as chairman of a committee on resolutions, presented a report in which Mr. Randolph was eulogized; Mrs. M. E. Burrell, a member of the Republican County executive committee, and Dr. William Sinclair of Philadelphia, executive secretary of Howard University of Washington, an institution for colored students, of which Mr. Randolph is a graduate. Dr. W. H. Washington, chairman of the citizens' committee, which arranged the testimonial, presided.

Mr. Randolph was presented with a large traveling bag by the members of the committee and with a brief case by the Newark Lodge of Colored Elks.

The meeting opened with the singing of "America" and closed with one verse of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Letters and telegrams of regrets at their inability to be present were read by W. P. Burrell, as secretary, from Mayor Breidenbach, City Commissioner Raymond, State Republican Chairman Stokes, Mrs. E. F. Felckert, vice chairman of the Republican State Committee; Republican County Chairman Jesse R. Salmon, Postmaster Bock and Assemblyman-elect Adrian G. Chamberlin, chairman of the Essex delegation. Mr. Raymond and Mr. Salmon were on the program for speeches.

Mrs. John D. Berry, vice chairman of the Republican County Committee, and several others active in the Republican party attended in the early part of the evening, but left because of the cold auditorium.

Political—1922
Office Holding

**CARROLL NAMED ON
NEAR EAST COMMITTEE**

new York
Special to The New York Age

Greenville, S. C.—Seymour Carroll, recreation director, American Red Cross, at U. S. Veterans' Hospital, No. 26, has been invited by President Harding to serve on a committee "to cooperate with the American Red Cross and the Near East Relief and with coordinating committee made up of the heads of the organizations interested in relief work in the Near East." *11-4-22*

Former Postmaster General Will H. Hays is chairman of this committee and its personnel embraces distinguished citizens from every state in the Union.

South Carolina.

Political - 1922
Office Holding
DR. HIGGINS LOSES
SCHOOL BOARD SEAT

(Special to The New York Age)

Providence, R. I.—Although declared elected as a member of the Providence School Committee following the count by the Wardens, Dr. W. H. Higgins of the Ruth Ward was counted out by a small majority when the State Returning Board canvassed the vote.

Rhode Island.

Office Holding MAYOR MAGEE CONCLUDES APPOINTMENTS NAMING ATTORNEY RANDOLPH AMONG NEW MEMBERS OF CITY'S LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Pittsburgh American
1/20/22

Served in Same Capacity Before Under Magee—Succeeds R. L. Vann as Negro Asst. City Solicitor

The race is again represented in the City's new Law Department. Attorney William M. Randolph has been appointed Assistant City Solicitor by Mayor Magee. Mr. Randolph succeeds Attorney R. L. Vann as the representative of the race in this department. This last election marks Mr. Randolph's second appointment as an assistant solicitor. He served from 1909 to 1914 in this same office under Chas. A. O'Brien during Mayor Magee's first term of office.

The assistant city solicitorship came in 1891, when he was admitted to the bar in that firm until he came to Pittsburgh. Previously the number of solicitors totalled but five at a salary of \$3,000. Previously the number of solicitors totalled but five at a salary of \$3,600 annually. An ordinance just passed by Council created two new positions at \$3,600 and five at \$3,000, bringing the total of persons in this department to nine. But two solicitors of the previous administration were retained. Attorney Randolph is the representative of the Fifth ward.

The appointment of Attorney Randolph comes as little surprise to many. Mayor Magee long previous to the actual naming of Mr. Randolph announced that he intended appointing him in this department.

As previously pointed out, Attorney Randolph has had a wide experience in all phases of the city's legal activities. Under Charles O'Brien he served with honor and distinction. Since 1914 he has been engaged in private practice of his profession, and by honest and fair dealings with his clientele has prospered well.

Last year Mr. Randolph was the people's candidate for the legislature. He was defeated by a close vote and it is still a question in the minds of the voters whether Attorney Randolph was defeated or "counted out" by those guarding the interests of opposing candidates in precincts where Mr. Randolph's interests were unprotected.

Mr. Randolph was educated in the public schools of New York City and the University of New York. He graduated from the law school of the University of New York in 1888, and was admitted to the New York bar the same year.

After his admission he accepted a position as assistant managing clerk in the law firm of Tremain and H. Carney Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars. At its regular meeting last



ATTORNEY WM. M. RANDOLPH

Three Local Groups Endorse Capt. Steward

Pittsburgh American
1/20/22

At the recent regular meeting of the Lucy Stone Suffrage League, Attorney Frank B. Steward's candidacy for the Legislature from the First district

Wednesday night the soldiers pledged their support to Attorney Steward's candidacy and selected a committee to get on the "firing line" for his election. Another group of soldiers, the 351st Field Artillery Association, one of the crack units sent out from Pittsburgh during the World War, has also endorsed Attorney Steward. This endorsement came as part of the evening's program of last Wednesday night when the boys held a smoker at Lendini Club in celebration of the Third Anniversary of their home coming. Attorney Steward was chairman of the committee of race citizens that welcomed our boys home from their sojourn over seas, and was a speaker at this anniversary celebration.

The 351st appointed the following campaign committee to work for Attorney Steward's election: Scott McCoy, James Berry, Wm. Cleveland, Eugene Holliday, Daniel Smith, Harold Stewart, with Maurice Randolph

DR. HARVEY MURRAY RE-APPOINTED TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Philadelphia & Wilmington Advocate
1/20/22

Mayor Leroy Harvey has announced the members of the Board of Health to take office May 1. Colored people generally are gratified at the fact Dr. Harvey Murray is one of the two physicians on the Board.

This reappointment is in line with Mayor Harvey's policy to reward merit wherever found among our people.

New Customs Agent

in Philadelphia
Philadelphia & Wilmington
Edward L. Dawkins First Negro to Receive That Appointment

Washington, April 21.—Appointment of Edward L. Dawkins, a Negro, as a customs agent, assigned to the appraisers' warehouse at Philadelphia, was announced today by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Dover. Mr. Dawkins is the first Negro in the United States to be appointed a customs agent in the Government service. Mr. Dover said, and has reached the station in the oldest bureau of the Government organization after thirty years of service.

Mr. Dawkins entered the Government service in Washington in 1893 as a laborer in the Bureau of Statistics, at a salary of \$660, and has since been promoted through the grades of assistant messenger, messenger, clerk and accountant. He is now engaged in the prevention and detection of frauds.

Every Colored voter in the first Legislative district to himself, his community and the race, to cast a ballot Cap't. Steward for the General Assembly. Every man and woman qualified to participate in the May primaries should go to the polls whether he or she be personally interested in the fortunes of the candidates or not. We have fought to preserve our voting franchise. Now we must get in the habit of exercising our voting privilege when the opportunity offers. Lack of personal interest in the candidate offering will neither excuse nor justify the failure by any voter to do his best by casting his vote. The worst mistake any voter can commit is to neglect his civic duty by failure to vote.

FIRST NEGRO NAMED AS CUSTOMS AGENT

New York Age
1/20/22

Washington, D. C.—Appointment of Edward L. Dawkins, a Negro, as customs agent assigned to the appraisers' warehouse at Philadelphia, was announced on April 26th by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Dover.

Mr. Dawkins is the first Negro to be appointed a customs agent in the Government service and has reached the station in the oldest bureau of the Government organization after thirty years of service, he having entered the Government service in Washington in 1893 as a laborer in the Bureau of Statistics at a salary of \$660 a year.

PHILADELPHIA PA. N. AMER
APRIL 16, 1922

BILL VARE'S COLORED OPPONENT STICKING

Contractor Leaders Sore at Negroes and Seek to Coerce Dentist

The Vares are running two negroes for representatives in the state legislature and one for state committee in South Philadelphia, but they are seriously objecting to a colored man seriously objecting to a negro running against "Brother Bill" for the Republican nomination for congress.

"Drat it, it's an outrage, after all we've done for the negroes for one of them to run against Bill for congress. Didn't we send Asbury and Stevens to the legislature two years ago? Didn't we do all we could to pass the equal rights bill for them? And then we elected Amos Scott, a negro saloon-keeper, a magistrate. I say, it's an outrage."

Dr. William M. Slowe, a dentist of

1436 Lombard street, who filed nominating petitions as a candidate for congress against "Brother Bill," and who refused to withdraw them, says he is going to make a finish fight in the South Philadelphia district.

He has scented the opposition of the Vares, who have pulled Magistrate Amos Scott into line against the dentist of his race, altho Scott was out last fall telling the negroes they should by all means stick together.

Slowe said he refused to withdraw when a Vare henchman approached him, and now, he asserted yesterday, Vare agents, having made a copy of his petition in Harrisburg, are scouring South Philadelphia to get the men and women who signed it to make affidavits that they didn't sign it at all. Doctor Slowe said that the Vare workers are even going so far as to offer \$5 to \$10 each to the signers of his petition to swear to never having signed it.

It is evident that the Vares, who remember how the negroes of the second senatorial district turned against Judge Patterson and Councilman McCoach in 1919, are getting ready to contest the validity of Slowe's petitions.



DOCTOR SLOWE, WHO WANTS 'BROTHER BILL'S' SEAT

Congressman Vare, who has so carefully looked after the interests of his negro constituents in South Philadelphia, is enraged that one of them, Dr. William M. Slope, should oppose him for renomination to congress.

MRS. MAUDE COLEMAN MADE STATE ORGANIZER OF PENNSYLVANIA

Brooklyn Advertiser
Republican State Committee
Selects Harrisburg Woman

For Important Position

7/30/22
Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, of Harrisburg, has been appointed at the request of State Chairman W. Harry Baker, by Mrs. Barclay Warburton, as the State Organizer of the Colored Women of Pennsylvania for the Republican party.

Mrs. Coleman is a brilliant speaker, and her appointment is greeted with applause from both races.

Last Friday she was one of the group of orators to accompany the candidates on their tour of the State, as far as Palmyra. Her appearance as a speaker on the same platform with the candidates of the Republican party has evoked tremendous enthusiasm. Her assignment as a speaker and organizer at the various county fairs now in full sway is bringing additional strength to the party.

and its candidates.

Since her appointment she has already spoken at several of these county fairs, and on Thursday, Friday and today she will be at the Allentown Fair. The success of her work at York, Pa., last Monday was most inspiring to the women of that town who insisted upon her addressing two large meetings.

Mrs. Coleman will speak in Philadelphia the early part of next month, under the auspices of the Women's Republican Club of the Seventh ward.

Political - 1922
Office Holding

OKLAHOMA

~~Twine Out For Judge~~

**COLORED OKLAHOMA LAWYER
SCARES G. O. P. MACHINE.**

(Muskegee, Okla. Democrat; June, 1922)

Guardian
Republican ranks were thrown into confusion this morning when W. H. Twine, negro lawyer of Muskogee, walked into the office of Arch Sheets, secretary of the county election board, and filed for county judge on the republican ticket.

Frank Crough has been intending to run for the office and undoubtedly will file for it.

The republican strength among the Negroes will go to Twine without doubt, in the majority of cases, which will leave the republicans high and dry with very few of the Negro votes that ordinarily swell their ranks.

Twine has been a leader of the Negroes for years and it is said by old-timers that all he has had to do in times past has been to crack the whip and the votes would come his way.

The platform of Twine is a novelty. "If I am elected I'll see to it that all white guardians of Negro minors be discharged and if there are any Negro guardians of white minors they will be discharged," he said.

Twine has authorized his son, David, to spend money in his behalf and the campaign is going to be a "hot" one.

~~TULSA NEGRO IS CANDIDATE FOR OK. LEGISLATURE~~

*Running on Anti-Mob And
A Uniform Tax Platform.
Has Good Chance Of Be-
ing Regular Republican
Nominee.*

Special to the Argus

TULSA, Okla., July 3.—E. N. Bryant, a colored man of this city is a candidate for Representative from Tulsa County to the State Legislature.

There is a large Negro vote in the county and with a split in the white vote, opinion is freely expressed that Bryant has a good chance of being the regular Republican nominee from Tulsa County.

He is making his race on the following platform:

A Regulated Uniform Tax System
A Reduced Tax; A Regulated School
System; A Regulated Gas Rate in

keeping with their franchise; a homestead Tax Exemption up to and under \$1,000.00; A Banking System that will help the poor man; A Reduction in the Rail Road Fare and Freight rates; A Legislation that will force Corporations to stand by their Franchise, regardless to Corporation Commissioners; A Life and Property Protective Anti-Riot Bill; A Protective Anti-Riot Fire Insurance Law; An Anti-Sunday Labor law.

TULSA NEGRO CANDIDATE

FOR STATE LEGISLATURE

Baltimore Herald
Running On Anti-Mob And A Uni-
form Tax Platform; May Become
Regular Republican Nominee

7-19-22

Tulsa, Okla., July 13.—E. N. Bryant, a colored man of this city is a candidate for Representative from Tulsa county to the State Legislature.

There is a large Negro vote in the county and with a split in the white vote, opinion is freely expressed that Bryant has a good chance of being the regular Republican nominee from Tulsa county.

He is making his race on the following platform:

A regulated uniform tax system, a reduced tax; a regulated school system, a regulated gas rate in keeping with their franchise, a homestead tax exemption up to and under \$1,000, a banking system that will help the poor man, a reduction in the railroad fare and freight rates, a legislation that will force corporations to stand by their franchise regardless to corporation commissioners, a life and property protective anti-riot bill, a protective anti-riot fire insurance law, an anti Sunday labor law.

Office Holdings.

HARRY SMITH IS OHIO CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

Newspaper Editor and Former Legislator Filed His Papers Last Week

BLOW STUNNS REPUBLICANS

Two Years Ago Smith Poll ed 60,000 Votes for Secretary of State

Cleveland, Ohio, June 22.—Harry Clay Smith, well-known colored editor and publisher and former member of the Ohio Legislature, threw a bomb into the regular Republican party by filing his papers in the State capitol as candidate for Governor.

Two years ago Mr. Smith was a candidate for the office of secretary of State. He polled 60,000 votes. Judge Harvey C. Smith, a white man, was elected secretary.

Strangely enough this same Judge Smith is now a candidate for Governor and the editor and the Judge will hitch up in Ohio primaries. Judge Smith gave out the following statement last week:

"I was not surprised when Harry Clay Smith was entered against me. Two years ago, when I was a candidate for secretary of State, he was put in against me in hope that voters would be confused by the similarity of our names."

"Undoubtedly Mr. Harry Clay Smith received many votes that were intended for me. But the trick failed. I was re-nominated."

Editor Smith Replies

In his own paper, the Cleveland Advocate, he declares that the colored people entered him in the race for secretary of State and they are behind his run for the Governor's chair.

"It doesn't seem to occur to him that voters other than his supporters could 'be confused by the similarity of our names.' That is a thing just as broad as it is long when one remembers that there are over 150,000 men and women voters of color in Ohio now. There was no attempt to play any 'trick' then and there is none now. Undoubtedly, Harvey C. Smith received many votes that were intended for the

writer. Yes, Secretary of State Smith was renominated, two years ago, but will not be successful at the primaries in August next.

The great majority of Republican voters in Ohio apparently agree that there shall be no danger of his becoming the next Republican candidate for governor of this state. Indeed, they feel reasonably sure that no such calamity really threatens the party. They know that a man of the calibre that the excerpt printed herewith shows him to be is not fit to become the standard-bearer of Ohio Republicans, this fall or any other.

EDITOR HARRY SMITH TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR

Columbus, Ohio—Harry C. Smith, editor of the Cleveland *Gazette*, is an avowed candidate for gubernatorial honors, according to announcement made at expiration of time limit for filing of nominations, midnight, Friday, June 9.

Nine Republicans have entered the race for a decision at the primaries to be held in August.

Editor Smith's entry is not looked upon with perfect equanimity by Harvey C. Smith, present Secretary of State, who is also a candidate for the governor's chair. The Secretary of State issued a formal statement in which he declared that Editor Harry Clay Smith's entrance into the race was another effort of the Secretary's enemies to "confuse the voters of the state," referring to the similarity of names.

Negro Candidate For Governorship

In Ohio Primary

Atlanta Constitution
Republicans of Harding's

State Worried Over Possi ble Colored Victory.

8-1-22

Constitution Bureau Raleigh Hotel.

Washington, July 31.—(By Constitution Leased Wire)—Republicans of Ohio are very greatly worried over the race of Harry Clay Smith, negro editor of Cleveland, for governor in the party primary, according to news received in Washington. While publicly the organization in the state is wont to treat Smith's candidacy as a joke, private information at the capitol has it that much concern is being manifested.

Received the Republican nomination for Governor at last Tuesday's primary election in Ohio, has a plurality of 124,357 votes over his nearest opponent, Congressman Charles L. Knight of Akron, who campaigned as a "Roosevelt Progressive." Unofficial returns from all precincts in the State were tabulated today.

Thompson's lead is 147,231 votes over C. Homer Durand of Coshocton, the beer and wine candidate, who ran third in the race. Following is the complete unofficial vote of the State in the Republican nomination for Governor:

Thompson, 200,421; Knight, 76,064; Durand, 53,190; Harvey C. Smith, 51,687; Arthur H. Day, 37,980; Rupert R. Beetham, 16,927; Henry Clay Smith (negro), 16,552; Daniel W. Williams, 14,511; W. Durnell, 6,224.

Atlee Pomerene, United States Senator, was renominated by a plurality of 35,324 over former Congressman John J. Lentz in the Democratic primary.

Congressman Simeon D. Fess received the Republican Senatorial nomination by a plurality of 108,157 over former Senator Charles Dick.

A. V. Donahey has a plurality of 94,425 over his nearest rival for the Democratic nomination for Governor, Judge James G. Johnson.

REPORT HARDING MAKES BEATTY FEDERAL OFFER

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 18.—According to a report, confirmed by Louis Rubenstein, a member of the Ohio legislature, President Harding has appointed Leo Beatty assistant United States district attorney for the southern district of Ohio.

Mrs. Beatty is a prominent man and one of the best lawyers in the state. He is the son of Powhatan Beatty, former custodian of the famous Blaine club of this city. The appointment of a Race man has been urged by the Republican organization here through Fred Schneller, George Tibbler and the boss "Hynicka."

The new appointee lives at 810 West Seventh street with his wife, Mrs. Bessie Beatty, who is well known here socially. Both are members of Park Street M. E. church.

TOLEDO O. NEWS-BEE

AUGUST 2, 1922

HARRY CLAY SMITH, Cleveland, Republican. Newspaper publisher. First negro to seek Ohio governorship. Born Jan. 28, 1863. Educated Cleveland public schools, was deputy oil inspector four years and member of Legislature from Cuyahoga-co for six years. Editor and publisher of weekly paper for colored people. Proposes reduction in number of state employes and commissions, taxation reform and strict enforcement of all laws. Says he favors light wines and beer.

Thinks Democrats Are Also Pleased With Their Nominees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—President Harding is pleased with the result of the Ohio primaries and the candidates chosen.

"What do you think of the Republican nominees in Ohio?" the President was asked by one of his visitors today. "The President thinks the Republicans have nominated a very fine ticket in Ohio," he replied. "Democratic adherents in Ohio probably feel that the Democrats have also named a fine ticket."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 11 (Associated Press).—Carmi A. Thompson of Cleveland, the Harding Administration and Anti-Saloon League candidate who

Office Holding.

GOV. MORRISON'S DICTUM.

News comes from North Carolina that Governor Cameron Morrison of that State duly appeared at the commencement exercises of the Negro Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, a luncheon and spoke on "The Negro in North Carolina." It does not appear that the Governor explained the reason for his refusal to appoint any Negroes as notaries public, or to renew the commissions of those now holding them. The only reference that might be construed as relating to this policy was as follows:

North Carolina is the best state in which you can live unless you want office or political power, and if you want these you had better move elsewhere, for you will never get them here. Here you have justice and every opportunity but political power and office, and if you must have it you had better move to other states where you can get those and nothing else. In North Carolina we are working out the best civilization on earth. We recognize in you a friend and loyal countryman and this state is doing more for you than anywhere else. We have the best colored people in North Carolina and they ought to have the best technical schools.

And yet with characteristic inconsistency the Governor did not consider any of these "best colored people" qualified to hold a commission that would empower them to administer oaths and take acknowledgments to deeds and other legal papers.

The quality of the Governor's consideration for his Negro constituents may be gauged by his statement that "when I practiced law, aside from a white woman, I would rather have a darky client than a white man, for it is often so easy to get the sympathy of the court for the darky."

And this is the calibre of statesman that occupies the governor's chair of one of the greatest states of the South and prates loudly: "I want to assure the colored people that the state government is in entire sympathy in every forward movement for them." The mental machinery that can reconcile such inconsistent sentiments as those voiced by Governor Morrison and others of his tribe must be fearfully and wonderfully constructed.

It is probably useless to expect them ever to become fully enlightened as to the full meaning of what they say and

what they do. A Democrat writing over the name of Brevard Nixon, in the Greensboro *Daily News*, dubbed Morrison "the jackass Governor of North Carolina," but this is too simple a solution of the matter to carry conviction.

Gov. Refuses to License More Colored Notaries

Till burgh Palmer
RALEIGH, N. C., May 19.—Governor Morrison has sat finally and fiercely on all Colored notaries public and when the commissions of those who now hold them expire there will be no more until a new governor comes in.

His excellency has been worried so much about these notaries that he isn't always patient when a new proposal or one long deferred as to its final action is presented. The large Colored businesses are not a little discouraged by this official course.

The latest appellant before Governor Morrison for a Colored notary was President J. B. Dudley of the A. and T. College of Greensboro. Dr. Dudley had not sought the notarial powers for himself, but for a representative of the Race who would be in position to serve the businesses directed by Colored people. The Durham institutions which call for so much work exclusively among the Race had successfully appealed to the executive who has apparently settled the issue.

Tulsa Men Are Candidates For City Commissionerships

3/25/22
Get-Together League Names Former Philadelphians on Platform Demanding Representation as New York Age Well as at

(Special to The New York Age).
Tulsa, Okla.—Tulsaites will have a chance to vote for two colored men for positions as City Commissioners at the coming election. The Get-Together Protective League has filed the names of William B. Fenderson for City Commissioner, No. 3, and C. R. Foster as No. 4.

The League has a membership of 1,000, and announces its united support of the two candidates. In addition, the men have been endorsed by the Young Men's Protective League, and several other organizations. The candidates are both from Philadelphia, but have become important factors in the civic and business life of Tulsa. Mr. Fenderson is an undertaker and Mr. Foster is a photographer. They stand high in fraternal ranks and are consistent and enthusiastic church workers.

The League, in announcing its support of Fenderson and Foster, makes the following statement:

"This league stands for equal rights to all men, special favors to no man. Promises alone are not what the colored people want, but doing. We want representation, as well as taxation. The league wants it understood that it is not a disgrace for a colored man to hold office in a government of which he is a part. The league stands first for the advancement of the whole people, and the betterment of civic conditions among the colored people of Tulsa."

Alexander King Again Made An Assistant Superintendent

N. Y. Postmaster Promotes Colored Man and Assigns Him to College Station in Harlem—Held Similar Place 10 Years in Wall Street Station

New York Age 4/29/22
Alexander King of 235 West 133rd street, for thirty years an employee of Uncle Sam, attached to the New York City postoffice, has been promoted to assistant superintendent and assigned to the College station at 140th street and Edgecombe avenue, the branch postoffice which serves practically all of colored Harlem.

This is not the first time Mr. King has served as assistant superintendent. For ten years he held a similar position in the busy Wall Street station, the branch which is located in the midst of the city's great financial stronghold, in which position he achieved an honorable and commendable record. He was demoted by a Democratic postmaster in 1917, purely for political and racial reasons, being given the rating of clerk with designation as bookkeeper, and having full charge of the finances of the Wall Street station. The demotion was only in rank, Mr. King receiving the same salary as when he was assistant superintendent.

In coming to the Harlem station, Mr. King brings an ample and varied experience, and it is no reflection on his predecessors to say that under him the service will be carried to a high level.

He was born at Petersburg, Va., on January 24th, 1875, and was brought to New York City when only five years old. He is a product of the old public school, No. 267, located at that time at 124 West 30th street. When only 17 years of age, he entered the postoffice as a junior clerk, at \$500 per year, and was assigned to Station E at 28th street and Seventh avenue. This was in June, 1892, and Mr. King served at this station and as clerk in charge at Station W, 84th street and Columbus avenue, to which he was transferred, until February 16th, 1907, when he was promoted to be assistant superintendent and transferred to the Wall Street branch postoffice, one of the largest and most important stations in the city.

Since his reduction in rank under the Wilson administration, he continued at the same station until promoted and transferred to the Harlem branch, taking up these new duties on Monday, April 14th, 1922.

Mr. King is an active and influential member of St. Mark's M. E. Church West 53rd street, the Rev. William H. Brooks, pastor.

Credit for this promotion and recognition of a competent colored postoffice employee is largely due to Samuel Koenig, chairman Republican County Committee, Congressman Martin B. Am-

New Yorkers Receive Three Important Federal Offices

New York Age 4/29/22
Former Assemblyman Hawkins and Morton of Brooklyn on U. S. Shipping Board and Waddell of Brooklyn in the Internal Revenue.

United States Senator William M. Calder of Brooklyn advises the editor of THE NEW YORK AGE that several worthwhile appointments of colored men to Federal positions have been announced.

Former State Assemblyman John Clifford Hawkins of 115 West 135th street, engaged in the practice of law since his voluntary retirement from the New York Assembly, has been appointed as Assistant Counsel to the United States Shipping Board, and will locate in New York.

Franklin Morton, son of Dr. Verina Morton Jones of 7½ Stuyvesant avenue, Brooklyn, has been appointed as Junior Assistant Counsel to the United States Shipping Board, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. Young Morton is a member of the Kings County Republican Committee and has been an active participant in the party's councils.

Harold Waddell, 154 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, a graduate of the Commercial High School and an ex-service man, has been appointed a deputy collector of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn.

The appointment of Walter R. Lofton of Brooklyn to a position in the Internal Revenue Service is expected to be announced in a few days.

Senator Calder announces also that the United States Senate has passed a bill creating an additional internal revenue district for New York. The bill goes now to the House for action and in event of its passage on the lower body, it will probably mean the appointment of Charles W. Anderson of 156 West 132nd street, as Collector. Mr. Anderson was formerly Collector for the southern New York district, under former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and is at present an official in the State Agricultural Department.

Political - 1922

Office Holding

MAYOR HYLAN MAKES MORTON CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER AS RECOGNITION OF LARGE VOTE

New York News

Brilliant Assistant District Attorney Who Headed Indictment Bureau Placed in Important Post As One of Three Heads of Municipal Service Employees—Harris Takes His Seat

1/1/22

The biggest appointment of an able colored citizen that has ever been made by a New York Mayor was that of Ferdinand Q. Morton to be a civil service commissioner of New York City. The appointment was a partial recognition of the tremendous black vote which Mr. Morton as chief of the United Colored at a salary of \$1,800 per annum. Democracy had led into Tammany Hall, he appointment was brought about at the last election and secondly a deserved recognition of one of the most able and popular Democrats regardless of race in New York City.

Alternates to Magistrate Appointment

The appointment of Morton was to the place on the commission of the three guardians of the civil service held by Commissioner Killilea. The commission now consists of Commissioners Kaplan, Morton and Drennan, the lat named a Republican. His appointment means a great step forward for the colored citizens in New York and a larger place for them in the city's employee. It was office. Mr. Brown is enthusiastic generally believed that Morton would have been named a magistrate to succeed Judge Maueuso but the alternative was given him after another was named the commissioner's portfolio. Mr. Morton was born in Mississippi in 1882 and moved with his family at an early age to Washington where he attended and graduated from the public and high schools.

He entered Harvard College after graduation and later finished Boston University Law School. He came to New York and entered actively in the practice of law and plunged into politics. His rise has been meteoric and deserved.

It is not known as to who will be given Mr. Morton's place in the District Attorney's office, but it is rumored that Attorney James McClellon will be given one of the deputy assistants.

Alderman Harris Takes His Seat

Alderman George W. Harris who was given his certificate and sworn in for his second term two weeks ago, took

his seat in the front rank of Republicans at the Aldermanic Chamber on Monday. He was the recipient of many congratulations.

CHIEF LEE APPOINTED SUBWAY INSPECTOR

Chief Edward E. Lee, 17 West 134th street, was appointed inspector on the subway work of the Empire City Subway Co., beginning Jan. 1, 1922.

Mr. Lee, 35, was appointed to the position through the influence of Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall, and F. Q.

Morton, head of the Colored Tammany Democracy.

PHIL BROWN CHECKS ON

Chicago Defender

3/1/22

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

New York, March 10, 1922

Mr. Phil Brown, commissioner in the labor department, is in Gotham this week checking up the service of vocational placements, which is under way here

for them in the city's employee. It was office. Mr. Brown is enthusiastic

generally believed that Morton would have been named a magistrate to succeed Judge Maueuso but the alternative was given him after another was named the commissioner's portfolio. Mr. Morton was born in Mississippi in 1882 and moved with his family at an early age to Washington where he attended and graduated from the public and high schools.

PROMOTED IN POSTAL RANKS

New York Amsterdam News

Alexander King Sent From

Wall Street to Be Assistant Superintendent of

College Station.

4/26/22

Evidently some campaign promises made by Republican managers of the Republican Administration, to the effect that men and women in the various Government Depart-

New York

ments would be treated and promoted on their worth as individuals, have been kept. For the Postoffice Department here in New York City, under Postmaster Edward M. Morgan, has just promoted Alexander King to be Assistant Superintendent of College Station, located at Eighth avenue and 140th street. Mr. King, it will be remembered, was some years ago appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Wall Street Station which is said to be located in the heaviest financial district in the world. King served in that position through several Republican Administrations admirably and satisfactorily, only to be demoted by a Democratic postmaster, Thomas M. Patten, who had been appointed by President Woodrow Wilson. After this much discussion was carried on in political circles as to the naming of King for Superintendent of College Station. Readers of this newspaper may recall an interview which a representative had with Postmaster Morgan concerning racial discrimination in the postal service. Postmaster Morgan then stated that the King appointment was in good hands, which was taken to mean that King would shortly be recognized by way of a just promotion.

Edgar Bailey, also a faithful employee in the postal service, it is rumored, will shortly be named floor manager of the mailing room of the general postoffice in the Pennsylvania Terminal.

Prominent Negro Lawyer

Appointed Assistant District

Attorney In New York

Baltimore Herald

New York, Apr. 28.—James D.

McLendon, one of New York's most

prominent and promising young

attorneys and a lieutenant of Chief Fer-

Assembly District Leaders VanHorn of

5/3/22

dinand I. Morton, was sworn in last

the 13th and Conkling of the 21st, Rep-

Thursday as an assistant district at-

representative Ansorge and Senator Cal-

orner under D. A. Banton.

der.

Mr. McLendon, native of Florida,

There are more dead lines to be re-

ceived his elementary education in moved in other branches of the service

the schools of Jacksonville. He at-

tended Howard University and re-

keep up the good work. Neither should

ceived the degree of A. B. with the Postmaster Morgan stop with this ap-

class of 1913. He entered the col-

lege of law of Howard University

and received the degree of LL. B.,

with the class of 1916. He is a

member of the Order of Elks and

has been engaged in the general prac-

tice of law in New York City. He

is 28 years of age and unmarried. He

has been assigned to the indictment

bureau from which Tammany Leader

Morton resigned to become Civil Ser-

vice Commissioner. This appoint-

ment definitely sets at rest that no

member of the race would be appointed to the district attorney's staff because Mr. Banton was born in the South.

REMOVING DEAD LINES.

The appointment of Alexander King

as assistant superintendent of a post-

office station in New York City is not

a new thing, as he occupied a similar

position a few years ago. But the

policy of the Democratic administration

was to demote all colored appointees

who held positions giving them authority

over white employees, so Mr. King, like

a good many other men of the race who

had attained high grades in the govern-

ment service, was relegated to the ranks

again.

The significance of the reappointment

of Mr. King to his former grade is

that it marks the removal of dead lines

in the service and establishes the policy

that a man may seek promotion to any

position for which he is qualified, re-

gardless of race or color. It may be

taken as the beginning of a more liberal

policy initiated under Republican aus-

pices, of placing and promoting deserv-

ing men of the race to more responsible

positions than they have occupied here-

tofore.

Credit for the resumption of this

policy of justice and common decency

is due to those Republican leaders who

endorsed the action of Postmaster Mor-

gan in making this appointment. They

are to be commended for taking the

stand they did in this matter. Among

those who came out unequivocally for

the removal of the Democratic dead

lines were Chairman Samuel S. Koenig

McLendon, one of New York's most

prominent and promising young

attorneys and a lieutenant of Chief Fer-

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dinand I. Morton, was sworn in last

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is 28 years of age and unmarried. He

has been assigned to the indictment

bureau from which Tammany Leader

Morton resigned to become Civil Ser-

vice Commissioner. This appoint-

ment definitely sets at rest that no

who has just been to the United States Naval Academy from the Twenty-first Congressional District of New York, on recommendation of Representative Martin Ansorge of New York, is the first negro so named for entry into Annapolis since the Civil War.

Holley is one of four principals and twelve alternates named by Mr. Ansorge, who stated tonight that he was making the appointment in recognition of the services of negroes in the American army during the World War.

Holley was a student at the Townsend Harris High School, serving on its track and baseball squad and an officer of his class. He is superintendent of the St. James Presbyterian Sunday School and a member of the boys' Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A. His New York address is 102 West 138th Street. The other principals named by Mr. Ansorge for appointment to Annapolis are James H. Reed of 576 West 161st Street, Vincent Henry of 350 Audubon Avenue and Arthur J. O'Reilly of 454 West 14th Street.

BOROUGH OF BRONX NEWS

APRIL 23, 1922

Negro Appointed Banton's Aid

Dist. Att. Joab H. Banton has announced the appointment of James D. McLendon, 200 W. 13th St., as a deputy district attorney. Mr. McLendon is a Negro and succeeds Ferdinand Q. Morton, who was appointed Civil Service Commissioner Jan. 1, 1922, by Mayor Hylan.

McLendon is a graduate of the College Dept. of Howard University, Washington, D. C., class of 1913. After a course of three years in the Harvard Law School, he received a degree of B. A. and was admitted to practice in this State Jan. 17, 1921.

Since his admission to the bar, McLendon has practiced in all the courts in this city. He has represented four large corporations, which have been involved in a mass of litigation. He is well known in Harlem and is a democrat.

COLORED MAN APPOINTED

BY NEW YORK COUNSEL

Baltimore Herald

3/28/32

New York, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Corporation Counsel O'Brien appointed James S. Watson of Harlem, Thursday, as special deputy assistant corporation counsel in franchise tax proceedings at a salary of \$3,500. Mr. Watson, the first Negro to hold such a position here, is a Hylan booster.

NEGRO APPOINTED

TO NAVY ACADEMY

3/24/22

New York Student First of His

Race Sent to Annapolis Since

the Civil War.

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Emile Trexville Holley, 17 years old, a freshman at the College of the City of New York, been appointed to the

Political 1922

Office Holdings

Ferris for Congress

and Steele for Assembly

New York News

In a general and joint assemblage of voters and civic organizations on

Saturday evening, July 29, at 184

W. 135th St., William H. Ferris, a Master of Arts of Yale and Harvard Universities, author of *The African Abroad* and literary editor of the *Negro World*, was named as candidate for Congress.

James D. Steele, Exalted ruler of the Manhattan Lodge of Elks, Secretary of Mt. Hope Lodge of Mason F. & A. M., an overseas man, a superintendent of the Sunday School and a Class Leader in Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, was designated for the Assembly in the 21st Assembly District to reclaim the lost seat in the State Legislature.

John E. Earls, President of United Civic League, officer in Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, Republican County Committeeman, was named as candidate for State Committee in the 21st Assembly District. All three of these candidates are staunch Republicans with records of excellent service in the Republican Party, as well as devout Christians and churchmen.

The Harlem Coalition Committee in charge of the campaign is composed of Jno. M. Royall, W. H. Willis, Emmett Fitzgerald, Joseph L. Pritchard, Robert Epps, Edward Aspinall,

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION

AUGUST 9, 1922

COLORED WORKERS NAMED FOR U. S. JOBS

Senator Calder Gives Active
Republican Chiefs Four
Places.

F. W. MORTON IS ON THE LIST

Waddell, Rogers and Lofton Are
Also Chosen.

It became known to-day that four prominent colored Republicans have

been appointed in the Federal service through the efforts of U. S. Senator W. M. Calder. Several of them are already on the job. The appointments were made recently, but the opinion was expressed that Senator Calder was so busy with his big battle over the tariff in Washington that he failed to mention it.

The designations aroused much interest in Brooklyn circles because of the charges made, but later denied that Senator Calder had ignored the colored Republicans in the award of Federal patronage.

The four lucky colored Republican chiefs include:

Franklin W. Morton, recently admitted to the bar and a well-known member of the First Assembly District Republican Club and president of the Elliott Club, who was named as a junior counsel of the United States Shipping Board.

Harold Waddell, of the Tenth Assembly District, and Elton Rogers, of the Seventeenth Assembly District, both prominent in district affairs, as deputy collectors of internal revenue.

They are both now connected with Collector John T. Rafferty's office in the Federal Building in Washington street.

The other new official is Walter R. Lofton, of the Fifth Assembly District, who is well known in national colored Republican circles as a periodical writer. He is also in the internal revenue service, with headquarters in Manhattan.

The Colored Republican County Committee, which is composed of all of the colored voters who are members of the regular county committee, is regarded as largely responsible for these appointments. Senator Calder has recognized this group and invited recommendations for various appointments.

Prior to these appointments Senator Calder was responsible for the reappointment of Alfred Cowan, George Billups, Mrs. Hadley and Mrs. Love in the sheriff's office. This gives the Brooklyn colored Republicans as large a number of places in the city and national service that they have held at any time.

Stephen B. Mayo, is president of the Colored Republican County Committee. He is a resident of the Twenty-second A. D. Charles J. D. Kemp is secretary. Some of the other prominent members are William D. Adams, popularly known as Capt. Adonis; T. P. Mosely, E. H. Smith, of the First A. D.; A. Q. Martin, Mrs. Mamie Taylor, of the Tenth A. D.; Dr. Richard Stitt, of the Eleventh A. D.; Albert Hueston, of the Seventeenth A. D.; William Wallace, of the Fourth A. D.; George Billings, of the Sixth A. D., and Charles Vann, of the Tenth A. D.

He, too, like Thomas H. Evans, our last subject, was a died-in-the-wool student of the late Henry E. Cuney, and at his instance was appointed captain of the 20th Election District.

New York. W. A. CORNELIUS MAKES GOOD AS DEP. COLLECTOR

New York News
Progressive Election District
of 21st Assembly District
Given Efficiency Rating—
Vindicates Conklin's Judgment
in Making Appointments

8/19-22

By R. E. WARNER

Again the New York News takes pardonable pride in bringing forth another appointee of Hon. Robt. S. Conklin, leader of the 21st Assembly District, in the person of William A. Cornelius of 56 West 140th street.

Shortly after the induction of Collector of Internal Revenue Frank K. Bowers, Leader Conklin secured for Cornelius the much coveted position of Deputy Collector, with assignment to the Income Tax Department.

Less than six months thereafter Mr. Cornelius showed such marked ability that he was transferred to the Tobacco Bureau, and is now front-line man to the head of the aforementioned department.

At the beginning of the fiscal year when promotions were being considered in all departments, his efficiency card was such that he was not only given the unusual rating of 90 per cent., but his salary was increased \$100.

His level-headedness, strict application to duty and congeniality have won for him not only the confidence of his office associates, but that of all others with whom he comes in contact.

Born in the Virgin Islands over thirty years ago, Mr. Cornelius came to the United States at the tender age of twenty-two, and at once availed himself of the opportunities of citizenship, and enrolled under the Republican emblem.

He, too, like Thomas H. Evans, our last subject, was a died-in-the-wool student of the late Henry E. Cuney, and at his instance was appointed captain of the 20th Election District.

As a district captain he has always been on the firing line, trying to defend the interests of the organization, and at one time was taken to the 38th Police Precinct when the Democrats were alleged to have cheated him out of his count of votes; he proved his case and was at once exonerated.

Besides being a district captain, Mr. Cornelius holds an enviable position in the community in which he lives.

He is a member of the Manhattan Republican Club, Captains' Republican Club, permanent secretary of B. K. Bruce Lodge of Odd Fellows, St. John's Lodge of Mechanics, and one of the pillars of St. James' Presbyterian Church, being active in almost every department of the church life.

Mr. Cornelius is really a true exponent of the younger type of Negro politicians whose aggressiveness and candor in things political will go far toward enhancing the success of the race and an absolute guarantee that colored men are amply fitted to hold responsible office and not serve as mere porters or messengers.

Two Colored Men Attain Eminence in Canadian City

Henry A. Wallace Writes of Conditions in Toronto—
Frederick Hubbard Is Assistant Superintendent

9/19-22 of Street Car Company

A Newsboy In Toronto.

Two colored men, W. P. Hubbard and his son, Frederick, are among the most prominent and influential citizens residing in Toronto, Canada, according to a letter received by editor of *The Age* from Henry A. Wallace of New York, who has been spending the Summer at Chester, Pa., and who visited Toronto for four weeks.

The elder Hubbard served as an Alderman in the Canadian city, and was also Comptroller. The younger man is at present assistant superintendent of the Toronto Transportation Company, and through his influence a number of colored men are employed as conductors on the city street cars. Both men are highly respected in the community and whenever questions affecting transportation problems are up for consideration, the opinion of Frederick Hubbard is always sought for. The Hubbards are large property owners.

Mr. Wallace states that the prominence in civic and business circles of the two men is not due in any way to their racial identities, but to the fact that they have identified themselves with the city's interests and entered into all of its activities.

In his letter to the editor, Mr. Wallace tells interestingly of his visit to Toronto, in which city he went to school as a boy and worked as a newsboy, delivering the *Daily Telegraph* to subscribers prior to 1870. This paper is now the *Evening Telegram* and it is being conducted by a son of the man who employed young Wallace fifty years ago. During Mr. Wallace's visit he was interviewed and photographed by representatives of the *Telegram*, which printed his photo and a column story concerning his former connection with the paper, and his present visit to the city.

Since leaving Toronto in 1870, Mr. Wallace has made six return trips and his comments on civic and political conditions is interesting. He writes:

I spent four weeks in Toronto and feel that I have been amply repaid for the trip. Not including costs of transportation my expenses were more reasonable than had I spent my vacation in the United States. The annual exhibition which lasts two weeks is worth seeing and excels anything on our side other than the affairs at Chicago and St. Louis.

The Question of Prejudice.

Toronto has made wonderful strides and from a population of 50,000 in 1870 is now 529,000. It would not be true to say there is no prejudice there. The large influx of Americans has caused considerable prejudice though one will be told, as in most of our northern cities, that there is none. It is quite possible that there may not be quite so much in Canada but that is due to the fact that there are not quite so many Negroes there. Prejudice increases with increase of Negro population.

When I hear a person say there is no prejudice at a certain place I know then there are not many colored persons at that place. I was informed that in Toronto there are about 2,000 Negroes, a surprisingly small number as I thought.

The Negro vote in Toronto has no political weight, being almost infinitesimal. Therefore colored persons will seldom be found in high places.

I have been out of touch with politics for some time. It is about time for the political pot to commence boiling, and it is also about time for the colored brother to get a little more of the political pie. If he does not get it before election his chances after will be rather slim.

THE APPOINTMENT OF COHEN

new york news 11-11-22

In the appointment of Walter L. Cohen as Customs Controller at New Orleans President Harding, we hope, has begun his long-delayed fulfillment of his and his party's campaign pledges to fitly and fully recognize colored Republicans. It has been most unfortunate that the President has allowed the colored citizens' sentiment to crystallize against the party by reason of this delay. That more than any other single cause is responsible for the serious loss of Republican Congressmen in the election of last Tuesday. It has been Mr. Harding's apparent pussyfooting on the question of colored appointments that has turned away in discouragement from the ranks the tens of thousands of colored voters in every State from Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas on South and West to California that defeated Republican Governors, United States Senators, Congressmen and hundreds of lesser candidates. It has been this apparent pussyfooting on the part of the President that has emboldened the Lily White Republicans of the Democratic South and has largely fostered the growth and spread of colorphobia throughout the land. Unless the President follows up this appointment of the wealthy and influential Cohen of Louisiana with a similar recognition of equally highly qualified, popular and deserving colored Republican leaders in all sections of the country the wholesale desertion of colored Republicans will continue. It is true that the President's ill-advised, hard and seemingly ungrateful suggestion at Birmingham that the colored people should divide their votes and his alleged previous declaration that the colored people in the South should seek their salvation through Southern legislatures undermined the morale of hosts of colored Republicans. But

the great cause of the black voters' disaffection has been that Harding has not restored the political patronage and civic prestige which Wilson destroyed. Indeed, there rests in the mind of the average Afro-American that President Harding in his Registry of the Treasury débâcle reinforced the Wilson régime's position on colored appointments. His refusal to appoint a colored statesman because of the petitioning of remonstrating Southern clerks climaxed his inaction with a crushing and crowning offensiveness. His subsequent failure to appoint colored ministers and representatives to Haiti and Santo Domingo and the Virgin Islands and to the other posts their forebears have long and honorably held has only added insult to injury. Unless President Harding is indifferent to the success of the Republican party in 1923 and 1924 he will follow up the Cohen appointment with other such deserved appointments. He will do more than that; he will about face from his complacent attitude toward the color line throughout the official life of America and stop the rising tide of color with action and decision. There is no man more truly deserving and capable than Walter Cohen to fill his new post. We congratulate the President on his courage and judgment and action, though belated it is.

Political 1922
Office Holding
ELECTION RESULTS
Afro-American

Five Colored Men Are Elected To Legislatures From Several States. Dyer And Madden Win, Ansorge Loses.

11-10-22

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK

New York City, Nov. 5. (Special)—Rev. R. N. Bolden, A. M. E. Zion minister, failed to be elected to the Legislature by 3,000 votes.

Congressman Martin C. Ansorge, of New York City, who last spring nominated Emil Holley, of the same city, to a cadetship at the United States Naval Academy, was among those defeated for re-election Tuesday.

NEW JERSEY

Newark, Nov. 5. (Special)—Oliver Randolph was elected to the Legislature in Essex County. He ran 5,112 above the nearest Democrat.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Nov. 5. (Special)—Andrew F. Stevens and John C. Asbury were reelected to the Legislature.

ILLINOIS

Chicago, Nov. 5. (Special)—S. B. Turner, editor of Illinois Idea, and A. H. Roberts, were elected to the Legislature.

Congressman Leonidas C. Dyer, white, author of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, was returned from Chicago, and Martin C. Madden, white, from the Black Belt of Chicago.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, Nov. 5. (Special)—Matthew Bullock was defeated in election to Legislature.

INDIANA

Indianapolis, Nov. 5. (Special)—Thomas M. Dexter, candidate for election to Legislature, returns not in.

NEW ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL

THE Democrats of New York County continue to show that they appreciate the votes of their Negro partisans not so much with lip service, which is a weakness of New York Republicans, but with substantial service. The latest instance we have of their interest in this matter is the appointment of Mr. James S. Watson to be an assistant to Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien at a salary of \$3,500 per annum. He will deal with special franchise tax cases. Incidentally, Corporation Counsel O'Brien is candidate for Surrogate.

Mr. Watson is a West Indian and the first of his nationality to receive so high an appointment in the County of New York. He had a brilliant career in the New York law schools and served an apprenticeship in the law firm of House, Grossman and Vorhaus, after which he opened law offices of his own. Mr. Watson is a splendid example of the Negro who makes the most of his opportunities, whether in New York or in the islands of the seas. What he has accomplished is possible with any Negro who will subject himself to the like rigid training to prepare himself for high and useful service.—Negro Daily Times.

New York

Insidious Appeal to Prejudice By Democrats in 19th District

11-18-22

JAMES MALE



DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR RE-ELECTION
For MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY

RICHARD M. BOLDEN

*So That You
Might Know
Before Voting*

*CONSIDER
and Make
Your Choice!*



REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
For MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY

Photographs of White and Negro Candidates Compared

Tell Voters to Choose

Objectionable Literature Is Circulated
Only In White Neighborhood of
19th Assembly District

Then In 21st A. D. Literature Showing Democratic
Candidate to be Colored Is Shrewdly Kept
From Eyes of White Voters

The most insidious and harmful appeal to race prejudice which has come to light as having developed during the recent political campaign in Harlem, which resulted on Tuesday, November 7, in a sweeping victory for the Democratic candidates, is revealed in the accompanying facsimile of a card presumably issued by the

Democrats in support of the Tammany candidate for reelection to the State Assembly from the 19th A. D., James Male, who was elected over his Republican opponent, the Rev. Richard Manuel Bolden, a prominent colored minister.

The facsimile reproduced herewith is self-explanatory. It will be noted that the phrase used, "SO THAT YOU MIGHT KNOW BEFORE VOTING," makes an insidious appeal to race prejudice that is emphasized when it is asserted that the card as shown was distributed almost entirely in that section of the 19th A. D. inhabited solely by whites. The allegation is made by those who were in touch with developments during pre-election days that this card was not in evidence in any part of colored Harlem, but was used entirely in white neighborhoods.

The shrewd calculation behind this prejudice propaganda is shown in the tactics pursued in the 21st Assembly District, where the Democratic candidate was a colored man, Henri W. Shields, who was elected over the Republican incumbent, Horace W. Palmer. The greatest care was exercised to prevent the circulation of literature which would emphasize Shields' race in the white neighborhoods in the 21st. Circulating through the Heights, and other localities of political propaganda was confined entirely to the printed name, so far as Shields was concerned, advantage being taken of the fact that the way in which the Christian name was spelled, "Henri," with its French form, was calculated to lead many to take for granted that Shields was a white man.

The scheme evidently worked to the satisfaction of the Tammany Hall leaders, for Bolden was defeated and Shields elected. However, it is no part of the plan of these men to assume responsibility for this appeal to racial feeling, for it is reported that since the election and its results have become history they are endeavoring to shift the burden for this appeal to prejudice to the shoulders of the Republican campaign managers. The trick has not worked, however, as the genesis of the move is easily traced and it bears all the earmarks of the Machiavellian occupants of the seats of power in the wigwam of the Tammany braves.

Atty. Shields Wins Assembly Seat

11-15-22
New York, N. Y.
Former Knoxville, Tenn.,
Lawyer Elected by Plu-
rality of 2,000 Over the
Republican Candidate,
Horace Palmer, in 21st
District.

New York American
The colored people of Harlem will after all have a representative in the Legislature of the State of New York after the 1st of January, 1923. As a result of the recent Democratic landslide in New York State, and particularly in the Greater City, Henri W. Shields formerly of Knoxville, Tenn. and with a law office at 135 West 135th Street, won over his opponent, Horace Palmer the Republican candidate, by a plurality of 2,000.

Mr. Shields was nominated on the Tammany ticket, and in the new legislature he will represent the same Assembly District that former Assemblyman John Clifford Hawkins did. For some time Mr. Shields was a resident of Washington, D. C., but on coming to this city he affiliated in politics with the United Colored Democracy which takes credit for the thousands of colored voters that shifted to the Democratic ticket in the recent election.

Office Holding

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE TO

man from Orange, N. J., and had been before the Assembly on three other occasions, but each time it had been defeated. When the bill was called up this time it occasioned more discussion than any measure that has been before the legislature, at the beginning of his second term, has raised a storm. Dr. Alexander, the negro member of the New Jersey legislature, at the beginning of his second term, has raised a storm in the House for several years. Dr. Alexander made a strong argument on about his ears for introducing the merits of the bill, and following bill, the House of Assembly having this he was subjected for more adopted, requiring that the parties to a marriage should undergo an examination and secure a physician's certificate that they are free of any social disease.

Whether the bill becomes a law or not, a very interesting question has been raised and will be a long time in being disposed of. It is no argument against the measure, such as has been advanced, that it would benefit physicians; the fee for the certificate being placed at

\$15; the question is, is such examination and certification necessary and in the general interest as a pre-requisite to marriage?

Is it good for the general welfare that physically or mentally defective persons should be allowed to marry and have children? Some argue one way and some another. And would such a law prevent such people from having sexual relations and children? Such legislation would be difficult of enforcement; but it will be generally conceded that society, organized

government, has power to protect self from the acts of criminals, physical and mental defectives perpetuating their kind. It has the same power in this matter that it has in enacting laws to protect itself from the acts of criminals, immoral and disorderly persons.

JERSEY PASSES NEGROES AT ODDS EUGENIC BILL ON FRELINGHUYSEN

N.Y. Amsterdam News
3/8/22
Measure by Dr. Alexander

Provides That Applicants for Marriage Must Have Health Certificates

Trenton, N. J., Mar. 6.—The Eugenics bill, which provides that applicants for marriage shall have a certificate of health, was passed by the New Jersey Assembly last week. This bill was introduced by Dr. W. G. Alexander, Assembly-

ing on

that Uncle Sam looked after his own comings. Republican State headquarters attempted to pull Senator Frelinghuysen's chestnuts from the fire with a statement issued by Dr. Cannon and Assemblyman Alexander, the negro legislator.

"I differ materially with part of the statement," declared Dr. Roundtree, after he had read the campaign document. "I say that the colored people of the State of New Jersey are very much dissatisfied with Senator Frelinghuysen's appointments.

"It is true that the senior Senator sent the Rev. Solomon Porter Hood to Liberia from Mercer County, but Mr. Hood did not have the support of the county or State organization. This county, Mercer, stood for me for the Haitian post. We did not ask for Liberia, neither did we want it, and so far as Senator Frelinghuysen looking after the interests of the colored soldiers is concerned, I would say that Uncle Sam looked after his own soldiers.

"The purpose of the entire statement is simply to get the colored people of the State in line for Senator G. Alexander, ~~of the~~ ^{2/11/22} ~~fools~~ ^{fools} nobody."

N.J. COLORED LEADERS DISAGREE ON SENATOR

New York Age
(Special to The New York Age).

Trenton, N. J.—"Senator Frelinghuysen's interest in the colored people of the state should commend him to the was part of a joint statement made by Assemblyman Walter G. Alexander of Essex county and Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, but when Dr. I. W. L. Roundtree was shown the statement he declared that its purpose was simply to get the colored people in line for the senior Senator and added that "such a statement fools nobody."

Dr. Alexander and Dr. Cannon stated they had obtained assurances from Senator Frelinghuysen that he would vote for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill when it came up before the Senate, also that Senator Frelinghuysen has always shown a deep interest in his colored constituents. They cited several appointments of colored men to government positions, as being through the influence of the Senator. Among the appointees named is Dr. Solomon Porter Hood of Trenton, Minister to Liberia.

Commenting upon the statement, the Rev. Mr. Roundtree said, "The colored people of New Jersey are very much dissatisfied with Senator Frelinghuysen's appointments. It is true that the senior Senator sent Rev. Solomon Porter Hood to Liberia from Mercer county, but Mr. Hood did not have the support of the county or state organization. This county stood for me for the Haitian post. So far as Senator Frelinghuysen's looking after the interest of colored soldiers, I would say

and foundation of the government as the principles of liberty and freedom. This government shall not be a government by a plutocracy, and it must not be a government by a mob. It is to be and it shall be a government by the plain people where each man zealously guards his own rights and no less scrupulously remembers his duty and pays due regard to the rights of others; a government whose guarding principle is and shall be that each man, rich or poor, whatever his rank, whatever his occupation, whatever his creed, is to be judged solely on his worth and merit as a man."

According to statistics, the white politicians will have a man's sized job on their hands to defeat Brandon, and if the 4,000 votes of our group that were given to President Harding in 1920 are given to this young man, New Jersey state is going to send a Race man to Congress, as the district contains only 9,000 registered voters of all parties.

NEWARK NEWS

APRIL 15, 1922

Brandon Out for Congress, Asks Negro Race Support

Formal announcement of his candidacy for the Congressional nomination on the Republican ticket in the Ninth District was made last night by William B. Brandon, colored, at a meeting at Rutgers and Bank streets. Brandon will campaign on a platform, the principal planks of which will be modification of the Volstead law, an anti-lynching law and a soldiers' bonus.

The candidate is a lawyer with office at 430 High street. He was born in Virginia and attended the Hampton Institute, Howard University and Howard University Law School. He was graduated in 1919.

Brandon told his audience last night that a combined colored vote could elect him. He said R. Wayne Parker, present Congressman from the district, could not hope for the support of the colored vote because he opposed legislation designed to protect the colored man. Frank E. Davenport, another Republican candidate, he said, could not be supported because he "scorned the principles of Republicanism" in dealing with the colored race.

NEWARK NEWS

APRIL 7, 1922

To Boost Brandon for Congress

A meeting to boost the candidacy of William B. Brandon, colored, for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District will be held next Friday night at Bank and Rutgers streets under the auspices of the Brandon Clubs, recently formed to back him.

Clubs named in honor of their standard bearer are being organized in every voting district in the Ninth for the purpose of uniting the negro vote.

that Uncle Sam looked after his own

soldiers."

**WILLIAM BRANDON,
JERSEY ATTORNEY,
OUT FOR CONGRESS**

4/13/22
Seeks to Represent People of

Ninth Congressional Dis-

trict of Skeeter State

Chicago Defender

Newark, N. J., April 11.—Before a mixed audience of approximately 3,000 persons, William Brandon, a brilliant young lawyer of this city, launched his campaign Friday night for United States Congressman in the Ninth congressional district, at Rutgers Street hall under the auspices of the Brandon Clubs. Counsellor Louis A. Leavelle, who is a candidate in the 21st congressional district, New York City, was also present to aid in the cause.

The candidacy of Brandon was announced last February after careful consideration by the voters of our group in this district, of which R. Wayne Parker is the present incumbent. Parker, it will be remembered, was a negative voter against the Dyer anti-lynching bill at the time of its passage in Congress last January in spite of the fact that he promised his constituents prior to the passage of the bill that he would do all in his power to aid the measure.

With the recent announcement of the candidacy of Frank E. Davenport (white), formerly chairman of the Essex county Republican committee, it is expected, because of the three-cornered fight, that one of the bitterest campaigns in the history of G. O. P. politics will be waged in this district.

Brandon's lengthy speech apparently met the approval of the crowd, as they gave him a great ovation. Part of the speech was as follows:

"My fight is a fundamental fight against some of the practices of the party machines, practices which have been dictated by professional politicians who are controlled and sustained by the great beneficiaries of privilege and reaction. Our needs are such as a nation that there should be action among those responsible for the conduct of national affairs and those responsible for the conduct of state affairs. Our aims should be the same in both state and nation—that is, by our ballot seek to make the agencies of government agencies for the practical betterment of social and economic conditions throughout the land."

"The principles of law and order are as much a part of the bulwark

"Clean Government for Orange" Wins After a Bitter Campaign

New York Age
Majority Faction of Commission, Responsible for Conditions, Defeated By Colored Voters Led

By Dr. W. G. Alexander, Assemblyman

5/27/22
(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE).

Newark, N. J.—The quiet suburb of Orange has just passed through one of the most bitter and exciting political campaigns in its history. For the past four years Orange has been considered a wide-open town; saloons have been unmolested, gambling houses have flourished, and the city has been the haven of undesirables—saloons, gambling parlors and other places of viciousness which exist in the section occupied by the colored people.

These conditions have grown to such an extent that they were almost unbearable, and for the first time in its history the people of Orange realized that something must be done in order to set the city right in the eyes of its neighbors. The majority faction of the City Commission, which was held responsible for these conditions, was before the citizens for re-election. Those who were opposed to them took as their slogan "Clean Government for Orange."

The worst conditions that prevailed were largely in the sections inhabited by colored people and Italians, and the majority faction, called the "Combine," depended for their support largely in these sections; apparently under the belief that the colored people and the Italians, particularly the former, were well satisfied to live under these evil conditions. The "Combine" expected to come out of the First Ward, where a large portion of colored people live, with such a big majority that they would overcome any adverse vote in the other sections.

Dr. Alexander Leads Fight.

The fight for the candidates who were pledged to "Clean Government" and a square deal for all sections of the city was led by Dr. Walter G. Alexander, Assemblyman from Orange. The local press conceded that the "Combine" had one of the best working and most perfectly oiled machines that could be constructed, and it was a great surprise and a terrible blow to the "Combine" when it found on election night that the colored people of the First Ward had been thoroughly awakened to the peril of conditions in which they lived, and had delivered a decisive blow of defeat to the supposed invincible machine of the "Combine."

The men who are elected will no doubt select a new police head and other new officials who will make war on the

COLORED MEN ELECTED TO LEGISLATURES.

Richmond Planet

New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois elected five colored men to serve in State Legislatures in the election of Nov. 7. Oliver Randolph was elected to the Jersey Legislature from Essex County, polling 5,112 votes more than his opponent. Andrew F. Stevens and John C. Asbury were re-elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature from Philadelphia. S. B. Turner, Editor of the Illinois Idea and A. H. Roberts were elected to the Illinois Legislature.

Rev. R. N. Bolden, of New York; Matthew Bullock, of Massachusetts and Thomas M. Dexter of Indiana made good runs.

Jersey Negro Republicans Start Something New Under the Sun 13 Candidates

New York Age *7-22-22*
Reported as Trying to Supplant Assemblyman Alexander Because His Complexion is Light--Want a Real Dark-Skinned Representative

(Special to The New York Age).

Hackensack, N. J.—According to a story published under a two-column head by the *Bergen Evening Record*, this city, Negro Republicans of Essex county are in a fair way to make themselves extremely ridiculous. They want to supplant Dr. Walter G. Alexander of Orange, the first and only Negro member of the New Jersey State Assembly, and put in some man who is also a Negro but whose skin is of a darker hue than that of Dr. Alexander.

As the first member of the race to occupy a seat in the legislative halls of the state, Dr. Alexander has made a splendid record. But because his skin is of a color that does not particularly distinguish him from his confreres in the Assembly, it appears that some of the Essex county Negro Republicans are intending to make an effort to draw the color line.

The account states that they do not want a pale-faced Negro as representative in the legislature, and they believe that they will do the right thing by letting the doctor stay at home and sending a man of ebony complexion—one who will be easily distinguished as a race man by the most casual observer. It is asserted that this action is induced by the fact that some of the men were

at Trenton and sat in the gallery of the House. They tried to pick out the colored member, but could not do so.

Now, it appears, they want to guard against this happening again.

Of course the fact that Dr. Alexander's record is absolutely sound on the race question, and that he has never attempted in any way, shape or form, to use his complexion as a means of "passing," will not be considered if the movement really gets under way. And it will not be of avail that the present member's personal ability, influence and personality had much to do with his success at the polls.

So the advocates of the idea of having a dark-skinned man as a member of the legislature are making a lot of noise about their purpose. It does not necessarily follow that they will succeed, and it is possible that some of the race voters may be temporarily misled into withdrawing their support from Dr. Alexander, but it is hardly probable that the "color-line" proposition will win many serious minded thinkers.

Even the men who talking the loudest about a dark-skinned representative admit Dr. Alexander's brilliant worth and value to the race.

Paterson N. J. Eve News
SEPTEMBER 1, 1922

File Petitions

Thirteen candidates for positions filed their petitions for office in the office of City Clerk Arthur V. V. Livingston today.

Among the petitions was Isiah S. Green, colored, of the Third district of the Sixth ward, who will run for justice of the peace on the regular Republican ticket.

The petition of Mrs. Susan R. McNair, prominent in Democratic circles in this county, was filed for county committeewoman from the Tenth district of the Fourth ward.

The following petitions for places on the County Committee were filed: Harry Levenstein, Second district, Fourth ward, Republican; Leo Gross, First district, Fourth ward, Republican; Cora Hoffmeyer, Republican, Third district, First ward; Andrew McCue, Tenth district, Fourth ward, Democrat; William Hughes, Republican, Second district, Fifth ward; Hamilton MacDonald, Fourth district, Fifth ward; Elizabeth Sutton, Republican, Seventh district, Ninth ward; J. Kane, Republican, Sixth district, Ninth ward; Robert Johnson, Republican, Seventh district, Tenth ward.

Mr. MacDonald in the Fifth ward, is taking the place left vacant by William P. Seddon, who is running for State Committeeman on the Republican ticket.

In the language of the New York Age, when our National Committeeman broke his speaking silence, he made the following announcement which Brother Harry Smith of the Cleveland Gazette does not think consistent with the pronunciamento issued by the Colonel following his attendance of the Georgia republican state convention. The Colonel had been silent a long time and had remained so, so long that Brother Moore of the Age referred to his silence as "a speaking silence." And when he broke that eloquent silence, our National Committeeman remarked:

"As a member of the National Committee, I cannot denounce the Administration and remain a member of the committee as a matter of principle. It is an open secret that I could be extended flattering political favors were I willing to resign from the committee."

This announcement was sent out through the National Negro Press Association. And if it was not true, the good Colonel has never taken the time to deny it, and the people of the country accept this news item as the facts.

Following the state convention here April 20th, our National Committeeman before leaving the state, bought a lot of Atlanta Journals that made an effort to report the republican convention, and largely featured its report with a speech that our National Committeeman never made. Colonel Johnson clipped that part of the report from the Journal that referred to him and mailed it out to a select bunch of Negro papers throughout the country. In its report the Journal said that "Our National Committeeman severely criticised President Harding, charging the President with having violated patronage agreements and turning down his best friends—those who were first to espouse his cause and candidacy."

Mr. Johnson never made any such remarks. He did not assail the President and uttered no word of criticism of the President or his

policy. He made no charges against the administration, and yet, he took this clipping from the Journal and sent it broadcast throughout the country as quoting him correctly, and adopting this false report as what he said as his own speech. Now, the Journal report as sent out by Mr. Johnson had these head lines, which did not appear in the Journal:

"ASSAILS PRESIDENT HARDING. HON. HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON BURSTS FORTH AT LAST IN AN ADDRESS TO GEORGIA REPUBLICANS."

Our point is that in the associated press dispatches in March, Mr. Johnson said that he could not criticise the President and remain a member of the National Committee—and in April he said, by adopting the Atlanta Journal reporter's report of a speech which he never made as his own, "He assailed the President and criticised him severely."

If he was correct in his announcement to the Negro Press Association, it is up to him to resign from the National Committee for the reason he stated that he could not criticise the President and remain a member of the Committee. Therefore, in April, when he criticised the President, he must have made up his mind to leave the committee.

Of course, the Independent never agreed with the good Colonel in March when he said he could not criticise the President—that the President had nothing to do with our National Committeeman, and we did not think so when he is alleged to have criticised him in April. But the joke of the whole matter is Mr. Johnson never uttered a word in criticism of the present administration at Washington, or said one word in denunciation of the lilywhite propaganda or policy in vogue in our state at the suggestion of the President. Mr. Johnson had no unkind word for the President, Mr. Phillips or his lilywhite henchmen. In fact, he left the impression with us that he was with them—agreed with and acquiesced with them in the policy they were propagating in Georgia.

And we say for the information of Brother Smith who calls on Colonel Johnson for an explanation, that the Colonel did not make the speech or say the things that were in the item that he clipped from the Journal and mailed him. The Colonel did not have the moral courage to say those things—the Journal said them for him. He adopted them and promulgated them for the reason he knows that if he was called to strict accountability for the alleged utterances, he could prove that he never made such utterances and the Journal misquoted him.

NYC FREE WORLD
JULY 18, 1922

Negro to Enter Race for Congress From Large Colored District Here

Either Johnson or Ferris Will Oppose Ansorge in Republican Primaries in 21st District.

For the first time in nearly a quarter of a century Congress may have a Negro member after March 4 next. A concerted effort is reported among Negro leaders in the 21st District, embracing the greatest colored belt in the city and a part of the fashionable Riverside Drive section, to nominate one of their own race in the Republican primary.

Representative Martin C. Ansorge, the present member from that district, is a candidate for renomination. The colored men mentioned as his probable opponents are James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and William H. Ferris, editor of the Negro World. Both are reported as having strong backing among members of their own race as well as some white politicians. It is not likely that both will enter the primary, as this would insure Ansorge's renomination. An effort will be made to concentrate the Negro vote behind one of them.

There are approximately 35,000 Ne-

gro voters in the 21st District, which is more than 40 per cent. of the total vote of the district.

Ansorge achieved considerable newspaper prominence a few months ago when he named a Negro youth for the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. The boy later failed in the entrance examinations and was unable to qualify.

George H. White was the last Negro representative in Congress. He came from North Carolina and served in the 55th and 56th Congresses, retiring in 1899.

There have been two Negro Senators, both from Mississippi, and each serving during the reconstruction period. These were Hiram R. Revels and B. K. Bruce. Bruce was a former slave, whose master educated him. Revels was a minister and organized two Negro regiments in Baltimore at the outbreak of the Civil War.

No Northern State has ever sent a Negro to Congress, and the outcome of the fight in the 21st New York District is being watched with great interest by the politicians.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONSPIRACY

~~MARK SULLIVAN~~, Washington correspondent of *The New York Evening Post*, on June 18 deserted the arena of American politics to take a fling at developments on the continent. This is significant. Mark Sullivan is one of the most reliable journalists in America. Usually what he has to say is worth listening to. Sullivan devotes two columns of *Metropolitan* newspaper space to a discussion of the decline of the French birth rate and its relation to the use of Senegalese troops on the Rhine. J. L. Garvin of the *London Observer* is quoted at length. What Mr. Garvin has to say is so important that we feel we must reproduce it in full:

"Leaving Genoa I traveled from the Mediterranean to the Channel through France in the freshest beauty of May. At Toulon, in all the sunshine of the Midi, the high ramparts were lined by black troops in red fezzes. The good natured Senegalese lolled content, not knowing. They were unconscious of that long-armed law which decrees that a declining birth rate in France shall be made good in case of war by a ghastly death rate among the militarized Negroes of tropical Africa. There are over 300,000 of them on a peace footing in France and on the Rhine; there are plans for over a million in war. . . .

"I reflected. I thought of Lenin in the Kremlin and his Chinese guards. If there is to be a million of black mercenaries on the French side, according to the mechanical two-camp logic of M. Poincare and all the fatal Chauvinistic schools, why not ultimately millions of yellow mercenaries on the side of Russia and Germany? The logic of French reaction would be a sort of super-Armageddon, with hordes of blacks and yellows launched against each other until the larger forces of the East slowly conquered and the dwindling life of France was trodden out forever. No power in the world so much needs a genuine peace system of reconciliation and disarmament as France, whose population declines with every victory no less than with every defeat."

In other words, as Mr. Sullivan aptly puts it, France is using her Negro colonials to bolster up militarily her alarmingly slow increase in population.

That was Saturday.

On Sunday, the 18th, *The New York Herald* quoted an article from *The London Outlook*, entitled "France and the Negro," saying the very things Mr. Garvin said. We quote:

"France—or at least Paris—today is full of plans to use the Moroccan and Negro as bulwarks of, shall we say, in politeness, a defense policy; and she is 'cultivating' the Negro in all kinds of ways. One incident, slight in itself

but significant as a wind vane, is the fuss made of Rene Maran's *Bataoula*—Veritable Roman negre—which has been awarded the Goncourt prize for 1921 and is published under the sponsorship of two distinguished French writers. The book really is a beastly book. It may depict faithfully the Negroes of French equatorial Africa, though some of the orgies it describes suggest rather the Negroes of Montmartre.

"Apart from 'realism' carried into disgusting detail it has nothing to make it notable. There is a Negro husband, and one of his wives with a taste for adultery, and a young Negro to complete the triangle, and a little folklore (which seems to be faithful), and many orgies, which give the impression, not so much of the African forests as of the queer places that are kept up in Paris for the delectation of foreign visitors. For the rest it is pan-Negro propaganda against the white man. Yet Paris 'takes it up.' It is a reclame of the moment.

"Only an incident, but a significant one. If France has the illusion to win and keep a great place in the world for France with the aid of Negroes she is doomed. I hope France has not the illusion, but pretty clearly Paris has it. The English friends of France should not hesitate to be candid friends on this point."

That was Sunday.

On Monday *The New York World* published a dispatch from London in which the Countess of Warwick, "in a signed article in *The Illustrated*, called on English women to protest to Parliament, and through women's organizations directly to France, against the use of black troops on the Rhine."

"If France refuses to put an end to this black horror," she wrote, "we can and should arrange a boycott of French millinery, French dresses, French wines—everything, in short, that France has to sell to the women of this country.

"The German authorities were instructed, and indeed compelled, to establish brothels for the use of colored soldiers, and these houses of ill-fame were recruited by white women. A large number of German women and girls have been violated by colored troops, and while it is stated that newspapers published in the occupied territory have been forbidden by the French authorities to report any of these crimes, in certain cases they have even been compelled to issue declarations to the effect that none has taken place.

"It would be possible to dive deeper into this abominable mire and publish further details that have been sent me, but I have a certain regard for my pen.

"The truth is, it is impossible to restrain the primitive passions of the African soldiery. This has been recognized by the French authorities, and some of the published regulations would sicken any Frenchwoman with shame.

"Nearly 20,000 colored troops remain on the Rhine, and

outrages of the kind that excited Europe and America when first reported in 1920 continue in 1922."

Perhaps if the London correspondent of *The New York World* knew of the report that the Countess of Warwick is the mother of a bastard child whose father is a black East Indian he would not be so quick to dump her anti-Negro views on prejudiced America. But that is off the track. What interests us is the obvious attempt of England, in league with America, to discredit the Negro troops on the Rhine. We say that America is involved in the conspiracy and we have grounds for the statement. In this very issue of *The Negro World* is a news article crediting General Allen, commander of the American troops on the Rhine, with saying that the Negro troops are a menace to white civilization.

In the past the Negro has been willing to fight the battles of England and of America without the slightest hope of recompense. Comes now France, a liberal republic, with a proposition that carries with it a guaranty of complete equality. Is the Negro going to overlook it?

The Better Side

among colored people.

Let the world know what the colored banks, business houses, churches and uplift institutions are doing, Dr. Byrd wrote.

~~Copyrighted article in the Philadelphia Public Ledger states that while American newspapers carry complete reports of European news and opinion, European papers do not carry much about American news and opinions, leaving the people there in ignorance of conditions in the United States.~~

It is further stated that one of the main items of one news agency sending happenings in Europe is to report all American lynchings.

In this country everything is done by the press to represent the baser side of the race, and Negro news and opinion of the better sort is generally excluded, both in Northern, Southern and Western dailies. This gross and unfair discrimination has given room for the prosperous Negro journals of the country, they filling the need for fair presentation of the racial side of things.

But while daily newspapers generally exclude racial news of the better sort. Among the latest converts to the latter way of doing things is the Norfolk (Va.) *Ledger-Dispatch*.

The change of policy on the part of the Norfolk paper followed an interview at Washington, D. C. with Dr. D. W. Byrd, a physician of that city, saying that where in this paper, while the paper tried to give the two most recent statements fullest news about everything else, it cannot harmonize. They leave him (Johnson) in a rather peculiar position

in the minds of our people. Did you grant the Washington interview, referred to, and have you been quoted correctly in the *Atlanta Journal*, Mr. Johnson? Then too, what about that "state organization" to "consist exclusively of white men?" Have you joined the South's lily-white movement? Under the circumstances, as outlined in the foregoing, our people throughout the country have a right to answers to these questions, from our only representative in the Republican National Committee.

Brother Smith, we did not know whether our National Committeeman was quoted correctly by the Negro Press Association, but we know that he was not quoted correctly in the clipping that he sent you from the *Atlanta Journal*, for the reason he made no such remarks as he is alleged to have made in the Journal's clipping; though our National Committeeman becomes responsible for what the Journal said when he clipped its erroneous report and scattered it throughout the country as his speech.

I agree with you that the Colonel ought to make a statement not only in the interest of justice and truth but because he holds himself out not only as National Committeeman from Georgia, but as National Committeeman from the country-at-large for thirteen million people.

Out in Indiana the Negro republicans refused to take the advice of our National Committeeman-at-large, Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson. Mr. Johnson is not only the National Committeeman from Georgia, but from the United States at-large.

He sent a letter to the Negroes of Indiana in discharge of his national duties, urging them to support Senator New for re-election over Mr. Beveridge, for the reason that Mr. New was a friend of the race, and that it would be a calamity for the race to lose him from the senate.

Our National Committeeman had forgotten that Senator New refused to vote for his confirmation after he had promised him that he would do so. The Indiana people

knew the Senator better than our National Committeeman, and they lined up on the side of Mr. Beveridge who stood for something higher for the race than elevator operators.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE LINCOLN LEAGUE?

~~On the twelfth day of February 1920 there convened in the city of Chicago what we thought at the time the greatest aggregation of colored men we had ever seen.~~

We had seen the Afro-American Council—it split asunder here in isville—with its T. Thomas Fortune, its "Wild Bill" Pledger its Booker T. Washington, and a number of other brainy men. We had seen the Equal Rights League Race Conference in Washington with its redoubtable Trotter, the eloquent Reverly Ranson and others. Both of which convention held much of the quality of the race.

But the Chicago convention, we thought, held the greatest quantity of quality we had ever seen. I was called the Lincoln League and it was designed—so it was announced—to straighten the Negro out politically. And it appeared to have the brains and backbone to do the job.

There was our own famous fellow townsmen Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons, who presided with brilliancy; there was Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Committeeman from Georgia; Perry W. Howard of Mississippi; George Harris, New York Alderman; Isaac Nutter, of New Jersey; Robt. R. Church, of Tennessee; Tom Fleming, of Cleveland; Charles Cottrill, once of Honolulu; Walter Cohen, of New Orleans; "Wild Bill" McDonald, of Texas, and a host of others. I seemed the best of the race in brains and backbone and wealth were there to make a political future for the Negro. There were speeches galore and resolutions strong and high sounding. Candidate Lowden came and so did General Wood to court the favor of these keen representatives of the race. Harding did not come—he may not have been invited, though the Hon. Charley Cottrill, a power in the convention, was the "original Harding man." Finally the convention adjourned sine die. Hard

ing was nominated and elected President and has made about the weakest of them all and as far as the Negro is concerned, the rank est. But what has the Lincoln League said or done about it? What has become of all that aggregation of brains and backbone we thought we saw at Chicago in 1920?

Perry Howard, one of its highlights, has accepted a position under the Attorney-General and is busy trying to make it appear the appointment is as dignified and important as one requiring Senate confirmation that he has never opened his mouth for the race. Col. Link Johnson, secretary of the league, and we might say its Porthas as well, has suffered all kind of humiliation with Spartan-like silence. Robt. R. Church, man of money and few words, has uttered still fewer words. Cottrill, the ancient and original, like Mr. Micawber, is still waiting for something to turn up.

Ben Davis, in Atlanta; George Harris, in New York, in their papers frequently wallop Harding and the G. O. P., and Col. Simmons in the *Chicago Defender* occasionally slips his rapier between the President's ribs, but for the most part the Lincoln Leaguer are silent and hopeful—with a selfish hope.

We are unwilling to believe the Lincoln League was founded to enable a certain oligarchy to corner the federal positions. We are of the same opinion as when we sat in the convention and watched its proceedings. There are brains there, there is backbone there, but the backbone has become pliant by much squatting and the brains have not been used. At this juncture we need them. Colonel Simmons, can you not play the Pied Piper and call them together again?

In the light of what Mr. Harding has said and of what he has not done, perhaps the Lincoln League can be made to "function" for the race.—The *Louisville News*.

Political - 1922

Office Holding

PRESENT ADMINISTRATION SELECTS OUR LEADERS WITHOUT CONSULTATION

Atlanta

Independent

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

political leaders be the "court of last resort" in the matter of Negro appointments?

Washington, D. C., February 15. Regardless of shafts of criticism—"President Harding is reaching here and there, it is a well known political decisions." This time it is fact that the Church-Johnson-quoted, for it has been said before, Howard-Cohen-Cottrill.

Arthur G. Froe, of West Virginia, has been named by the President for recorder of deeds. The president is praised for his cour-tors have looked for suggestions on naming a member of the group for the position, but he is tioned both wisely and well in when armies from every nation being criticised for not naming a many respects, but in some of the marched helter skelter against the man of national reputation.

"Who is Arthur Froe?" That they have had miserable rebuffs. question is being asked on all sides. The "slate," gotten together im-From all reports, Mr. Froe is a very estimable gentleman. He is a suc-cessful lawyer and a politician of

President Harding, it seems, unselfishly of his time and money order out of chaos. Democrats, in-finds it most difficult to do a real-to "help the cause." Johnson di-cidentally, are making hay while not want a job, but was urged to the sun shines. president is fully informed on the stand, now unfortunately, after his name had been sent to the senate criticism that has been launched against him, but insists that his

by the President; Howard landed a blow to the White House. His motives are misunderstood, and that later on all will be well. failed, and Cottrill is shelved.

There has never been a President who is better informed on current racial problems. As with all sub-recorder the "combination" gottion's Chief Executive assures col-

leagues, the President delves into in-their heads together and hurriedly told citizens that before the end

formation on the subject personally, inveigled William Clarence Mat-

of his administration their pre-elec-

he talks with people constantly and thewes, of Boston, to stand for the tion hopes in him will be justified.

rcads news articles and editorials place. "Matty" didn't want the job; In the light of the recent appoint-

in our racial newspapers, furnished but "I'm an organization man, and

him from an unbiased source. The if they want me, I'll stick." Fol-

President reads the favorable and lowing information obtained at the

unfavorable comments.

Contention of Leadership.

The Froe appointment reveals a situation that is drastic and breath-taking in the matter of leadership.

Has the administration decided to sidetrack the generally accepted leadership among colored Americans?

Is new blood being looked for, or shall the opinions of white mon, Ind., leader in his own state, was "slated," but never landed, and make bold to state these things

National

"Dick" kicked the traces. Thomas W. Fleming, of Cleveland, would have gone to Haiti, but the "Powers" have not seen it; Robert Nelson, of Wilmington, Del.; Gilchrist Stewart and Charles W. Anderson, of New York, have all, up to date, been mere playthings in the political nursery. They have been given the "Merry Ha, Ha," by the boys on the other side of the political fence, and their feelings though diplomatic in polite society, would set asbestos on fire in private.

Meantime the fall elections are approaching, and Oscar DePriest, of Chicago, has made an unvarnished prediction to the Hon. John T. Adams, Republican National Chair- man, that is creating much nervousness, if not excitement. The situ-

ation for naming a member of the group for the position, but he is tioned both wisely and well in when armies from every nation being criticised for not naming a many respects, but in some of the marched helter skelter against the man of national reputation. "big stuff" it must be admitted, centralized army of Germany, only

to be slaughtered unmercifully. The Negro is being slaughtered un-

mercifully in a political way, and

bists north and south and to have

the nation again turned over to the

despotic, destructive National Dem-

but is not known nationally. ed down offers, and has given most him his allied generals and bring eratic party—controlled by Dixie?

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE

PRESIDENT.

That the nation may get back to

normal—that patriotism, prosper-

ity and peace may again be enthroned

throughout the country, that the

guarantees of safe and stable gov-

ernment may be made permanent

for the American people, white and

black, the Republican party is

needed at the helm of the ship of

state for many years to come. It

is therefore that we tell the Presi-

dent that the colored Republicans

of the country are dissatisfied and

disappointed in his appointment

doubtlessly have selfishly beguiled you into thinking that all is well now and that all will be so on the constructive, American policy of coming election day. For the sake of your personal favor to them they flatter you into believing that your policy has been popular with the black electorate. Your policy toward them is unpopular with them. The time for mincing words is past. First, then, as a matter of enlightened self-interest and selfishness, the Republican party, with you as its leader, must change if it hopes to retain vital support in the vital elections now in offing of November. The discredited, defeated and disgraced black politicians who tell you otherwise, mislead you and desert their people.

Secondly, we say these things because we believe we are peculiarly fitted and particularly obligated to translate the heart throb of the good colored citizens of the nation to the Republican party. We interpret their disappointment as the same as though the immortal Theodore Roosevelt were now in the White House, and the present race recognition policy obtained. President Roosevelt denounced lynching, cried out against race injustice and cursed the color-line. But he did more. We say things respectfully. We believe that your heart is right, but we know that your appointment policy is wrong. Roosevelt made his deeds square with his creed and he did it through his appointment policy. He lifted the race up by his concrete recognition of them in appointments as Americans and his protection of them when appointed. He made them know that they were part and parcel of the American government and the American people. He did not appoint a host of colored men—but more than his predecessors and successors—but best of all, he appointed in Mississippi, South Carolina, Washington, New York, Massachusetts and to foreign posts, outstanding colored Americans of demonstrated ability and influence and with all the power of the United States he stood like the Republican party last fall. Theyed

Voices From West.

Cornelius Richardson, of Rich-Americans and to serve the ends of justice and gratitude due them. We

originally necessary in order to give a square political deal to the Afro- cians, black as well as white, do not give you this information, Mr. President. They did not give it to the smashed race injustice and outlawed lynch-law. Your failure to force

through the Senate the nomination of National Committeeman Henry Lincoln Johnson as Recorder of Deeds once you had named him—your appointment of a Caucasian to the Registry of the Treasury—a place which able colored Americans had held under Republican presidents for forty years—which appointment has been made at the alleged expressed deference of yours to the vowed and diabolic wishes of Southern white clerks for the most part in that office—make your appointment policy as it relates to colored Americans indefensible and an utter denial of the equal citizenship of black America. These things rankle in the breasts of colored citizens and are not acceptable to them. They have thought the Republican party the sheet anchor of their liberties. They voted solidly for you because they thought under you that their citizenship would make practical progress. The example of Tammany in New York in placing a come obdurate in dealing with this class of people. They found out that he said the thousands of white men and what he meant, and that he meant women in the civil service of New what he said. Then came the brilliant York is being forced upon colored and dearly beloved Theodore Roosevelt. Republicans everywhere as a flagrant comparison. These are the things, Mr. President, that are stirring the souls of the loyal, progressing, plodding black folks of the nation. It is our duty as Republicans—of the party of Lincoln and of Roosevelt to tell you these things. The colored citizens of America on their equal rights are not going to temperize, equivocate or retreat a single inch, Mr. President.

Unless your policy comports with this, their rightful demand for actual political equality, their dearly earned rights, earned by their unrequited and vital toil as slaves from the founding and in the exploration of America—earned by their bloodshed for America from the Boston Massacre to the Fields of Flanders—your appointment policy not only does not satisfy black America but does not fulfill the principles of the Republic nor conduce to the future of all America. This is practical polities, Mr. President. It is more, it is the changeless law of Justice.—New York News.

RACE PREJUDICE AT WASH- INGTON.

3/18/22

Richmond Va. Planet

In gauging the attitude of Presidents after they have been installed in the White House of the Nation, it would be well to take note of the fact that the War Department is the hot-bed of this kind of Negro-phobia. Prior to their election, practically every President of the United States, Democrat as well as Republican have spoken kindly of the Negroes of the country and have promised to see that he is secured in his civil and political rights. This included the recognition of the citizens of color in the matter of political office.

After these statesmen had become installed in office, their attempts to carry out their pre-election pledges have been met with bitter opposition. President Grover Cleveland was the most in New York in placing a come obdurate in dealing with this class of people. They found out that he said the thousands of white men and what he meant, and that he meant women in the civil service of New what he said. Then came the brilliant

President Woodrow Wilson had the position to say to the Democratic boss

time of his life in dealing with this

embarrassing question. He had made

"promises to the ear, to be broken to bid the prodicals to return to the Party. This is President Warren G. Harding the hope". He could not rise above his surroundings and Bishop Alexander Walters, who followed him into the "fat of the lamb".

subject his personal desires to the demands of party expediency. His pre-principles looked on with wonder, if

outspoken and they breathed the es seats of the "righteous" given domin- sence of true greatness and transcen- dent statesmanship. Colored people were assured that they would be recog- nized as full-fledged citizens of this- forth that the new plan would be "tried out" and the

House signified that the wish of the Nation regardless of race, color or of these new found allies' presence in

previous conditions had been gratified

Then came the anti-Negro combine at can Party of the Nation..

Washington. For days and weeks, they assailed the distinguished Chief Execu- tive of the Nation.

As for the Negroes of the Southland, they have been forced in the back- ground, but not without some misgiv-

Citizens, with the full accountments and equipments of the Democratic

Party came to him with their troubles and led him to believe that the support

of him was due to his transcendent ability as a statesman and to the prin-

ciples of the party to which he belonged with the exception of that part of the

Republican foundation, which accorded to the Negroes of the country all of brothers in the South-land to protect

their rights and privileges as citizens. and now southern Democrats of the

If he could find a way to get around that stumbling block, their residence inside of the confines of the Republi-

can organization would be secured and they would remain on this reservation forever more.

As a matter of fact, this hegira or flight from the Democratic Party was due to petty spite and to party spleen.

They came to rebuke Hon. Woodrow Wilson and his cohorts with the hope

that under other management, they would be able to return to the Demo-

cratic reservation and abide for ever

more. They simply wanted to be in a

larger number of Republican officials

Washington, D. C. Feb. 23—

Since 1881, in the administration of President Garfield, eight color-

the office of Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia

Jas. C. Matthews (Cleveland)

Frederick Douglass (Garfield)

Jas. M. Trotter (Cleveland)

Blanche K. Bruce (Harrison)

C. H. J. Taylor, (Cleveland)

Henry P. Cheatman (McKinley)

John C. Dancy (Roosevelt)
Henry Lincoln Johnson (Taft)
Arthur G. Froe (Harding).

Referring to the failure of President Harding to appoint a Negro as Register of the Post, the *New York Age* extracted this consolation from

2/25/22

The *Messenger* holds and proves that it is foolish and futile to expect or advocate the appointment of a Negro to succeed a Negro in every position. This would permit the white element of any party to object to the appointment of Negroes in positions heretofore held by white men, and would limit and hinder Negro progress. It would confine and classify government positions and leave only certain jobs for the entire race.

This has been true. Mr. Harding has helped the race by changing the custom. Heretofore, we have had "Black Cabinets" and mulatto diplomats, who have monopolized the diction of certain Negro appointments and built up within the Republican party an oligarchy of Negro office holders. While this did not deny others the privilege of office-seeking, it closed the door of hope to many who did not care to place themselves under obligations to follow the dictates of this political autocracy—the black machine.

The places left vacant by the flight of the white Democrats can be filled by colored folks as well as by white folks and when the time comes, two Negroes can be counted for every white man, whose seat is vacant. This is bench. The President nominated Mr. James H. Matthews to the Federal bench. The President nominated Mr. Matthews at least twice for Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, but the Senate rejected the nomination. Deeds of the District of Columbia, but managers are losing much sleep trying to figure it all out. The large number of office-seeking Democrats, who have been provided for are crowding out State, who elected him as Recorder of City Court of Albany.

Recorders of Deeds

Baltimore

Washington, D. C. Feb. 23—
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Henry P. Cheatman (McKinley)

Political - 1922

Office Holdings RECODER AND REGISTER

Washington Tribune 2/4/22

With the appointment of Attorney Arthur G. Froe, of Welch, W. Va., to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, the two big political jobs generally given to colored men are filled—but only one of them, Recorder of Deeds, by a colored man. The Registry of the Treasury was recently filled by the appointment of a white man—by a Republican President.

For the latter position, President Wilson first nominated a colored man from Oklahoma, who declined to accept the position, and then Mr. Wilson nominated an Indian from the same state who was confirmed and served.

It is significant that both of the appointments, that of Register of the Treasury and Recorder of Deeds, were made by President Harding within fifteen days after the self-styled colored "Legislative Relief Committee" had sent out its long winded boast to the effect that it was in close touch with "Senators, Representatives and Republican leaders" and was wielding influence upon them for the giving of the two plums above mentioned to colored men. This "Legislative Relief Committee" is a self-appointed one and consists of a number of political plum seekers who maintain "headquarters" at 1216 Pennsylvania Avenue.

It is also significant that this "Legislative Relief Committee" was not consulted concerning these appointments. The newly appointed register is a white man and hence this committee was not consulted about his appointment; while the newly-appointed recorder, Mr. Froe, was not known by them.

The manner of the appointment of these men to these positions, is clear evidence of the insignificance of these sycophants—self-styled leaders of the Race. They are parasites on the race and are simply hungry job-hunters.

Mr. Froe comes to the recordership with a clean record and merits the position to which he has been called. He has served the race faithfully in West Virginia and comes to the capital of the Nation as a means to a larger life of service. He has come up from an humble farmer boy by his own efforts. His clean-cut, persevering character will be an inspiration to many in the capital city. The Race has been recognized in the appointment of Arthur G. Froe.

ATTORNEY FROE'S APPOINTMENT.

Houston Tex. Informer
Prior to his nomination for the position of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, Arthur G. Froe, recently confirmed by the United States senate to said position, was not known outside of his home state, West Virginia.

2/25/22
Because of this fact President Harding is being condemned in many quarters by members of the race and especially those who have been patiently waiting at the pie counter for the last eleven months and have failed to receive one solitary political crumb.

National

Because a man is not nationally known does not disqualify him from holding such an office.

Even the president's critics and Froe's objectors and opponents can find no particular fault in the man, save that he is politically unknown outside the confines of his native commonwealth.

Mind you, The Informer holds no brief for Recorder Froe, for being a brilliant and successful barrister he is fully capable of doing that, if it becomes necessary; but this paper can not agree with the line of reasoning that being known nationally fits and qualifies a man for office above the fact that he is honest, capable, efficient and deserving of such recognition and unusual honor.

There is much method, some times, in men's madness and as West Virginia is a pivotal or doubtful state in national politics, perhaps President Harding and the party leaders took this fact into consideration.

There are some men who are nationally known, but to bestow such high political honors upon them would merit and evoke the race's severest and most bitter condemnation.

A WHITE MAN APPOINTED REGISTER OF THE

Baltimore Md. Herald
TREASURY

There are eleven million Negroes in the United States, constituting one-tenth of the population. They pay their full share of taxes in support of the Federal and State governments. In eleven states they receive absolutely no recognition or consideration from those governments, in a majority of them not even the protection of life and liberty. From the accession of Grant to the Presidency, through every succeeding Republican Administration, Negroes were given more or less generous recognition by Presidential appointments. Even President Taft, the first Republican President to put in operation a policy declared to be controlled by a color line, appointed a number of Negroes to high position, among them an Assistant Attorney General, and positions in Washington and the North formerly held by Negroes.

President Harding, however, seems to go former President Taft several better, firmly refusing to appoint Negroes to office in the South but likewise withholding recognition from them in Washington and the North.

He has been in office practically a year and the sum of his appointment of Negroes to office totals two, one of which is not yet confirmed.

These two appointments are in no degree an adequate, just, fair or even reasonably fair measure of the Negro's share of governmental appointments to which his numbers and the taxes he pay entitle him from the party which received his loyal support in the last Presidential election.

The thoughts of Negro citizens throughout the country are centered upon President Harding and his apparent attitude towards them. In appointing a white man as Register of the Treasury, thus departing from the thirty year custom of his Republican predecessors, President Harding bows to the behest of the Democratic South which demands the exclusion of the Negro from politics.

This yielding to Southern prejudice in refusing to appoint Negroes to high position under the government, deals them a body blow in their efforts to secure their political rights and adds tremendously and seriously to the difficulties of the race problem and retards many years longer its settlement.

New Appointee is Very Little

Known By Politicians

Here

Washington Tribune

ATTENDED SCHOOL AT HOWARD

2/4/22

Comes Highly Recommended
As a Man of Strong
Character

The nomination by the President Thursday of Attorney Arthur G. Froe, of Welch W. Va., to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, fell like a bombshell on the followers of the Republican plans. Mr. Froe's nomination came as a complete surprise to the colored citizens of the country because he has not figured in national politics.

Mr. Froe is a law partner of Representative Capehart of Welch, W. Va., and is a very successful lawyer. Representative Capehart is one of the two colored Representatives in the West Virginia Legislature.

While in the city Mr. Froe stopped with Dr. J. E. Taylor, 1623 S. Street, N. W., who is a lifelong friend and school-mate of Mr. Froe. In speaking of Mr. Froe, Dr. Taylor said: "Mr. Froe has not had one thing given to him; he has earned everything that he has gotten. He is a very fine man and has made quite a success in his practice there in Welch. He has an analytical mind and very persevering in his endeavors. He is not a politician but an ardent worker, and this appointment comes to him because he has merited it."

Mr. Froe was born in Grayson County, Virginia in 1879, and was raised in Pocahontas. He graduated from the Virginia Normal and Indus. Inst. at Petersburg, Va. He attended Shaw University for awhile and took a part of his law course at Howard. He married a Miss Hattie Johnson, of Petersburg, who was a teacher in the school from which he graduated. They have no children.

Senator Elkins of West Virginia has contended for patronage for his state and in his contention has not forgotten his colored constituents. It was thru Senator Elkins and Congressman Goodykoontz that Mr. Froe's

appointment was made.

Welch, West Va., in McDowell County which has a colored population of 14,667; 5,833 of whom vote, which gives them the balance of power for the county. McDowell has proven to be the most active county in the state for colored voters and they have worked to their advantage. The total colored population of West Virginia is only about 86,000 and they are given as much, if not more recognition than any other state in the union.

The first colored man to be appointed to the position of Recorder of Deeds for the District was Frederick Douglass who was appointed to the office by President Garfield. Since then seven colored men have been appointed to that office.

President Cleveland nominated, James C. Matthews, of Albany, N. Y., but owing to a tie between the Democrats and Republicans of the Senate then he was not confirmed. However, he served thru the vacation period of Congress for about nine months. At the next session of Congress, President Cleveland sent in the name of James M. Trotter, father of Monroe Trotter who was confirmed and served out the remainder of the term.

In 1889 President Harrison appointed B. K. Bruce as Recorder of Deeds. In Cleveland's second term, 1893-97; C. H. J. Taylor was Recorder of Deeds. McKinley appointed Henry P. Cheatham, who served thru both terms. President Roosevelt appointed John C. Dancy and President Taft named Henry L. Johnson. John F. Costello has served since Mr. Johnson's retirement in 1913. Mr. Froe is the eighth colored man to be appointed to this position.

The Compromise President

Mr. Harding is a president of the United States by compromise.

A majority of the delegates to the Republican National Convention, which nominated him, instructed for other candidates. By the will of the people as expressed thru their delegates, the nomination should have fallen to General Leonard Wood or to the then Governor Lowden of Illinois. In the deadlock that ensued at the convention, leaders reached in a "grab bag," and pulled out the Honorable Warren G. Harding. Unfortunately the country was sick and tired of Democratic mismanagement thru the sick man of the White House, Woodrow Wilson.

and Mr. Harding was swept into office by a record breaking vote. No one need think this was a tribute to the Honorable Warren Gamaliel, himself. Far from it. If the Republican party had nominated William Jennings Bryan, William F. Broening, or Daniel W. Loden, they would have received the same majority. The qualifications for a winning presidential candidate in the last election were: affiliation, Republican; color white; age, over thirty-five; citizenship, anything except German; leading qualification, ability to keep his mouth shut unless reading a speech that somebody else wrote.

The compromise President has been in office nearly a year and the colored people who voted for him like sheep have been awaiting for him to do something. Mr. Harding spoke against lynching once in Congress for about nine months. At general terms advocating a commission "to study the problem." His next effort was a Birmingham speech on the "fundamental and inescapable differences between the races." He wound up by appointing Mr. Henry Lincoln Johnson to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, and Honorable Solomon P. Hood to be minister to Liberia.

The Senate turned down Mr. Johnson and confirmed the Honorable Hood, who left recently for the country where Bishop Brooks swelters under a tropical sun with not an electric fan in sight. Of the fourteen other appointments usually given to colored candidates by Republican presidents, Mr. Harding seemingly gives no thought, except to note what white candidates are available.

The office of Registry of the Treasury has been held by colored men as black as the tropical sun can make them, as red as a Cherokee Indian, and as fair as the President is himself. Colored men like William T. Vernon, James C. Napier, and Blanch K. Bruce have been named by other presidents to sign their names to the U. S. currency. Precedentarrears and the typewriters he has now are worn out.

The Democrats object to a colored man holding down the job, that there are some less than 100 Southern Republicans side with white women in this department?"

The representative from Illinois replied that he did not know how many there were and that his committee by the appointment of a white man was not interested in that phase of the question. Whereupon Blanton continued:

"The point I did want to go into was this: I do not know how the chairman of the great committee on appropriations feels about it, but I do know that the American people do not believe in having a whole department of good white women working under the direct supervision of a colored chief over them. That is the condition in this department, because I understand the recorder of deeds, a Colored man, has been appointed and confirmed, and these white women, some of them I guess may come from Illinois; they either have to work there and take their orders from him as chief or they have to get up and leave their jobs and quit the government service. Now that is not a political question. It is a bigger thing than a question of politics. It is a question of what is right and wrong with regard to these white women employees of the government. Go to them and the chairman will find out they do not like it. Go to them and he will find out that their relatives do not like it. Ask the people generally over the country or in Illinois if they are confirmed into office without any objection by the United States Senate that the white people of this country do not like it. A political state, it must not be presumed that his exigency does not make it right." Path in his position is going to be Mr. Froe got his appropriation and the white women are not quitting.

Southern representatives in Congress have already begun to assemble their opposition and to spread a propaganda calculated to embarrass Mr. Froe in the pursuance of his duties and to prevent the consideration of any other person of Mr. Froe's race for federal service constitutionally open to all American citizens.

Blanton of Texas has fired the first shot. This representative will be remembered as the one who cried in the chamber of the House when he was threatened with expulsion on account of obscene testimony he is alleged to have been responsible for going into the Congressional Record. He failed only by a narrow margin of being sent back to his Texan constituents.

Now, following these charges of base vulgarity, he questions the position of Mr. Froe as recorder of deeds because he must needs have white women working under him. On the floor of the House he took issue with the Hon. Martin B. Madden of the First congressional district in Illinois. Mr. Madden is chairman of the powerful appropriations committee of the House and it was over a point in discussing an appropriation for Mr. Froe's office that Blanton got a chance to vent his spleen.

Mr. Madden, replying to a question from Blanton as to how many women there were working in Mr. Froe's office, countered:

"I do not think I can tell the gentleman how many women there are, but the recorder, who came before my committee, said that he needed five more record writers to operate these typewriting machines; that the work of the office was six months in arrears and the typewriters he has now are worn out."

"That is not the point I want to get at," he went on. "Is it not a fact that there are some less than 100 Southern senators."

HALF BREEDS AND STALWARTS

THE ATTITUDE of the present national administration upon Jim Crow questions has to do with the fact that the Republican party has been divided into two hostile and antagonistic factions ever since the civil war. They were known and characterized a few years since as "Stalwarts" and "Half Breeds," respectively. During the early seventies the Stalwarts were under the leadership of men of the type of Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens and Benjamin Wade, through whose instrumentalities the war amendments to the federal constitution were drafted and ratified; also the legislation for their enforcement, including the civil rights bill.

SUBSEQUENTLY the same faction was under the leadership of men of the type of Roscoe Conkling, Oliver P. Morton, U. S. Grant and J. B. Foraker. Those men stood for national supremacy, a rigid enforcement of the laws of the land and the protection of all American citizens in the exercise and enjoyment of life, liberty and property. They also stood for a protective tariff.

THE FACTION known as "Half Breeds" was under the leadership of men of the type of James G. Blaine, Whitelaw Reid, Warner Miller and William Warner Phelps. This faction stood for a luke-warm policy covering the subjects above referred to. On the tariff question Mr. Blaine was the champion of what was known as the reciprocity policy, which meant that foreign goods could be imported at reduced rates, if not free of duty, if such countries would allow American products to be exported upon the same conditions. This had some beneficial effects, especially with reference to products that could not be produced here. But its general application would result practically in free trade, which would have been a death blow to the American policy of protection.

THE MATERIAL DIFFERENCE between the factions was with reference to national supremacy and human rights. Mr. Blaine left the speaker's chair in 1875 to assume the leadership on the floor of the House in opposition to the bill which the Grant administration desired to have pass and which was supported by at least 75 per cent of the Republican members, the purpose of which was to confer upon the President the necessary authority and power to appropriately enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution. Mr. Blaine was enabled, by having a solid Democratic support and a minority of the Republicans, to defeat that proposed legislation.

NO FURTHER EFFORT was made to procure such legislation until the Harrison administration, when Lodge introduced a similar bill in the Senate which was defeated through the same sort of a combination. No Republican President, however, ever completely abandoned all effort in this direction or acquiesced in the political elimination of our vote until the inauguration of the Taft administration.

IN THE ELECTION of Warren G. Harding the hope was entertained that we would once more have a Stalwart Republican administration. This hope was not based upon any constructive measure of which he was the author, or any public declarations to which he had given expression, but was due to the fact that in Ohio politics he was one of the disciples of J. B. Foraker. It is true that he subsequently turned on his mentor and was believed to be largely responsible for his political undoing, yet this was presumed to be the outgrowth of political ambition and not on account of differences of political principles or party policies.

INDICATIONS seem to point to the fact that those of us who cherish such a hope are doomed to disappointment. It seems that we are not only to have the Half Breedism for which Taft stood, but the unwise and unfortunate policies of that administration are to be enlarged upon. If this be true the party will only meet with disastrous defeat, but will deserve it.

Political - 1922
Office Holding
Rep. Moore Expresses His
Appreciation And Regrets
St. Louis, Mo.

So general has been the expressions of regret on the part of many of my colored and white friends for the political defeat I experienced at the recent election, or rather that the race suffered through loss of representation in the State's law making body, that I feel impelled out of respect for and appreciation of the manifest interest and concern evidenced by the many expressions of deep regret, to voice my feeling of gratitude for the generous support given me, and for the confidence that is so eloquently expressed by the large vote of the people. I think that it is generally understood that any one who serves the people in the capacity of legislator does it at a personal sacrifice. Particularly was this true as to myself.

The recent election result viewed from a selfish and monetary point will be of personal benefit to me, but it will be hard to estimate the serious loss it may occasion the Race.

Signed: Walthall M. Moore.

EXPRESSION OF REGRET

Among the many expressions of regret received by Mr. Moore, he seems to cherish most highly a letter from his friend, Attorney General Jesse W. Barrett who saw Mr. Moore daily while he was at Jefferson City.

Mr. Barrett's letter is as follows:

City of Jefferson
11-17-22 November 13, 1922.
Hon. Walthall M. Moore,
Care of St. Louis Argus,
2341 Market Street,
St. Louis, Mo.
Dear friend:

I regretted the news that you were not re-elected to the legislature. The people do not always choose with wisdom and justice. You deserved re-election, for your every move while in the legislature was for the good of the State. You had a most difficult path to follow. Newspaper correspondents seeking to make partisan capital would have been very quick to write unfriendly articles if you had made any mistakes or slips. You worked earnestly and with real effect for the good of your race and did it all with such tact and good judgment that not one unkind word was said about you. My judgment is that you did more for your people than any other man could have done.

I hope you will continue your usefulness and helpfulness and I wish you the greatest personal success and happiness.

Yours very truly,
Jesse W. Barrett,

Attorney General.

COLORED JUSTICE IS INDUCTED INTO OFFICE

The Freeman
12-2-22

Crittenden E. Clark Says Records
Show Him to Be First of Race to

Be Justice in Missouri,
Jamestown, N.Y.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26 — Crittenden E. Clark, who says records show him to be Missouri's first Negro Justice of the Peace, who was elected in the Fourth (St. Louis) Justice district, was inducted into office at 11 a. m. Thursday before about 35 persons, Negroes and whites, who had gathered in the court room, second floor, Pontiac building, at Seventh and Market Sts.

Clark's voice choked with emotion and tears came into his eyes as he pledged his court to a "square deal for all persons, white or black, red or yellow," and freedom from political influence.

He said that as the first man of his race to hold a judicial position in the State, he realized that his conduct would have great bearing upon the future of his race in Missouri.

Alderman Among Speakers.

The table which serves as a bench in the court room was filled with flowers, sent as felicitations from organizations of Negroes and friends. About 15 Negro women were present.

Thomas Watts, Alderman from the Seventeenth Ward, was the only Republican politician of the white race present. He made a brief talk, as did several attorneys.

The Negroes were more extended in their remarks. Fred Dabney, of Kansas City, life-long friend of Clark, had come down for the installation and sat beside the new Justice on the bench.

Claims Honor of Being First.

Clark, in asserting that he is the first Negro Justice of the Peace, declares that he has made a careful investigation both here and in Kansas City and finds no record of a person of his race ever having served, nor, he says, has he found anyone who remembers anyone having done so.

Clark, who is a lawyer, was elect-

Missouri

ed by a total of 4417 votes as against 2110 cast for Joseph T. Nick, who ran third in the district, which had four candidates, two to be elected.

Nick protested to the Election Board against issuance of a certificate of election to Clark, claiming Clark had not been a resident of the district six months prior to election. The board considered the protest, but refused to act upon it. Nick has taken the case to the Supreme Court, where a hearing is set for Dec. 7th.

ST. LOUIS MO. POST DISPATCH
AUGUST 27, 1922

MEMBERS OF MISSOURI NEGRO

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION NAMED

Appointment of 14 to Survey Needs of Race in the State Is Made.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 26.—Appointment of the 14 members of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission has been announced. The duty of this commission is to survey the educational, moral and industrial needs of Missouri negroes and make recommendations.

The members of the commission are A. E. Malone, Twelfth District president of Poro college, St. Louis; Wm. Herbert Fields, Twelfth district, organizer and chief officer in the A. U. D. K. of A., with headquarters in St. Louis; K. D. Smith, DeSoto, merchant; O. O. Nance, principal of the Lincoln High School, Cape Girardeau; George Renfree, farmer, Fifteenth district, Mt. Vernon; Theodore Morrison, Tenth district, minister of the Webster Groves A. M. E. Church; Tom Bass, Mexico, horse breeder and exhibitor; C. C. Hubbard, Seventh district, principal of Lincoln High school, Sedalia, Mo.; Ben Simpson, Sixth district, farmer of Warrensburg, Mo.; Mrs. Myrtle Foster Cook, Fifth district, social and welfare worker of Kansas City; Mrs. Lillian J. Booker, Third district, social worker and teacher in the Liberty, Mo., public schools; Drs. R. A. Longdon, Moberly, and J. E. Smith, Macon; and Robert S. Cobb, present executive secretary of the commission, Cape Girardeau, who has been a teacher for a number of years, and who, during the world war, was connected with the Y. M. C. A. as special educational assistant.

Starts Work Chicago Alderman as a Judge in Missouri

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1.—Crittenden E. Clark, first Race justice of the peace in Missouri in the history of the state, was inducted into office Thursday. He began work Friday morning.

Mr. Clark's first duties consisted of straightening out rules of procedure in District No. 4 over which he presides. Although there were many cases on the court docket, not one was tried, due in some cases to continuances, but in most instances to the absence of lawyers.

This laxity on the part of the baristers was the subject of censure from the new judge. Justice Clark called attention to cases that had been hanging fire for several weeks and served notice on delinquent attorneys that hereafter the court will open at 11 o'clock, and if the lawyers are not on hand within a reasonable period the cases will be dismissed.

White critics of Clark hung around the courtroom the first day and for two or three days afterward, curious about the novelty of a Race justice and seeking grounds for criticism. His white opponents in the recent campaign did all they could to prevent his election, going so far as to contest the vote.

Mr. Clark is amply qualified for the position. He has been a practicing lawyer in the city for more than 25 years. He graduated from Washington university.

Langston Harrison Is Grateful To Voters For Electing Him Constable

Langston Harrison, one of the successful colored candidates who led in the race for Constable in the Fourth District on the Republican ballot, in the recent election, told an Argus reporter that he had never felt so grateful to the people, as since his election. He especially expressed gratitude to the voters of the Fourth

Constabulary district who brought him the victory. 11-17-22

Mere words fail to express my sincere appreciation for the solid vote My election was accomplished through a united effort on the part of the people for which I feel greatly encouraged and thankful.

Office Holding
**FIVE NEGROES TO STUDY
 THE NEEDS OF ST. LOUIS**

PHILLIPS AND GOLDSTEIN

St. Louis Aug 22
 To study the needs of St. Louis, W. and the first question we desire to put to his Excellency is, for the
 Frank Carter, former President of the
 St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, has
 appointed a committee of two-hundred
 and three (203) citizens.

Five of that number are colored. They are: George W. Buckner, Secretary Urban League; David D. Jones, Secretary Y. M. C. A.; Aaron E. Malone, President Poro College; Rev. T. J. Moppins, pastor Metropolitan Zion church; Prof. Frank L. Williams, Principal Sumner High School.

With such men on this committee the interest of the Colored people will be zealously guarded.

**Don't Want
 Black Men in
 Federal Jobs**

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 1.—A staff representative of the New Orleans Times-Picayune seems to be worried for fear Walter Cohen, a New Orleans black man would be appointed to an office in that city. Mr. Wooton, the representative in question, calls attention to the fact that President Harding's policy was never to appoint black men for federal jobs in the South but that recently there were rumors of a change of this policy, especially in connection with the Naval Office at New Orleans. This office does not require contact with the public and has been held by Negroes during several other public administrations. Negro voters in the north, according to Mr. Wooton, objected very strongly to President Harding's policy and consequently Republican leaders thought that a large number of black people would vote with the democrats unless further recognition is given to the race. Walter Cohen was mentioned for this office soon after the republicans came into power and was offered his choice of two positions under the republican administration but he was unable to accept because his private business required his residence in New Orleans.

3/3/22

Missouri 5-22

and the many charges of dishonesty and irregularity to dictate to him who should succeed Judge Evans or name any other federal judge or district attorney of our state?

This editorial is intended as an open letter to President Harding; to study the needs of St. Louis, W. and the first question we desire to put to his Excellency is, for the President to explain to the country, if he can, the difference between the character and worth of Nat Goldstein, his recent nominee for Collector of Internal Revenue in the Saint Louis, Missouri, District, and J. Louis Phillips, the man whom he appointed by carpetbag rule as chief dispenser of public offices in Georgia and head of the Republican party.

Leaving out the question of party regularity or party precedent and admitting for the sake of argument that the President had a right to deny a sovereign state its right to choose its own representative, we ask the President to explain the above question.

If, because of public sentiment growing out of the boodle conduct of Nat Goldstein, who confessed that he accepted \$2,500.00 of Lowden

money for his vote in Missouri in 1920, he was forced to withdraw the name of Mr. Goldstein from the Senate, how can he in good conscience continue J. Louis Phillips at the head of the Republican organization in our state when it is openly charged on the floor of Congress that Phillips defrauded the government out of nearly two million dollars in

one-half of their lives, practiced law as a recreation, and who have war contracts? The audits of the contract department of war service has made out a prima-facie case of high crimes and misdemeanors against Mr. Phillips, yet the President permits this man to be the chief dispenser of public patronage in Georgia and to head the organization

that he dictated with a view according to his own confession, of making

If Mr. Goldstein, of Missouri, was so offensive to the public con-

science that the President had to withdraw his name from consideration of our institution.

against the protest of Senator Spencer, and an active, efficient resultant

party organization in Missouri, how can the President keep Mr. Phillips

as chief dispenser of public offices in Georgia while he lives under the requirements of the law. Neither one of them is an outstanding

the cloud of having defrauded the government out of nearly two million

dollars? Then the charge of fraud is not all that is alleged against

the President's patronage broker in our state—he is charged with violation of the civil service rules in appointing one Parker to fry the fat

of the law? We are Republicans, but we place efficiency above partisanship. We ask the President to look carefully into the ability, the

character and the past records of all applicants for places on the bench and determine them by their fitness rather than by their politics.

If the crime of accepting \$2,500.00 for a vote after playing both

ends against the middle between Wood and Lowden in Missouri is sufficient to displace Mr. Goldstein, by what manner of reasoning does

the President conclude that Phillips, who is charged with defrauding

the government, of which the President is at the head, out of quite

two million dollars and of holding up federal office holders in our state

for ten per cent of their salaries and of other crimes and conduct against

the public morals, should be kept at the head of an organization that

he organized through carpetbag rule to promote party harmony, party

efficiency and party morality?

Let the President answer. The people of this country want to

know, is the federal judge to succeed the lamented and distinguished

Judge Evans to be selected or designated by a man like Phillips, who

stands publicly indicted for stealing from the government \$1,850,000?

Must this man, who may be a good business man, and who, possibly,

has accumulated millions by questionable methods, be permitted to

name the judge and the prosecuting attorney that he must answer

before the federal bar for high crimes and misdemeanor against the

government?

Will President Harding permit a man laboring under the cloud

If the offense of accepting \$2,500.00 for a vote in a national convention is sufficient to displace Nat Goldstein, by what manner of reasoning can the President hold Phillips as competent to select public officers in Georgia, such as postmasters, judges, district attorneys and the like, who are to enforce the law and to render the people a public service?

Surely, the President is not advised of the real character of his representative in Georgia. It is currently reported that the Department of Justice dismissed the agents or secret service men who were assembling the evidence against the firm of Phillips and Stephens for defrauding the government out of quite a million dollars, and who

laid the foundation to trap Phillips for violation of the civil service rules by holding up federal officers for ten per cent of their salaries as a party contribution.

There are eminent lawyers in our state, honest, upright and learned, and the first consideration that should challenge the President's mind in the selection of a judge for a life position, should be Phillips' peculiar fitness, honesty and stalwart integrity. Men who have farmed one-half of their lives, practiced law as a recreation, and who have

no standing at their local bar, should not be designated for the federal bench. Men of higher character and most proficient in law, clean and upright in morals, of unquestionable ability should be selected for the federal bench.

Men who were indicted years ago for gambling and misdemeanor against a decent, active, efficient Republican organization in the state should not be considered for a place on the federal bench. No lawyer would be a factor in the politics of the commonwealth.

Men who cannot make more than \$1,200.00 a year should be placed in a

We have carefully scanned the Republican applicants for Judge

Evans' place on the bench, and neither one of them measures up to

as chief dispenser of public offices in Georgia while he lives under the requirements of the law. Neither one of them is an outstanding

the cloud of having defrauded the government out of nearly two million

leading light at the bar where they live.

What can we expect if a man who is publicly indicted is to name

the President's patronage broker in our state—he is charged with violation of the law? We are Republicans, but we place efficiency above partisanship. We ask the President to look carefully into the ability, the

character and the past records of all applicants for places on the bench and determine them by their fitness rather than by their politics.

Let the President explain the difference between Nat Goldstein

and J. Louis Phillips, as their character, their worth and usefulness reflect the integrity of his administration.

Race Represented In Missouri City's Force
East Tennessee News
 Knoxville, Tenn.
 7-6-22

(By Associated Negro Press.)

St. Louis, Mo., June 30—Incorporated in a lengthy survey of some conditions in the Twelfth Congressional District for the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission, which is on file in the offices of that body in the State Capitol, is a section headed "St. Louis Local Officers" which say:

"The City of St. Louis has an employment list which varies from time to time. There has been as high as approximately 13,000 employees, and at present it is believed that the number is around 9,000. Figures compiled by colored men say that Negroes of this city draw \$90,000 annually in salaries. A perusal of statistics, however, reveal that justice is not always on the job, even though these figures look large when not placed in comparison with others."

"St. Louis has seven executive officers, drawing an aggregate in salaries of \$46,000 per annum, none of whom has yet been a Negro. The Board of Alderman organization consists of six officers, of whom the lowest in rank is a Negro, and their combined salaries aggregate \$13,000 a year; the board of alderman consists of 28 men, elected in a city wide campaign, and draw a total of \$50,000 a year, and no Negro is a member of that body due to the micker provision placed in the city charter a few years ago which decided that the whole city must vote on every alderman chosen. It can readily be seen how this provision very wisely (?) eliminates aspiring Negroes who come from wards predominantly Negro; the Board of Public Service consists of five directors, appointed by the Mayor; they draw \$40,000 annually, but not one is a Negro; two officials in the Department of Public Utilities receive \$8,000 per annum; one in the Department of Streets and Sewers, gets \$5,000; the Public Welfare

Department has four officials receiving \$18,000; all appointive places with no Negro occupant; The Department of Public Safety has three officials, appointive, receiving \$12,500 annually. The Mayor of the city appoints direct ten high officials in six other departments, drawing a total of \$40,000, yet no direct Negro representation is given."

"It must be admitted that in a number of these departments there are a number of Negro employees; but the pertinent fact brought out is that in places requiring men of high ability, the Negro is not recognized. The Negro has a right to contend for recognition of this kind as other American citizens; all, know, too, the salutary effect of such recognition in doing that hydra-headed monster, race prejudice. It takes big men to make this advance toward the Negro—fair-minded men—that type of American manhood which ALL men admire which rises up before the masses on very few occasions; yet the Negro has faith in Missouri, which has been the nursery of so many high-typed Americans. The police department and fire departments of St. Louis have permitted the entering wedge to be driven, and it is a tribute to the men who had the character to stand back of this innovation."

PROBABLE WINNERS

No Tabulation Made Of The Minor Offices Before Official Count, But Clark, Moore, Harrison And Turpin Are Believed Winners.

St. Louis Argus

One of the interesting features of the recent Primary was the fight made by Negro candidates for places on the Republican ticket. Chief among which was that of Constable and Justices of the Peace in the Fourth District.

As we go to press, the successful candidates for these offices have not been officially announced. Unlike previous elections, the police made no tabulations of returns on minor offices, hence those who are interested in the outcome are held in suspense until the official count is made by the Election Commissioners.

However, it is generally conceded that Crittenden E. Clark has a safe majority to assure his nomination as Justice of the Peace. Friends of Langston Harrison claim he has a safe margin to assure his nomination as Constable.

Chas. H. Turpin, the present incumbent is also regarded as a winner.

This information was gathered here and there mostly from judge or clerks of the election in the several precincts.

Two Constables, One Justice.

Unless all indications fail, the Negroes of St. Louis will have two candidates for Constable and one for Justice of the Peace on the regular Republican ticket in November.

Walthall M. Moore was renominated for the State Legislature. He was slated by all the committeemen in his Legislative District which included Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 16, 17, and 25.

Mr. Moore is believed to be leading his associates in the race.

Dr. C. M. Powell is believed to have been defeated for Committeeman for the Sixth Ward by Tony Schuler, present incumbent. Dr. Powell made a strong fight for a place on the Republican City Central Committee.

No information could be had about the success of Ira Dorsey who was a candidate for constable in the Fifth District. Mr. Dorsey was regarded as a sure winner.



CRITTENDEN CLARK
 For Justice of Peace



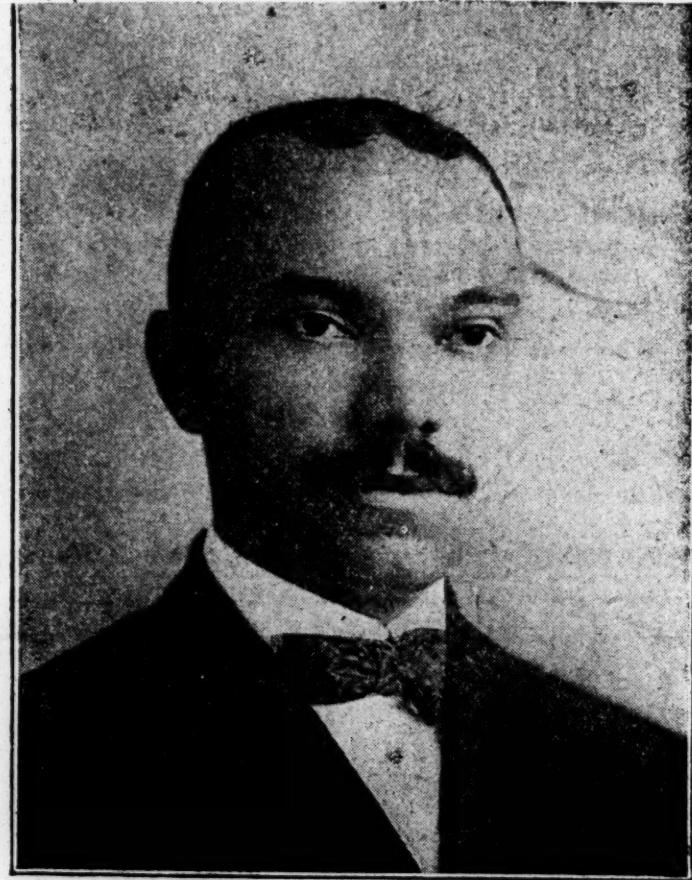
CHAS. H. TURPIN
 For Constable



LANGSTON HARRISON
 For Constable

WALTHALL M. MOORE
 For State Representative

Political
Office Holding



HON. THERON B. WATKINS.

Kansas City's foremost undertaker, Past Grand Master of Oddfellows, Past Master of Masons, Past Master of U. B. F's, American Woodman, K. of P., Exalted Ruler of Elks and a member of several other organizations who was the unanimous nominee of the Negroes of the Eighth Ward for Alderman.

NEGROES NOMINATE ALDERMAN

3/4/22
More Than 500 Representative Men and Women of the Race Undo the Wrong Perpetrated by False Leaders in the Eighth Ward.

Hon. Theron B. Watkins, the Nominee One of Kansas City's Most Successful Business Men, Highly Educated, Courteous, a Fluent Speaker, Born Leader and an Ideal Candidate—Negroes Will Elect Him.

At a mass meeting, attended by more than five hundred of the most representative men and women of the race living in the Eighth Ward, in which there resides more than five thousand Colored people and about two thousand white people, held in the High-land Avenue Baptist church, last Monday night, Hon. Theron B. Watkins, one of Kansas City's most pro-Adkins; L. A. Knox by J. E. Herri-Adkins; Dr. L. V. Miller by W. B. Bruce. After the first ballot which was de-clared informal, both Mr. Knox and Dr. Miller withdrew in favor of Mr. Watkins whose nomination was de-

clared unanimous.

Mr. Watkins was then called for and in an eloquent and ringing address, pledged, if elected to represent "We ain't givin' to vote for nobody not only the people in the Eighth Ward but the Colored people of the entire city. Committee of Rules and Order of business made Dr. E. C. Bunch permanent chairman and Attorney W. F. Clark permanent secretary.

A campaign committee will be selected by the Chairman, secretary and nominee in the next few days and the campaigning will be vigorously pushed until election day. Chairman Bunch informed our reporter that no stone would be left unturned to bring about an honest election for Theron B. Watkins.

The Sun here and now pledges SUP-CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OPENS IN JEFFERSON CITY, MO. ONE NEGRO IS A MEMBER.

Birmingham Reporter
(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Jefferson City, Mo., May 29.—The Sixth Constitutional Convention was called to order today by Secretary of State, Chas. U. Becker; Prof. D. F. Bowles of Sta. Louis, is the only Negro member who will assist in revising the Constitution.

Prof. Bowles stated to the Associated Negro Press representative that so far as he is concerned no radical changes relative to the Negro will be proposed, but he would be quite vigilant in seeing that no discriminatory measures relative to the Negro go by unchallenged.

CROMWELL ELECTED.

Democrat Elected Mayor by 13,000 Majority and Carries Entire Ticket Into Office With Him.

Frank H. Cromwell, the Democratic nominee swept the city like a cyclone last Tuesday and defeated Matthew A. Foster, an anti-boss candidate by the greatest majority ever given a mayoralty candidate in this city. More than eight thousand regular Republicans who had been ousted from their party by the anti-boss masqueraders voted solidly with the Democrats and for the first time in the history of Kansas City, 60% of the Negro vote went to the Democratic candidate.

Strong Republican wards that have heretofore been impregnable rolled up Democratic majorities and Foster lost his own precinct and carried his Ward, the Fourth, which two years ago gave Governor Hyde nearly 2,000 majority by only 42. The one regrettable feature of the cam-

paign was the defeat of Hon. T. B. Watkins, the Independent Negro candidate in the Eighth Ward for Alderman, due to the treachery of a bunch of hard-headed Negroes who said dat ain't on de 'Publican ticket' and consequently Watkins went down, but he announces that he's not discouraged and stands ready to serve his people at any time and in any capacity regardless of the cost if it will help advance the interests of the race.

KANSAS CITY NO POST

FEBRUARY 28, 1922
NEGRO UNDERTAKER IN RACE FOR ALDERMAN

T. B. Watkins, Negro undertaker, 1723 Lydia avenue, was nominated Monday night by Eighth ward Negroes to run for lower house alderman on an independent ticket.

The Republican nominee for lower house alderman from the Eighth ward is J. F. Bahrens, 1229 the Pasco.

LANGSTON HARRISON THANKS THE VOTERS

St. Louis Argus
To The Editor of the St. Louis Argus: Allow me to say through your valuable paper that I wish to thank each and every one for any assistance rendered me during the recent campaign and election in the primaries.

It was their loyalty which enabled me to win the nomination as Constable in the Fourth District, and I am depending upon their fidelity to elect me in November.

Grateful to all,
LANGSTON HARRISON

Nominated for Judge In Missouri

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 11.—Race leaders in politics came through with flying colors in the recent primaries conducted here.

Their success indicates the growing strength of the Race in their participation in the affairs of the local and state government. Candidates are running for constable, justice of the peace, state representative and ward committeeman. According to un-official returns, all were victors.

with the exception of Dr. C. M. Powell, aspirant for ward committeeman, who made a strong fight for a place on the Republican city central com-

mittee. He was defeated by Tony Schuler, present incumbent in the Sixth ward.

The most gratifying nomination, in that it is something new, is that of Crittenden E. Clark, who was nominated on the Republican ticket for justice of the peace. Mr. Clark stands an excellent chance of election in November and should he be elected will be the first man of the Race to ever hold a judicial position in this state.

There are two candidates for constable, Langston Harrison and Chas. H. Turpin.

Walhall M. Moore, who startled the country when he was first elected to the legislature of Missouri, was again nominated. He was slated by all the committeemen in his legislative district, which included wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 16, 17 and 25.

Race Republicans were elated with the nomination of Brewster for United States senator.

IRA DORSEY ALSO WINS NOMINATION

Colored Man In Fifth District, Candidate For Constable, Beats Pearl Austin By 19 Votes.

MOORE, CLARK, HARRISON ALSO DECLARED WINNERS

St. Louis Argus
Constable Turpin Loses Re-nomination In 4th District By 39 Votes. Will Demand A Recount.

The Election Commissioners' official count reveals the good news that another colored candidate, Ira A. Dorsey, has been nominated on the city Republican ticket. Mr. Dorsey received the second highest vote for Constable in the Fifth District where two are to be elected. He received 19 votes more than Pearl A. Austin, who ran third in a field of five. The vote according to the official return was:

GABRIEL ROTH	1,232
IRA A. DORSEY	1,036
Pearl A. Austin	1,017
O. A. Armstrong	1,007
Hyman Mable	342



Mr. Clark

Mr. Dorsey is one of four members of the race to win nominations, in the recent primaries, on the Republican ticket.

Walhall M. Moore was renominated for Representative in the Third District. Mr. Moore received the highest vote of the four successful candidates.

Attorney Crittenden Clarke has the distinction of being the first colored man in St. Louis, to be nominated for Justice of the Peace. Mr. Clarke won over Harry W. McChesney in the Fourth District by 207 votes. Joseph 1,574; McChesney, 1,367; Attorney Eli Schuler was first with 1,825, Clarke, H. Taylor, colored, 687; August Gisler, Langston Harrison, real estate dealer, 471.

He was nominated for Constable in the Fourth District, leading the field of eight candidates by 523 votes. The vote according to the official returns was:

LANGSTON HARRISON	1,701
ROBERT L. WALKER	1,181
Chas H. Turpin	1,142
Leuis A. Lang	903
Floyd E. Bush	781
N. Hairston	399
John J. Edwards	245
Albert Alexander	147

Two Constables are to be elected. Turpin and Bush are present incumbents. Mr. Turpin, who was nosed out by Walker by only 39 votes, announced this week that he had instructed his attorney to file for a recount of the ballots in the district. The new state law permits primary contest where specific charges of fraud or irregularities are made. The notice of contest must be filed within five days after the official count has been certified to the Secretary of State. The count of ballots had not been finished when this issue of The Argus went to press.

Turpin Wins On Recount; Fire Clerks

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1.—Charles Turpin, candidate for the Republican nomination for constable in the Fourth district, who, according to the official returns from the August primary, was defeated for the nomination by Robert E. Walker white candidate, was declared by the board of election commissioners to be the legal nominee for the office, following a recount of the votes, which gave Turpin a majority over Walker of 168 votes. The board immediately certified to Turpin's nomination and the official papers were sent to the circuit clerk's office.

Following their action nullifying Walker's nomination and declaring Turpin nominated, the members of the board of election commissioners summarily dismissed "for good of the service" two of their white office clerks, who had been engaged in the

official count of the votes cast in the contest for the constableship in the Fourth district. The two clerks are Otto Ens, 3939 Greer avenue (Rep.), and E. R. Hicks, 4281 Easton avenue (Dem.).

The count as it now stands in favor of Turpin and Langston Harrison, two being nominated in the Fourth district, is: Harrison, 1,719; Turpin, 1,094; Walker, 926. The recount by small errors deducted 48 from Turpin's old count, lowering Walker's count 255.

Walker lost 77 votes in the Sixth ward, of which 16 precincts are included in the Fourth district. He lost 21 votes in the 17th precinct of the 16th ward, the only precinct of the ward which is in the district. In the 17th ward, where the district includes 11 precincts, Walker lost 157 votes.

BRADBURY AGAIN ON REP. STATE COMMITTEE

New York Age 9/16/22

(Special to The New York Age).

St. Louis, Mo.—I. H. Bradbury of 4014 Cook avenue, was reelected a member of the Republican State Committee of Missouri.

Mr. Bradbury is the only colored member of that committee, and represents the congressional district from which Congressman L. C. Dyer, author of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, comes.

CLARK AGAIN WINS OVER H. C. M'CHESNEY

St. Louis Argus
Colored Man Is Victorious In

Third Effort By The De-
feated Candidate To Gain
Office Of Justice Of Peace
In Fourth District.

9-15-1922
Unless some unforeseen events takes place, Crittenden E. Clark will be one of the regular nominees for Justice of the Peace of the Fourth District on the Republican Ticket in November.

The Board of the Election Commissioners ruled in Clark's favor Wed., when McChesney sought by a lawsuit to keep Clark's name off the ballot and have his name put on instead.

McChesney was defeated for the nomination for Justice of the Peace in the primary last August and since that time he has sought some way to supplant Clark who was nominated.

The first step taken by McChesney was a demand for a recount of the ballots. In the recount Clark gained over a hundred votes. So now McChesney has called upon the courts to do for him, that which the voters refused to do (nominate him).

It is said by those well informed and versed in law, that McChesney has no case, but is merely "dying hard" after a defeat and if Clark's name has no right on the ballot that wouldn't help McChesney because the vote of the people defeated him.

It is rumored that an appeal will be taken by McChesney to the Supreme Court.

When told of the rumor, Mr. Clark said that he had no objection of any steps which McChesney might take. "Of course," he said, "it is quite expensive to me, but I have won the nomination and intend to defend my rights regardless of cost.

CRIT CLARK AGAIN WINS NOMINATION

St. Louis Argus
11-15-22

McChesney Fails Before The
State Supreme Court To
Keep Colored Man's Name
Off The Ballot.

INCUMBENT HARD LOSER

This Is Fourth Victory For
Clark In His Fight For
Justice Of The Peace In
Fourth St. Louis Dist.

"I told you I was not worried over court proceedings instituted by Harry McChesney to keep the Election Commissioners from putting my name on the ballot," was the comment of Crittenden E. Clark, when informed of the decision of the Supreme Court denying McChesney's petition which sought to restrain the Election Commissioners from printing Clark's name on the ballot to be voted upon at the November election and insert his name instead.

It will be remembered that McChesney was one of Clark's opponents in the primary for the nomination for Justice of the Peace in the Fourth District, but was defeated on the face

of the returns. He asked for and was granted a recount of the ballots, which resulted in a gain for Clark in most of the precincts.

Applies to Courts.

Finding himself defeated, McChesney appealed to the Election Commissioners, charging that Clark was not a resident of the district and that notwithstanding the fact that he (Clark) had been nominated by the voters of the district, he was not entitled to the office. But the Election Board ruled against McChesney, who in turn appealed to the Supreme Court. In deciding the case, the Court held that McChesney had no case inasmuch as the voters had made their choice.

Mr. Clark said he was at ease now as the case had been decided in the court of last resort. He stated that he had taken no chances in the litigation, but had employed the best legal talent in the state to look after his interest.

DYER WINS FOR CONGRESS; CLARK ELECTED JUSTICE

St. Louis Argus
11-15-22

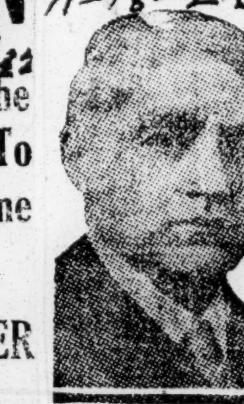
In the recent election Crittenden E. Clark was elected justice of the peace in the Fourth district. This is the first time a Race man was ever elected to such a position in Missouri in the history of the state.

Three other Race men were elected to positions of responsibility. Charles H. Turpin and Langston Harrison were elected constables in the Fourth district, and Ira Dorsey to the same office in the Fifth.

The election of these men was held to be a notable victory for the people of the city. One of the remarkable features of the balloting was the united support Republicans of both races gave Race candidates. So far as is known not a white Republican scratched the name of a Race aspirant.

A feature of the voting in the Fifth district was the defeat of John W. Shine, white Republican candidate for sheriff, for failure to keep his promise to appoint Race deputies when he was elected four years ago.

In the Twelfth congressional district Congressman Leonidas C. Dyer, father of the Dyer anti-lynching bill, was re-elected by 3,889 votes over Israel Newton.



C. E. Clark

Political - 1922
Office Holdings.

MAYOR APPOINTS FOUR
Guardian, Boston, Mass.
To New City Planning Board to make
Boston Beautiful—Taylor, Benjamin,
Ferguson and Hutchins—Excellent
race representation. *8-26-22*
In the composition of the New City



E. P. BENJAMIN, ESQ.

Planning Board of 175, just announced by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, appear the names of Dr. Walter O. Taylor, Rev. D. Leroy Ferguson, Edgar P. Benjamin, Esq. and Basil F. Hutchins.

The function of this large body of 175 representative citizens the mayor hopes to bring influence upon the legislature for the development of the city, to make it "a city beautiful".



REV. D. LEROY FERGUSON

Massachusetts.

Colored Man Appointed On
Prohibition Enforcement
Force At Boston, Mass.
St. Louis Augus. 9/23/22

Associated Negro Press

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—William C. McElvane, president of the Frederick Douglass Club has been appointed a member of the prohibition enforcement force. This is the first instance in which a colored man has been appointed to the prohibition force here. This patronage is said to have come through the influence of Ex-Assistant U. S. District Attorney Wm. C. Matthews and the Colored Civic League.

MALONE APPOINTED ON
MISSOURI REPUBLICAN
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
The St. Louis King 9/23

Aaron E. Malone has been appointed a member of the Executive Committee Missouri Republican State Committee by Dr. Clement, chairman. As such Mr. Malone has opened a suite of offices 328 Odd Fellows Building and is actively engaged in the work.

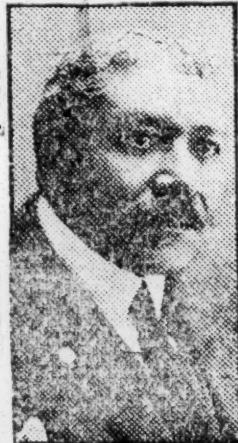
This is the third time he has been appointed to this position. He is the only Colored man in the state who is a member of this committee.

SCHECK, BOSTON LAWYER
Chicago Defender
MADE U.S. LAW ENFORGER
9-16-22

Boston, Mass., Sept. 15.—John W. Schenck of the law firm of Matthews, Williams and Schenck of this city has been appointed assistant United States attorney for Massachusetts by Attorney General Daugherty.

Mr. Schenck who was selected by Attorney William C. Matthews, former Harvard football star, for this position at the beginning of the Harding administration, is a worthy and capable lawyer, having for 25 years been identified with Republican politics. There were many applicants for the post, but through the untiring efforts of Mr. Matthews and William H. Hardy and members of the Civic League of Massachusetts, Attorney Schenck was finally chosen by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and recommended for the place.

He was sworn in at Washington Saturday and started active duty in Boston Monday.



John Schenck

Office Holding

"VARDAMANISM"

The damage suit for \$100,000 filed at Jackson against Governor Russell of Mississippi by a woman formerly employed in his office at the Capitol, doubtless opens, as critics there assert, "one of the bitterest and most sensational legal and political fights in the history of the State." Grave accusations, set out with minute detail by the complainant, are characterized by the defendant as "the most damnable blackmail conspiracy in the history of Mississippi." Whether well-founded or ill-founded, these accusations cannot fail to awaken general interest. In Mississippi, they are certain to incite crimination and recrimination between rival political factions struggling there for power that will separate the people into two hostile camps.

Forces likely to produce a social and political earthquake have been accumulating in Mississippi since "Vardamanism" first began to emerge there twenty years ago. Presuming to reflect the better traditions of Mississippi, this blatant demagogue contravened the ideals of public life that had made Mississippi comely for almost a century. Until his arrival in Mississippi politics, Mississippi's political leaders had commanded rather than courted public favor. "The low appeal" they scorned. Class-consciousness they deprecated. Above the racial line, the life of few States in the Union was so sanely or so soundly democratic. The uncommon man, whether he be a Whig like SEARGENT S. PRENTISS, in antebellum days, or a Democrat like JEFFERSON DAVIS, was recognized and rewarded. After the Civil War, this standard was maintained by placing in high official station men like WALTHALL and LAMAR. "The ideal American Senator," says the late Senator HOAR of Massachusetts in his "Recollections of a Long Life," "is Senator WALTHALL of Mississippi."

Of all Southern States, none withstood the "agrarian," or "populistic" movement, beginning in 1885 and culminating in 1896, more resolutely than did Mississippi. Its public men were not swept from place. Senators of ability and integrity like GEORGE and MONEY maintained the prestige

of Mississippi in Congress. Demagogues like GORE, later Senator from Oklahoma, left the State. The Mississippian, wherever met up with in public life, was recognized as a man of fine taste, of intellectual integrity, and of high character.

In 1902 came the first rumblings of "Vardamanism" with its menace that was later to blight Mississippi. Raising the "race question," making persistently "the low appeal," this dangerous demagogue, at first defeated, was later elected Governor of the State. In this office he scandalized Mississippi. At first defeated, he was later elected United States Senator. Controversial and contumacious as he was, with a genius for being on the wrong side of almost every public question, he reached his pinnacle of perverseness while the war was on by opposing policies intended to equip America to win the war. Appealing to the people to vindicate his unpatriotic conduct, he was deservedly defeated, being displaced in the Senate by PAT HARRISON, an intelligent and patriotic legislator. Retired from public life under conditions that would have spelled disgrace for any man with a lively moral sense, VARDAMAN returned to Mississippi to nurse his grievance and to square his grudge against the high-minded and patriotic people who had relegated him to private life.

In the primary election for Governor in 1919, VARDAMAN supported LEE RUSSELL. In the four-cornered race that followed, RUSSELL received the nomination, and received it because he was supported by the VARDAMAN faction. The opposition was divided. RUSSELL was the beneficiary of the VARDAMAN grudge. Though caring little for RUSSELL personally, VARDAMAN was paving the way for re-election to the United States Senate to succeed JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

Political 1922

Office Holding

Minnesota

ST PAUL MINN DISPATCH
MARCH 18, 1922

COLORED MAN A JUROR.

**S. E. Hall Is First Negro to Serve
in Twenty-five Years.**

S. E. Hall, member of the firm of Hall Brothers, barbers, in the Pittsburgh building, and one of the leading colored business men of the city is a member of the April grand jury drawn Friday, and earns the distinction of being the first representative of his race to serve on a grand jury in Ramsey county in many years. It is reported that he is the first colored man on a grand jury in twenty-five years.

Mr. Hall expects to serve, it is said

Political - 1922

Maryland.

Office Holding.

BALTIMORE MD. MORN. SUN
APRIL 30, 1922

PLAN TO SIDETRACK NEGRO COUNCILMEN

Republican City Leaders, How-
ever, Endeavor To Avoid
Race Trouble.

CONSTABLES ARE INVOLVED

J. R. Cadden, Newly Appointed
Magistrate, To Quit First
Branch Tomorrow.

By WALTER L. ALEXANDER.
City Hall Reporter Of The Sun.

Republican city leaders are trying to find a way out of the controversy over the appointment of 56 constables for the People's Court through which they can sidetrack the two negro members of the First Branch city Council—Warner T. McGuinn, Fourteenth ward, and William L. Fitzgerald, Seventeenth ward—without bringing on a race war in the G. O. P. on the eve of a municipal election. McGuinn and Fitzgerald were thrown overboard two years ago, when the Broening-Mahon deal was in full swing.

It is worth mentioning here that by accident or design the leaders overlooked two vacancies in McGuinn's ward when they presented the Merchant "feeler" constable ordinance to the First Branch last Monday night. There were but three names in the ordinance, and it was given out that they were to fill vacancies in the Seventh, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth wards.

James R. Cadden, Sixth ward, Democratic leader in the branch, and introducer of the ordinance, said he knew of no other vacancies.

Failed To Qualify.

The records of the People's Court show, however, that two white men appointed two years ago for McGuinn's ward during McGuinn's absence failed to qualify and that the positions have been vacant since. One of the constables for the Seventeenth ward, a white man, has been looking after the court's work in the Fourteenth. No one yesterday could, or would, explain why the City Solicitor overlooked the Fourteenth ward when he sent the "vacancy" ordinance to the First Branch.

The supposition is that McGuinn insisted upon naming the men and let it be known that there would be trouble

in camp if his demands were not met. Naturally McGuinn wanted negro constables. The Democrats announced, as they did two years ago, that they would not vote for negroes.

Mr. Merchant wanted to get his ordinance through in a hurry because it gave Fourth district Republicans one of the three places. The Democrats would have supported two white men for the Fourteenth ward, it has developed, but the Republican leaders were not quite ready to alienate their colored brethren and start another fight. They decided that it would be "wise politics" to let the two places go by default at this time.

Mahon Men Gave Notice.

Why the two men named McGuinn's ward failed to qualify was learned yesterday at the Court. One official venture was never intended that they qualify. Their names were the ordinance after the Democrats had served notice on the Republicans that they agree to any program that con-

names of negroes. The white men were substituted for the men McGuinn wanted to absent. Fitzgerald was told there would be no negro constables in the Seventeenth ward, because the Democrats would not stand for the Broening Republicans who were to sacrifice McGuinn and Fitzgerald their share of constables place for John T. Owens, Republican executive of the Nineteenth ward as chief clerk of the People's Court, at \$2,100 a year.

McGuinn and Fitzgerald have not forgotten their treatment and are making things lively at the City Hall by telling the administration Republicans that they must be taken care of. The situation is worrying that wing of the Republican party that is laying plans for another term for the Mayor and his friends. It is amusing the Weller crowd, which is awaiting developments.

Rests On Compromise.

Unless they compromise with McGuinn and Fitzgerald, the republicans will lose their constables, for if McGuinn and Fitzgerald "buck" the Broening administration, the Democrats will have enough votes in the Council to pass a constable ordinance of their own, and override a veto.

What the Mayor's friends are hoping for is a situation that will scare or hold off the Democrats and let the present list of constables hold over until after the next municipal election. This would keep the Republicans in their jobs another year or so. The Mayor's friends are maneuvering with this end in view.

Jobs Worth Having.

Twenty-nine of the jobs are worth

having. Two pay \$2,100 each, \$1,400 each, and twenty \$1,200 each. James W. Lewis, former police magistrate and Democratic executive of the Sixth ward, holds one of the \$2,100 places. He is chief constable. Republican executive Owens, Nineteenth ward, holds the other \$2,100 place. He is chief clerk to the court, landing the job through the Mahon-Broening deal two years ago.

The city appoints 56 constables because the Court of Appeals ruled that there shall be two from each ward. The late City Solicitor S. S. Field complied with this ruling by naming 28 active and 28 "supernumerary" constables. The "supernumeraries" are allowed \$20 each a year. It costs them \$25 a year to qualify. As they have no court duties to perform, they never qualify, and never draw the \$20 stipend.

The ordinance making the appointments specifies the "active" officials and fixes their pay.

Cadden To Resign.

Having been appointed one of the two magistrates-at-large, James R. Cadden tomorrow will resign as a member of the First Branch City Council from the Sixth ward. His successor will not be chosen until the Democratic leaders agree upon a man who will be the party's candidate for the seat in the municipal election next spring.

Cadden was the candidate of the Mahon wing for president of the branch in 1919. Mahon and Kelly were at each other's throats at the time. The Kelly men in the branch bolted the party caucus at which Cadden was named, and failing to put their man over helped the Republicans elect Frank W. Jacoby, of Highlandtown. Mr. Jacoby had received his party's nomination as an empty honor.

Albin Owings, Jr., elected last Monday, will take his seat in the First Branch tomorrow night, succeeding the late George R. Wicklein and giving the Democrats an additional man in the Council. Mr. Wicklein was a Republican. The Republicans tried to keep the seat. They nominated Charles N. Baker, but the Democrats had the votes.

1ST COLORED MAN GIVEN A FEDERAL JOB

Was Ebenezer Bassett, Min-
ister To Haiti, In
Grant's Second Ad-
ministration

After American
GRANT'S HAND FORCED

Baltimore, Md. Charles Sumner Went Over To Democrats When President Refused

8-11-22

Fifty years ago the colored voters, at least some of them, were "knocking" President Grant for not doing anything for them. Charles Sumner was the champion of race rights.

All over the South colored men were voting in the Reconstructed Governments and the ratification of the 15th Amendment in 1870 meant that they could vote in Maryland and other states.

Criticism had been leveled at President Grant during his first administration and Horace Greeley was opposing him for re-election in 1872.

Greeley's New York Tribune had been an ardent anti-slavery worker and was one of the most ardent defenders of the union during the Civil War. In the South, including Maryland, the Tribune was closed as contraband literature, and woe be unto any colored men caught with one.

Unlike the present day in Congress, there were a few ardent and uncompromising champions of equal rights for the race. Senator Charles Sumner was one of them and he was using all of his force and eloquence to have the Civil Rights bill become a law.

He created consternation in the Republican ranks when he announced that he was not going to support Grant for re-election, but was going to back Greeley, a democrat.

Grant was re-elected but he had learned his lesson in his second term. Ebenezer D. Bassett, then principal of the Institute for Colored Youth at Philadelphia, was appointed United States Minister to Haiti the first colored man to be so honored. Frederick Douglass and other colored men were given desirable berths. This began the holding of big federal appointive offices by colored men.

COLORED COUNTY COMMISSION IN PRINCE GEORGE

Fairmount Heights, Aug. 10.—A meeting of representative citizens will be held here next Monday night to consider the advisability of backing a colored man for one of the county commissionerships in the next State election.

The claim is made that colored people are unfairly dealt with in the distribution of schools, good roads and other public funds and that a member of the race is needed in Prince George county. Three years ago a colored man named Broaddus made an unsuccessful fight for one of the county com-

missionerships.

Considerable adverse criticism is being directed at the school authorities for the dismissal of Mrs. Mary F. Wigginton as supervisor of colored schools. It is claimed that the schools were greatly advanced during her administration. She is connected with the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of Prince George County and her activities therein, along with the activities of the members for better school conditions, are said to have been responsible for her demotion. She has accepted the principaiship of school at Brentwood.

OPPOSED TO DEXTER.

PERSONAL

But Not Confidential.

Indiana Journal
(In the Indiana Journal).

"I have just read in my evening newspaper that Negro Thomas Dexter has been named by the Marion County Republican Chairman, William H. Freeman, as a candidate for the State Legislature to take the place of Henry Abrams, who died last week. I regret this and think Brother Freeman made a very grievious mistake. The INDIANA JOURNAL cannot support THOMAS DEXTER for the Legislature nor PAT LYNCH for Supreme Court Reporter, both on the Republican ticket.

"Gentlemen, wake up!"

And, as if the above was not enough, on an inside page of The Journal, same issue with Mr. Dexter's picture, appeared this:

"The following appeared in the morning Straddler, Aug. 1st:

"William H. Freeman, chairman of the Marion County Republican Central Committee, has appointed Thomas M. Dexter to fill the vacancy on the Republican legislative ticket caused by the death of Representative Abrams. Mr. Dexter was twelfth on a list of more than fifty at the primaries, and missed the eleventh place on the party ticket by only a few votes. He was the logical man for the vacancy and Chairman Freeman has taken the right course in naming him to the place."

"P. S.—You note that the Straddler fails to say that Business Agent Thomas Dexter is a NEGRO. He is. Here is his picture."

The above is a proof of just the sort of opposition with which Mr. Dexter will have to contend next November. It should act as a means of firing the

people with a fixed determination to put the ambitious aspirant over against all odds.

Being an industrious business man, with a good reputation, we believe that Mr. Dexter is entitled to the support of the people.

Mr. Freeman has committed no mistake whatever. The stand which he took in appointing Mr. Dexter was not only the logical one; it was also a just and fair one.

Office Holding
GALEN L. TAIT SETS
NEW RECORDS IN
NAMING NEGROES
Baltimore Herald and
Common wealth
 "Five Colored Appointees Constitute
 1/4/22
 Greatest Recognition Ever Given
 In Internal Revenue Office"

"In naming five colored men to places in the Federal service, United States Internal Revenue Collector Galen L. Tait, has given the Negro race greater recognition than they have received at any one time previously from even a Republican administration. Among politicians the action taken by Mr. Tait is considered a direct result of the election of 1920, when W. Ashbie Hawkins, colored, ran as an independent candidate for the United States Senate, and thereby took some thousands of votes away from O. E. Weller, the Republican candidate. It was a notice that the colored voter must be reckoned with.

True, there are and long have been colored men in the Federal service in Maryland, but they have not been conspicuous in the Internal Revenue Department. They have been appointed to places in the postoffice, under civil service, and to minor positions in the customs service, or to places under the custodians of public buildings, such as the Postoffice and Custom House. There is not at this time a colored man in or connected with the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in the Maryland district.

To Succeed White Men

The new appointees will go into office on January 1, and will succeed white men named by Joshua W. Miles, Democrat, who was Mr. Tait's predecessor.

Mr. Tait yesterday made 33 appointments in all, and all are Republicans. Nine are under the protection of the Civil Service law, hence the holders of the places can be changed at the will of the collector.

There are a few more places outside the Civil Service law still at the disposal of Mr. Tait, but most of these are of such a nature that there are restrictions as to the new appointees. Among these places are 32 field deputies, who deal chiefly with the collection of the income tax."

—Evening Sun, Dec. 21.

DR. JONES TALKS TO
HEALTH WORKERS

Baltimore Md.
 Co-operation And Har
 Work Necessary In Fight

To Lower City's High
 Death Rate.

2/17/22
 STATEMENT ISSUED

Dr. Rhetta Thanks People
Who Helped Get Work
Started

ing that he give recognition to Maryland colored Republicans by Presidential appointment. To date the President has not given practical heed to the suggestion. The chief Federal appointments in Maryland already had been parceled out among the white Republican leaders of the State, and it does not appear that this slate is to be broken in favor of the colored race, even though all the places have not yet been filled.

Of the five places given by Mr. Tait to colored men, three are ware house agents. These are men who are stationed at the distilleries, some on day duty and some at night. The pay is not large. These places are to go to Charles B. Bishop, Jeremiah Chester and Carroll B. Day.

George A. Watty, named as deputy collector, will be stationed at the main office of the collector and will be in charge of stationery and other supplies. William L. Watkins, another colored man, will be messenger to the collector.

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—Evening Sun, Dec. 21.

NEGROES ASK SHARE
IN CONSTABLES SLATE

Demand Of Colored Councilmen
For Patronage Delays Pas-
sage Of Ordinance.

time makes agreement difficult.

The "boottailed" ordinance introduced last night naming two Mahon men as constables, introduced by James R. Cadden, Mahon leader in the First Branch, has the Kelly crowd "up in the air." The men named are Joseph Cilento, Seventeenth ward, Democrat; Ephraim Berryman, Twenty-eighth ward, Democrat, and Charles J. Ryer, Twenty-fourth ward, Republican.

CITY WOULD LOSE
BOTH COUNCILMEN

New Ordinance Would Give

Baltimore Md.
Representation

Afro-American 4/21/22
 Baltimore may lose its two colored City Councilmen should the recommendation made by Mayor Broening's Commission for a one-branch body of nineteen members ultimately prevail.

The City Solicitor is preparing an ordinance covering the recommendations of the commission, and it will be introduced in the City Council on next Monday night. Should the City legislative body vote the bill down petitions will be circulated among the voters to place it on the ballot in November.

Many members of the City Council are said to be opposed to a reduction as proposed, believing that a one-branch body should have a representative from each ward. The First Branch recently voted down a proposal for reduction in membership. City Councilman W. L. Fitzgerald voted with the majority.

The commission proposes three members of each of the old four legislatures and three in each of the two new ones created in the bill giving the city increased representation in the Legislature, along with one at-large for the city. As the colored voters have not a majority in any legislative district and white Republicans will not vote for a colored candidate the race would lose its representation in the City Council.

1

If the negroes should do this the Republicans would be left in the cold. Their demand for recognition on the slate is based on assurance that the Mayor would veto any ordinance failing to give the Republicans their share of the constables. The Democrats without the negro Councilmen would lack one vote to override this veto.

The difficulty over the negro Councilmen's demands, however, is only one complication holding up the ordinance. There always has been difficulty in dividing the appointments to suit the three factions—Republicans, Mahon Democrats and Kelly Democrats. Two years ago the Kelly people received no appointments, through the combination of Mahon men and Republicans.

The possibility of combinations now is one of the possibilities which give each faction strength and at the same

MR. DAVID J. LEWIS ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. David J. Lewis, Democrat, has emerged from behind the screen and announces his candidacy for the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from the State of Maryland.

Mr. Lewis has started the political ball a rolling and others will follow. Side-stepping, sparring and camouflaging will be put in the discard at an early date and patriots who are anxious to make the sacrifice and serve their country will follow Mr. Lewis' example and come in the open and say so.

There are a hundred thousand voters in Maryland who are more vitally interested in the coming election than they have been since the suffrage was granted to them. Taking their cue from leaders and men high in authority in the councils of the Republican party, these hundred thousand voters no longer consider themselves annexes of the Republican party, but will vote for men who advocate and support, or who will declare their willingness to support measures and policies of interest to them.

Negroes for fifty years have marched to the polls and voted for men because they called themselves Republicans and hollered the Abraham Lincoln stuff. But the principles of Abraham Lincoln and his immediate successors seem to be dead and to be forgotten by the generation of leaders of this day.

And now Negroes are awakened to the fact that parties are instruments to be used for the benefit of the country, primarily, and closely following, for the benefit of the people who give adherence and support to the party of their choice. When the party fail to give recognition to any group or class of its citizens and becomes callous in the matter of protection of the rights of those citizens to life, liberty and the possession of property, it is time for them to cast about for new alliances. And the time is now ripe for Negroes in every part of the United States to think in terms of practical politics and cast sentiment and tradition to the winds.

The Republican party in control of every branch of the government with a tremendous majority in both Houses of Congress, has given no recognition to the Negro group, officially, has not had time during sessions of Congress covering more than ten months, to pass a single measure looking to the safe-guarding of the life and liberty of Negroes.

Lily-whitism given recognition and free reign in the South is rampant and insolent and has intensified racial prejudice and bitterness a crystalized the demand of the South that the Negro shall not be recognized as a citizen with the right to vote and to hold office. This demand will be followed by the old demand of Tillman, Vardeman and other Negro hat that the white South be given full and absolute control of the Negro, or abolition of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments.

The Negro must begin the settlement of these issues this year of government and elections. There are only two parties which function in this country in its control—the Democratic and Republican parties.

The Democratic party controlled nationally by the South has usually pursued a policy of hostility to the race. In Maryland and other border states Southern policies have been religiously adhered to. The extreme South has been hopeless.

The time is ripe for a change of attitude on the part of the Democratic party towards the Negro.

CITY COUNCIL NAMES CONSTABLES MONDAY

Baltimore Sun
Republicans Will Make
Effort to Freeze Out
McGuinn and Fitzgerald

Negro Association
DEMOCRATS UNCERTAIN

5/1/22
Do Not Know Whether To
Line Up With Fitzgerald
Or Not

Constables for the People's Court will be named by the City Council when it meets next Monday.

Usually the procedure has been for each City Councilman to name two constables from his ward and let it go at that. Last year the Republicans combined with the Mahon Democrats and named constables for all wards excluding the nominees of the Kelly Democrats and Wm. L. Fitzgerald and Warner T. McGuinn.

The consensus of opinion as expressed by Republican leaders like President Jacoby, of the First Branch, Roland Marchant, City Solicitor, George W. Cameron, head of the City Committee, all Republicans, say that they will stand pat on their agreement made a year ago with the Mahon Democrats and freeze out McGuinn and Fitzgerald for a second time. Mayor Broening is also reported as inclined to this view.

With Mr. McGuinn still confined to his home by illness, Mr. Fitzgerald is left as the only representative of colored people in the Council, and the matter is up to him either to accept the appointment of white constables for his ward or to attempt to make a deal with the Democrats.

As is known, the Mahon and Kelly Democrats patched up differences of a year ago, and with the addition to Mr. Fitzgerald's vote, they are strong enough to put over any legislation they desire over the Mayor's veto. While Councilman Edward S. Stanley and Stanley Lasch, both Democrats, admitted that the combination with Mr. Fitzgerald was possible they were unable to say whether or not it would go through on Monday.

The whole matter, they declare, is up in the air and won't come down until the Council meets.

MAYOR INVITES FEW TO KEY EXERCISES

City Councilmen on Platform; Color Line at Senator France's Dinner

Afro-American

City Councilmen McGuinn and Fitzgerald were among the guests of Mayor Broening seated on the platform with the President's party at the unveiling of the Francis Scott Key Memorial yesterday at Fort McHenry. A number of other colored persons were among the group of specially invited guests inside the fort.

In the dinner that followed for the Senator France's Mt. Vernon Place Home, every member of the Republican State Central Committee, and every member of the City Committee was invited except those representing the 14th and 17th wards.

WALTER L. COHEN

President Harding has sent the name of Walter L. Cohen of Louisiana to the Senate for confirmation as Comptroller of Customs for the port of New Orleans. Mr. Cohen was appointed to the position during the interim of the last session of Congress and the present session and is, we believe, in possession of the office. *Baltimore, Md.*

He held the same position under the name of Naval Officer for two terms and won praise for efficiency and ability of his administration of the office. Knowing the Administration's bias against the appointment of Negroes to office and of the antipathy of the Republican leaders of the present, Governor Parker, of Louisiana, made a trip to endeavor to influence the President to back down in the appointment of Cohen and, failing, to engineer a defeat of confirmation through Southern Senators. *11-29-22*

The President stood by Cohen and it is now up to the Republican Senate to confirm him. The Senate of the United States has no right to decide Walter Cohen's right or fitness to hold office upon the color of his skin. His right to office should stand upon his ability, fitness and character.

We do not ask for office or any consideration because of race or color, we contend for it because we are citizens and tax-payers and are subject to every demand imposed by the government to which other citizens are subject.

Governor Parker, who has taken the initiative in the fight on Cohen, and Harrison and Ransdell who will lead the fight in the Senate are shrewdly duping Republican leaders and trying to kill two birds with one stone. They will use Republicans to keep Negroes out of office and to prevent the passage of laws that might protect the Negro in his right to life or liberty, and at the same time through unfriendly acts of these Republicans drive Negro voters out of the party thus assuring the ascendancy of the Democratic party in the nation.

It's a good program for Democrats if Republicans are willing for it to work, and if Cohen is defeated its workability will be obvious.

Political 1922
Office Holding
NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
MARCH 26, 1922

NEGRO SERVES FEDERAL COURT JUDGES 52 YEARS

Johnny Hall Sees Changes Through Half Century,
But Still Remains on Job—Faithful Work
Wins Him Financial Independence.

Johnny Hall, colored veteran of the federal courtroom, is starting his fifty-second year of service.

Six judges have come and five have gone. He has worked for them all. And now, under Judge Rufus E. Foster, he is as much on the job as ever. He is the same respectable obedient and hustling old fellow.

His hair is gray. His step is not quite so steady. The shuffling in his walk, his creaking shoes, his loose hanging suit, and his smile are signs of Johnny.

Was there ever a man who once entered the court room who does not remember him? Johnny is the character of all characters. He is a saffron picture of Judge Landis. He is one of the few illustrations of the old Southern colored man one finds today.

Served the Soldiers

But Johnny's career is not limited to the federal building. During the war, Johnny as a canteen steward, met all the trains on their way to the front or training camps. He served more than 374,000 service men with something or other. For this he received a loving cup from the ones in charge of the Red Cross work, as well as their gratitude.

And under the lapel of his coat one sees a gold badge which tells the world he is a deputy marshal. This badge was given to him by friends in recognition of the service he rendered during the many Red Cross drives of the city.

Johnny was born in New Orleans in 1872. All of his life he has been here. But when his boss, the judge, went somewhere, Johnny went too. In this manner he has traveled all over the states.

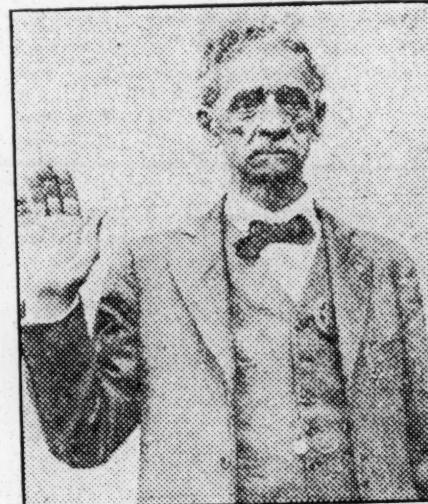
The late Judge Edward C. Billings adopted Johnny as a boy. The judge wanted to learn French, said Johnny so he took the little darky under his care. And for twenty years, Johnny was the servant of the judge.

Remembered in Will

And in recognition of the faithful service rendered him, which was more as one friend to the other than as servant to master, the judge at his death left the old darky money and property which is said to total as high as \$25,000. And during his life, the judge showered gifts on Johnny and his family.

Johnny has two children, who were educated by Judge Billings at the larger universities of the North, at a cost said to be nearly \$20,000. And his home 1724 Iberville street, where he and his aged wife now live, was given by the judge.

Nothing But the Truth



JOHNNY HALL, for 50 years attached to the federal court, is one of the few examples of the old Southern darky now in existence.

Judge Foster was asked to tell something of Johnny. The judge smiled, looked at Johnny, and said:

"Johnny is Johnny. There is none other like him. Everyone knows him, everyone likes him, and Johnny is a friend to all. Ask Mrs. Foster and she will tell you more than I can."

Ask anyone in the Federal building about Johnny. The consensus of opinion is that there is only one Johnny Hall.

And though Johnny is rich, though he has friends galore, though he has everything he wishes but the presence of his two children, Johnny is still the same responding, obedient and willing worker he was when he first entered the courtroom as porter in 1871.

Higgins Appointed Appraiser at N. O.

(Special to The New York Age).

New Orleans, La.—The last of the four white Old Line Republicans who stood by Walter L. Cohen, colored leader, in his fight for supremacy of Old Line Republicanism in Louisiana was named for the office of United States

Appraiser of Merchandise at this port by President Harding during the present week. He is J. L. Higgins, of the Algiers section of this city.

The three who have already received appointments are Hugh Larre, prohibition enforcement officer; Emile Kuntz, collector of customs, Port of New Orleans, and Dr. D. D. Lines, collector of internal revenue, New Orleans district.

Thus Mr. Cohen has seen all the white men who stood by him rewarded for their faithfulness. These men will, no doubt, continue to stand by him, and see in their turn that Mr. Cohen gets the naval office of the Port of New Orleans for which he has been slated.

Higgins, Appraiser, In Office at N. O.

(Special to The New York Age)

Third Louisiana Republican Appointed To Important Federal Office by Harding—
Walter Cohen Only One
of Big Four Not Yet
Named 10/14/32

formally installed by Collector of Customs Emile Kuntz at half-past ten o'clock in the morning on November 17.

The oath of office was taken in the Collector of Customs office and was administered by U. S. Commissioner Browne in the presence of Republican National Committeeman Emile Kuntz; state chairman of the Republican Committee, D. A. D. Lines; Parish chairman of the Republican Committee of Orleans, Hugh Larre; chairman of the 6th Congressional District Republican Committee, B. V. Baranco; and chairman of the 4th Congressional District Committee, S. W. Green. Mr. Baranco is also head of the colored Odd Fellows of Louisiana and S. W. Greene is supreme chancellor, Knights of Pythias.

After taking the oath of office Mr. Cohen was formally inducted into the office of Comptroller of Customs, where his Democratic predecessor, A. W. Newlin, was waiting to turn the office affairs over to him, and wish him success. Following these formalities, employes of the office and many friends of Mr. Cohen called and offered congratulations. At one o'clock a few of Mr. Cohen's friends had luncheon with him at Braden's Astoria Hotel.

Mr. Higgins found on his desk a number of bouquets of choice flowers sent by some of his personal and political friends, among them were Walter L. Cohen, Emile Kuntz, Collector of the Port, Dr. D. A. Lines, Collector of Internal Revenue and others.

Mrs. Higgins and her son were present when Mr. Higgins took the oath and when he was installed into the office. All the employes of the Appraiser's department and many of the new appraiser's friends from other departments of the federal service witnessed the installation.

The only Republican of the four slated for federal appointment in this State who has not been appointed is Walter L. Cohen.

Cohen Takes Office at Port of New Orleans

(Special to The New York Age)

New Orleans, La.—Walter L. Cohen, who was appointed Comptroller of Customs of the Port of New Orleans by President Harding, was duly sworn into office by Commissioner Browne, and

Political - 1922
Office Holdings.

Colored Man For Congress As Protest Against Lily- Whiteism and Anti-Negroism In Republican Party

Louisville News 9/23/22
Cannot Be Elected But Vote For Him
Will Be Rebuke To G. O. P.

The idea of running a Colored man for Congress as a protest against the Republican Party's disregard of the Negro in national, state and local affairs is growing. Expressions of approval have been heard in quarters hitherto unsuspected.

A meeting will be called for one night next week, notices of which will appear in the daily papers, and every Colored man and woman who thinks the Republican Party ought to be rebuked for its traitorous treatment of the Negro is urged to be present.

Of course there is no idea of electing a Colored man to Congress. The movement, the effort to do so is only a Protest. The man named will be the living embodiment of that protest, the visual, actual Protest.

There will be no cause for excitement, or animosity or hard feelings. The situation is simply this: certain of us are convinced the Republican Party has strayed far from its original moorings and has become lily-white and anti-Negro. Instead of being the Negro's Friend as in the days of Sumner, Lincoln, Grant and others it has positively become the Negro's greatest enemy. No President of the United States has done more against the Race than Taft and Harding—both from Ohio. Every sensible Negro who remembers Harding's speech at Birmingham last year must feel that the Republican Party is trying to throw the Negro overboard.

The tariff bill could pass, the Bonus bill could be passed, but the Anti-Lynching bill, a humanitarian and patriotic measure could not get by a Republican Congress! Why? Because the Republican party did not want to go on record as having done anything for the Negro.

The national administration has done nothing for the Negro. The state administration under Morrow has done absolutely nothing for the Negro. The city administration put in power by 27,000 Negro votes, has done nothing really worth while for the Negro—a Jim-Crow park, a dump, a hundred crap games and two hundred boot-legging joints. But the Chief of Police increases his force 190 men but does not give a thought to vited to attend this meeting at Odd Negro police! And so on through the entire city government—not a Fellow's Hall, MONDAY NIGHT, Oct. thought give into the Negro. And yet every office holder in the city of 2nd., 1922 at 8 P. M. Everybody is Louisville owes his job and his salary to the Negro vote. Kentucky's asked to come prepared to speak and representatives in Congress did not support the anti-lynching bill. They vote for what is thought to be the never raised a voice in behalf of the Negro.

Now the ycome and want the Negro vote to put them back in Congress. As said before, some members of the Race do not believe they

Kentucky

deserve or merit the Negro vote. Therefore as a Protest they will put up a candidate of their own. If other members of the Race agree that the Republican party ought to be rebuked for its lily-white and anti-Negro spirit, if they believe the Negro ought to be independent in politics, if they believe the Negro ought to make friends with other parties, if they believe the Negro ought to cease being counted before he has voted they can register that belief by voting for this Colored candidate. If they do not believe these things they can vote for Mr. Thatcher, whose record as far as the Negro is concerned will be shown the Colored people before election. There is no cause for bitterness. There is no cause for Colored people fighting each other. Any Negro who believes he ought to vote the Republican ticket certainly can do so.

Any Negro who feels like the Republican Party has changed can change too.

Let us keep cool level heads this year and let us remember We Are All Negroes Now and We Will Still Be Negroes After November 7, 1922.

Call For Race Meeting At Odd Fellows Hall Monday Night

To Choose Man To Run For Congress
As Protest Against Anti-Negro Re-

Louisville news 9/30/22

The undersigned has been urged to call a meeting of race men and women at Odd Fellows' Hall, Monday night, October 2, to discuss matters relating to the political betterment of the race.

Last year the main criticism of the Lincoln Independent Party Movement was that it was done under cover and everybody was not asked to take part. To avoid that criticism this meeting is called and EVERY MAN OR WOMAN who feels the Republican party does not deserve or merit the Negro vote, Every Man and Woman who feels the Negro ought to protest against the treatment the Republican party has accorded the Negro after getting his undivided support for fifty years, Every Man and Woman, no matter Who You Are, who thinks a colored man should be run as a protest is invited to attend this meeting at Odd Negro police! And so on through the entire city government—not a Fellow's Hall, MONDAY NIGHT, Oct. thought give into the Negro. And yet every office holder in the city of 2nd., 1922 at 8 P. M. Everybody is Louisville owes his job and his salary to the Negro vote. Kentucky's asked to come prepared to speak and representatives in Congress did not support the anti-lynching bill. They vote for what is thought to be the never raised a voice in behalf of the Negro.

Many colored men and women are disgruntled and disgusted with the conduct of the Republican party. This feeling will never amount to anything unless the Negroes organize and Protest. This is the most effective way of making the Negro's vote felt and of securing for the race the recognition it is entitled to.

There is no quarrel with members of the race who can see no wrong in the Republican party and who think it ought to be supported no matter how it changes toward the Negro. But all Negroes who feel the Republican Party ought to be taught a lesson and ought to feel the Race is dissatisfied with its treatment are invited to his meeting. . Come and take part.

(Signed) William Warley.

Political - 1922
Office Holding

Kansas

10,000 Negroes to March in the Big Watkins-for-Alder- man Parade

Kansas City Sun X/1/22

Now you will have a chance to see just who are the real red-blooded Negroes of this dear old City and particularly those in the 8th Ward. Every Negro in this City, both men and women, are requested to assemble at Watkins-for-Alderman headquarters, 18th and Paseo, Monday night, April 3rd, at 7:30 P. M., promptly to take part in the greatest street demonstration and illumination parade ever staged by the Negroes in this section of the Country.

Q. J. Gilmore, who will be the Marshal of the parade, predicts that there will be between 5,000 and 10,000 Negroes in line. Negroes are coming from all of the near-by towns to take part in this affair and help our Negro candidate for Alderman over. The parade will be led by the great Second Regiment Band of 50 pieces and two other bands have been engaged for the occasion. A rush order has been sent and as we go marching through the Eighth Ward the people will think that this old town is on fire. The eyes of the Negroes throughout the Country are now centered upon the Negroes of this City wondering if we are going to get in line with Chicago, Cleveland, New York City, Baltimore and several more large Cities that have elected Negro Aldermen. If you are with us, join with us on this occasion if you only parade one block. Those using automobiles will follow the marchers. The parade will end up at General Headquarters where a great open-air meeting will be held. Please remember the date, Monday night, April 3rd, at 7:30 P. M. Forward, march!

Parade Committee: Q. J. Gilmore, Chairman; Roy Dorsey, J. L. Crisp, H. B. Moore, Jake Williams.

Thinking Negroes

One of the most gratifying features of the municipal campaign now being waged in this city is the evident determination on the part of the masses of our people to find reason and THINK out for themselves the best method by which to serve the race and the Republican party.

It has been amply demonstrated

that the time has long since passed when white men can label any collection or conglomeration the Republican ticket and win the support of thinking Negroes.

Our people are now demanding that men shall be measured up four-square to the principle and policies of a square deal and fair treatment to all races that go to make up American citizenship or they cannot hope for the support of the THINKING NEGROES of this community.

In the present campaign our leaders and our thinkers have drawn the inescapable records of the past in politics on Matthew A. Foster, the "anti-boss" candidate for Mayor, and they have been fully convinced that he is neither a friend to our racial group nor does he measure up to the requirements demanded by loyal black adherents of the Republican party. All over the city black men who have been recognized as leaders without a single exception in the past are thundering from every platform against the candidacy of Matthew A. Foster, and if the signs of the times indicate anything, if political campaigns can be gauged with any degree of accuracy, based upon the utterances of all classes of voters with whom one comes in contact, then it is the conclusive fact THAT MATTHEW A. FOSTER, THE "ANTI-BOSS" CANDIDATE RUNNING UPON THE ALLEGED REPUBLICAN TICKET WILL BE DEFEATED BY FRANK B. CROMWELL, THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE AND A MAN OF THE PEOPLE, BY NOT LESS THAN 8,000 MAJORITY APRIL 4.

COLORED WOMAN GETS FEDERAL APPOINTMENT

St. Louis - Mo.
Mrs. Monen L. Gray Of Chicago To Be
Supervisor Of Women's Depart-
ment In Register's Office.

X/24/22
Associated Negro Press.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 22.—Mrs. Monen L. Gray of Chicago, President of the Negro Women's National Republican League, has been appointed Supervisor of the Negro Women's Department in the office of the Register of the Treasury at Washington.

Political - 1922

Office Holding

Commenting on the defeat of Dr. W. H. Lowry for a place on the city ticket as councilman, the Des Moines *Evening Star* noted that he finished twelfth in a field of twenty applicants, adding:

New York Age 4/8/32
Lowry won place over eight white men who had the support of the leading daily papers, while said papers maintained a deathly silence on any of the utterances of Lowry.

Lowry won the respect of thousands of whites who heard his speeches, but lost their votes because of the color of his skin. Men praised him, but said they could not vote for him because he was a Negro.

THE RACE LOST—an opportunity to inspire its children with the hope of being recognized for worth and efficiency and with the fact that they are members of a race that will stand solidly behind them in the face of any and all things which may oppose their laudable enterprises.

THE FACT that we polled less than 25 per cent. of the estimated Negro vote should teach us to PLAN WELL, ORGANIZE THOROUGHLY, and EXECUTE EXPERTLY.

It is only by taking heed of the lessons of defeat that the race will learn how to win eventually in the struggle for equal opportunity and adequate recognition in all walks of life.

Harding Names Postmaster

Baltimore Afro-American

Buckston, Iowa, April 6.—John A. Baker, former justice of the peace, has been appointed postmaster here by President Harding. A lady assistant has been named. Baker was sent to Des Moines last week to attend the postmaster's school. He is the only colored presidential appointee in this State.

Iowa

Political - 1922

Indiana

Office Holding

DEXTER NAMED AS CANDIDATE FOR STATE LEGISLATURE

The Freeman

Place Made Vacant By Abram's Death
Given to Brilliant Cement Finish-
er's Union Manager.

Indianapolis, Ind.

RECEIVED NEXT HIGHEST NUM-
BER OF VOTES IN THE PRI-
MARIES, MAY 2ND.

8-5-22

William Freeman, chairman of the Marion county Republican central committee, Monday night, named Thomas M. Dexter, 2456 Bond St., colored, as a candidate for the State Legislature on the Republican ticket to take the place of Henry Abrams, who died last week.

In a statement, Mr. Freeman pointed out that Mr. Dexter received the next highest number of votes in the primaries, May 2nd. Mr. Dexter ran 12th in the race for nomination and in the first count was accredited with having lost the nomination by 177 votes. When Mr. Dexter filed a petition for a



THOMAS DEXTER.

recount, the lead of his opponent, Ralph Updike, was cut down fourteen votes.

Freeman's Statement.

Mr. Freeman's statement follows:
"To the Republicans of Marion County, Indiana:

"The death of Henry Abrams makes a vacancy in the legislative candidates in the House of Representatives in Marion county, Indiana. It is the duty of the County Chairman of the Marion County Republican Central Committee to fill this vacancy. I, therefore, appoint Thomas M. Dexter, 2456 Bond street, Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, to fill this vacancy as the next highest man in the number of votes received in the primaries May

2nd, 1922. The candidates duly advance and Mr. Dexter becomes the 11th member.

H. FREEMAN.

"Chairman Marion County Republican Central Committee."

Mr. Dexter is business manager for the Cement Finishers' Union.

Wins Endorsement

Office Holding

GRIFFIN SHOULD BE

MADE STATE SENATOR

Chicago Defender

3/18/22

The Race has an opportunity for the first time in the history of the state of Illinois, to elect a man of its own to the state senate from the First senatorial district, comprising the territory north of 32d street to the river, in which territory the colored population constitutes more than 85 per cent of the Republican party of said district and two-thirds of the entire population of the district, which is a just cause for representation to be chosen from the majority of any racial group constituting the majority, and if the



Chas. Griffin
Negroes are true to themselves they will, on the 11th day of April, nominate Mr. Griffin for the senate.

The questions now being discussed among the constituents of the district are "Who is Adolph Marks?" and "What has he done to entitle him to the support of our particular group?"

There is no incident that can be recalled where he has taken any part to better the conditions of the colored people of his district, and why should some of our political leaders who style themselves as interested in the welfare of their people go out of their way to further the interest of Mr. Marks in preference to Mr. Griffin, who is a member of the Second Ward Wm. Hale Thompson club and who has fought by their side year in and year out in behalf of the organization, and who for a number of years held precinct captaincy and was always true and loyal to the organization?

We'll agree to the fact that there are times when we should rally to the support of our white friends when they have done something to warrant it; say, for instance, in the Third senatorial district. The candidate in the Third senatorial district has always been a friend to our people and always has been found on the firing line when his services were needed, and this isn't true of Mr. Adolph Marks, who never has mixed or intermingled with our people, either in political affairs or otherwise. And the time has come when the Negroes are going to inquire into the character and caliber of men they are voting for, and when they do that in this case they will, without question, vote solid for Mr. Griffin. We are entitled to representation and should have representation in all legislative bodies in city, county, state and nation. We are the only racial group, more than twelve million strong, in this country that would stand for such political tactics as have been played in the past.—Advertisement

factional disputes have been temporarily settled. The Brundage-Crowe Machine was successful in defeating the slate of Governor Deneen and the City Hall combination. The candidates of the black race could not all win but the upshot of the result strengthened the opinion that great possibilities lay in the black voters.

Latest Returns

Sheadrick B. Turner walked away with the nomination in the First District and Harris B. Gaines, the young lawyer, made an excellent showing against the present incumbent Brinkman. Gaines charges double dealing and crooked voting and the election commission is investigating the charges. In the third district Geo. Kersey, prominent fraternal man and under-ker, led the ticket, with the present incumbent Adelbert Roberts a close second. Warren B. Douglas was defeated, but the "miracle man" was the center of attack of the city hall forces. Augustus Williams, Eugene Marshall and Oliver A. Clark all made splendid showings. Morris Lewis did not run as well as was expected.

Senate Race Fails

Senators Samuel Ettelson and Marks defeated their opponents of our race with hands down. Marks getting three to one plurality and Ettelson chalking up a larger vote than the composite score of Dr. Huff, Atty. Sims and Atty. Anderson.

Wallace Clark Defeated

The most signal victory of the race was the defeat of Wallace Clark, who, it is alleged, is an avowed enemy of the black race. The voters of the second and third wards voted solidly against him, the result being that his opponent Charles Ringer won in a walk-away.

ENCOURAGING!

Cleveland Call (Ohio)
COLORED ASSEMBLYMAN MAKES

CLOSE RUN IN E. ST. LOUIS

4/29/22
Associated Negro Press

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 29.—Chas. T. Nash, an undertaker in East St. Louis, Ill., was candidate for nomination for Representative in the General Assembly from the 49th district. Mr. Nash polled over 4,000 votes and lost by 95 votes.

WINS OVER WHITE MAN
IN ALDERMANIC CONTEST

Mounds, Ill., April 28.—John E. Chambliss, a young business man of this city, was elected alderman of his ward. He defeated his white opponent by a large majority of votes. Mr. Chambliss is a member of the Knights of Pythias, being a past chancellor commander, and is also a 32d degree Mason. At present he is managing a prosperous mercantile business.

POLITICAL RECOGNITION

NEVER BEFORE in the history of Chicago politics have we had such an excellent opportunity of placing representatives of our own group in city, county and state offices. The aspirants, one and all, are men of high standing in the community and eminently able to fill creditably the offices they seek at the hands of the citizens. While it is conceded that we have demanded and received more political recognition in Chicago than in any other city, it must also be conceded that we have not had a fair representation according to our voting strength.

AMONG OTHER THINGS we want and must have a representative on the bench. This we can have if we stand solidly behind Richard E. Westbrooks, Republican candidate for judge of the Municipal Court for the full term of six years. Mr. Westbrooks is the one man who can rally to his support the voters of all factions or parties; fair minded, capable, fearless, active in all things that have for their object the bettering of conditions for the people as a whole and the group with which he is identified in particular. He has been engaged in the practice of law since 1912, a member of the bar of the United States Supreme Court, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, United States District Court, Supreme Court of Illinois, Illinois Appellate Court, Circuit Court, Superior Court, and has made an enviable reputation among the members of the bar as well as the laity. He is also a member of and active worker in Royal Eagle No. 6, Oriental Chapter No. 21, R. A. M.; Hugh DePayne Commandery No. 19, Western Consistory No. 28, Arabic Temple No. 44, Fort Dearborn No. 44, Elks; U. B. of F. and A. U. K. and D. of A.

IT WOULD BE a difficult matter to single out certain candidates from the list here presented as being better qualified for the respective positions they seek than other aspirants representing our group. All are good men and would unquestionably serve the which is one of the largest and most public well if elected and reflect credit upon us as a class. The candidates! Harry B. Gaines and Shad-adrick B. Turner, First Senatorial District, House of Representatives; Warren B. Douglas, Adelbert H. Roberts, Oliver A. Clark, Eugene J. Marshall, Oscar M. D. Boas, George T. Kersey, Morris Lewis and Augustus L. Williams, Third Senatorial District, House of Representatives; Robert O. Lee, Fourth Senatorial District, House of Representatives; Charles A. Griffin, for State Senator from the First District; William H. Huff, William G. Anderson and James Nelson Simms, for State Senators from the Third District. For County Commissioners, Col. James H. Johnson, James A. Scott, Capt. R. A. J. Shaw and William "Cripp" Wood.

WE MUST NOT overlook the fact that we have good, stanch white friends in high places of public trust who have fought, oftentimes single-handed, our battles, and who deserve at our hands the fullest measure of support. Such men, for instance, as Congressman Martin B. Madden, State Senator Samuel A. Ettelson, State Senator James E. MacMurray and Coroner Peter M. Hoffman. Against any one of these men there is nothing that can truthfully be said. They have stood the acid test of time and have been found not wanting in loyalty or service to us. There may be other men just as good, just as efficient and just as fair minded. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. We know these men, know what they will do under fire, know that they are our friends; consequently we are taking no risk when we return them to office.

THOUGH INDEPENDENT in policy the Defender has leaned toward the Republican side of the fence, first water. Be- not from any feeling of gratefulness, but because the cause of his amia- Republican party has shown a disposition to be a little more liberal than the Democratic party; but we is perhaps the most are big enough and broad enough to give our friends, popular and well- of whatever party, our support, especially in local or state elections.



Chicago Whip. 4-1-22

Attorney A. L. Williams, Republican candidate for Legislature from the Third Senatorial District, recently received the endorsement of The Roosevelt Republican Club (white), which is one of the largest and most influential club of women voters in the city. This endorsement means that he has been investigated and his qualifications as a lawyer and prospective legislator have met the rigid requirements of this body. The many friends and admirers of Mr. Williams are working day and night to make Attorney Williams' candidacy the winner.

Fraternity Man

Chicago Whip

Attorney Richard E. Westbrooks, prominent young lawyer and fraternal man, is making a great race for the office of Judge of the Municipal Court. Young Westbrooks has an enviable record and commands the respect of every judge in Cook County and the favor of all the lawyers. He is a born lawyer, an eloquent speaker and a fighter of the



LATE RETURNS SHOW
BRUNDAGE GENERALLY
VICTORIOUS AT POLLS

The primary election is over and the

liked barister of his race in the city. "kike," "nigger," "dago," "coon," "Turk," "mick," or "darkey." He is known and admired by all classes. It is expected that he will win by an overwhelming majority. He is a high-degred Mason, Elk and U. B. F.

Soldier In Running



Robert A. J. Shaw

Robert A. J. Shaw, 3816 Calumet Avenue, was born in Chicago in 1871. Educated in the Chicago public schools. Graduate of the University of Michigan and Kent College of Law. Admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1900. Served with the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard, on the Mexican border for six months. Entered the service for the late war in July, 1917. Was Judge Advocate of the General Court Martial in the 33rd Division in the United States and later in France in the American Expeditionary forces. At present captain of the Eighth Infantry, I. N. G., commanding the Headquarters Company of that regiment.

CHICAGO'S COLORED ALDERMAN PROPOSES GOOD LAW.

Chicago Tribune News
(Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Ill., May 10.—Ridicule of races, nations and creeds through the use of nicknames in motion pictures is to be stopped in Chicago if an amendment to the moving-picture censorship ordinance proposed by Alderman Robert Jackson, colored, and approved by a subcommittee of the city council judiciary committee, becomes law. The proposed amendment would prohibit the appearance on the screens of such words as

"FIGHTING" BOB'S ENTRY TRIUMPHS

Chicago Tribune
Kersey Leads Field For Legislative Nomination, Runs Away From Veterans

Latest returns with only fifteen precincts to be heard from in the Third Senatorial District show that George T. Kersey won the Republican nomination for Representative to General Assembly and Adelbert Roberts ran second, Warren B. Douglas a close third. Eugene Marshall brought up the rear, with the other candidates as "also rans."

Hot Fight For Nomination

A hot fight was waged in this district and the signal victory of George T. Kersey came as no surprise, but the failure of Warren B. Douglas to run second and thereby qualify as one of the two selected to run in November came as disappointment to the Deneen camp.

Kersey Receives Congratulations

Major Jackson, who sponsored the candidacy of Kersey was highly gratified by the results of the election and attributes the success of his candidate over his opponents to the clean record of Kersey and his refusal to be involved in any controversy which raises the race issue. Friends and supporters of Major Jackson and Kersey have poured in their congratulations for their success.

Record For Integrity

Chicago Tribune 4/1/22



Republican Candidate for County Commissioner.

Col. James H. Johnson needs no introduction to the voters of this district. For five years he was in the U. S. Army, participating in the campaign against hostile Indians from February, 1881, to November, 1883, and was in the Illinois National Guard for 23 years. As lieutenant-colonel in the Eighth Illinois, he served in Cuba in the Spanish-American War and was Lieutenant-colonel in the 370th Infantry in the World War.

His activities have not been confined to the army and Colonel Johnson has figured in every move for the advancement of his race since he has been in Chicago. Prominent in fraternal and civic circles, Colonel Johnson stands one Chicago's pioneer builders. His past record for integrity, efficiency in business and his knowledge of civic affairs make him highly fitted for the office of County Commissioner. Well-supported throughout the city in his candidacy, he warrants and will receive the hearty support of all voters on the South Side in the coming primaries, April 11.

NEGRO REFUSES APPOINTMENT

BY G. O. P. ADMINISTRATION.

Birmingham Reporter
Chicago, Ill., April 21.—Frank A. Byron made a quiet trip home from Washington recently to decline appointment as Deputy Internal Revenue Collector. Federal officials expressed surprise as refusals of this sort have been rare, but Mr. Byron had an eminently good reason for his refusal. The position which he holds in Washington is indefinitely better than anything which the administration is offering under its federal patronage in district offices.

even the salary being a thousand or two higher. Mr. Byron who is a Chicagoan has the distinction of serving as clerk to the House Committee on Naval affairs, his appointment marking the first time a Colored man has ever held a position as clerk to any committee. He won the position through merit and because he knew the work, having served the committee in various capacities for the past 20 years. Mr. Charles Pickett for years trusted confidential secretary to the late Senator Cullom and now with Senator McKinley is credited with being the power which brings things to

Chicago Tribune 4/1/22



VOTE FOR

WARREN B. DOUGLAS

Chicago Tribune 4/1/22

Member
of General Assembly

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

3rd Senatorial District

Primaries
April 11th

He Stands For Five Cent
Street Car Fare,
Lower Rents

Westbrooks Gets Loyal Support

Chicago Tribune 4/1/22

Latest returns indicate that in the city-wide balloting for judge of the Municipal Court, Atty. Richard E. Westbrooks polled over 10,000 votes.

South Side precincts voted almost solidly for the young lawyer in addition to heavy balloting in other parts of the city.

R. E. Westbrooks pass for Illinois. While he works modestly and quietly, Mr. Pickett is always on the qui vive to do the thing which can be counted to be of the greatest good to the group.

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Political - 1922

Office Holding

MAJOR JOHN R. LYNCH

SUNDAY, SEPT. 10, marked the 75th anniversary of the birth of Major John R. Lynch, now a resident of Chicago, but held high office and esteem and claimed by every member of our group in every part of this country. Nor is his popularity confined to our group or this country. His books have brought him in touch with English-speaking people of every land. His election by the people of Mississippi as their representative in Washington and later his appointment by several of the nation's chief executives to responsible and important government positions have made him truly a national character.

MAJOR LYNCH is a man of superb resources, of eminent qualifications for the discharge of the duties of his chosen profession, law, and he uses them with telling effect. His mind is a vast treasury in which repose not only the lore of the ages but a marvelous fund of the most diversified knowledge. His judgment is keen, analytical and supremely accurate. He writes with power and grace, and always delivers a most convincing message. Time and Fate have dealt gently with the major, and today he is apparently as active as he was some forty years ago. That he may live to spread joy and sunshine many, many more years is the earnest wish of the Defender and his friends the world over.

JOHN R. FRENCH Chicago Defender MADE A MEMBER Chicago Daily Tribune INDUSTRIAL BODY

11-18-22

Cov. Small Gives \$5,000 State Honor to Well Known North Side Caterer

John B. French, 4650 Winthrop avenue, has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the state industrial commission by Gov. Len Small.

Mr. French began his service Wednesday. The position carries with it a salary of \$5,000.

The new job given to French has been regarded as a particular "plum" in Republican party politics by those organizations of whites not aligned with Gov. Small and Mayor Thompson. An effort to have

Councilman R. R. Jackson serve on the commission was defeated by enemies of the administration, the charge being made that Jackson



John B. French

Illinois

large cafe maintained in the building. Mr. French took this work, serving leaders in American life and titled men and women from Europe who used to gather at Schimpfener's.

It was while there that the new industrial commissioner gained his main knowledge of catering. The urge to be doing for himself came again and he finally left the wholesale importers to go in the business he kept 25 years.

Once at Tuskegee

He spent one year, 1906-7, at Tuskegee Institute in connection with the commissary department. Unable to brook southern conditions he left. After his return the business men of Racine invited him to superintend the concessions of the Elks and golf clubs there. This work he carried on for seven years at a profit. The year after he left both clubs went bankrupt.

Mr. French maintains a cotton and corn ranch at Carney, Okla.

His present fortune is estimated at \$35,000.

He was married in 1885 to Miss Carrie Dennis, Red Bend, Kan. Mrs. French was formerly a singer. She and her husband have two children, Dr. John R. French, St. Paul, Minn., and Mrs. C. H. Phillips, St. Louis, Mo.

ADOPTS PLAN TO MAKE EXPERTS PAY INCOME TAX Chicago Daily Tribune Council Committee Passes Resolution.

Facing overwhelming defeat, Ald. Louis B. Anderson, Negro Lundin-Thompson leader, raised only a feeble voice in defense of the city hall experts at yesterday's session of the city council finance committee.

The resolution of Ald. U. S. Schwartz demanding that the ruling by which the five experts were exempted from income taxes on their \$1,742,666 of self be reopened, was up for consideration. Ald. Richert read the resolution: There was a pause. Proponents of the resolution were numerous and loaded with facts and figures.

"This is an encroachment on the business of the government," said Anderson, the eloquent expounder of Thompson principles and policies in the council chamber, declared. "The city council should not try to tell the gov-

ernment whom it should exempt from taxation and whom it should not exempt."

"There have been mistakings of fact made to the Washington authorities concerning these experts, and for the benefit of the taxpayers these mistakings should be corrected," Ald. Woodhull, a member of the aldermanic subcommittee on experts, said, referring to the affidavit of Michael J. Faherty which aided the experts to crawl out of their income taxes.

There was another long pause. Ald. Anderson had nothing more to say or is reserving his fire for a fight on the council floor next Wednesday when the resolution will be up for council action.

"I move adoption of the resolution," said Ald. Schwartz, its author.

THE Alabama Republican state convention meets in Birmingham; puts a full slate in the field; fights out a factional difference, and goes home to wait for the federal pie to be cut.

O. D. Street is nominated for governor.

If such a thing is possible, Booker T. Washington must have turned over in his grave during the speech of Pope M. Long, retiring state chairman of Alabama Republicans; close friend to our great President, Mr. Harding.

Listen to Mr. Long:
"I stand on my record as chairman. I am satisfied with what I have been able to do. You know how hard I have worked to make the Republican party in Alabama a white man's party."

"Look, gentlemen. Here we have a convention in which there is not a Negro sitting as a delegate."

The Birmingham press reports that when Mr. Long boasted his defeat of Colored Republicans "the applause was loud and long." The news must have made our great President sick.

* * *

Not long ago Colored men were men in Alabama. They retired from the field only recently. And then only because the Republican national committee said a Colored man is all right when voting in Ohio, but all wrong when living in Alabama.

Under McKinley Colored men held high office in Alabama. They continued under Roosevelt. You know what Mr. Taft did to you, of course.

Born and raised in Cincinnati, Mr. Taft had all the ailments that go along with a man neither sick nor well. Ohio politicians posing as "statesmen" have ruined Colored people.

John C. Leftwich, now a citizen of Oklahoma, and H. V. Cashin were receivers of the land offices at Montgomery and Huntsville, respectively, by appointment of McKinley, or rather of Hanna. Leftwich was succeeded by Nathan H. Alexander, unknown generally, but a strong, brilliant man. Booker T. counted on him.

* * *

In came J. O. Thompson, backed

by Booker T. Washington. As Roosevelt representative Mr. Thompson made cause with Colored people. He had been postmaster at Tuskegee. His secretary was a Colored man, G. W. A. Johnston, now business agent at Tuskegee.

James T. Peterson, Mobile capitalist, held down the First district. W. V. Chambliss took charge of the Fifth and Dr. U. G. Mason came up to Chicago from the state at large.

All is now changed. You sit by and see it done. You see your national committee indorse disfranchisement, and turn your brothers out of their house. You see your great President, Mr. Harding, honor those who dishonor you.

In order to get rid of you the national committee cuts down Southern representation in the national convention. Tears and eloquence of Lincoln Johnson are laughed at.

No wonder Mr. Long is "happy." He is not alone in his joy, would you think?

Alabama Colored people will knock on the door just the same, Mr. Adams. Get ready.



ALD. L. B.
ANDERSON.
Thompson floor
leader.
[Peter B. Jones
Photo.]

Political - 1922

Office Holding

N. A. A. C. P. TAKES HAND IN MICHIGAN SENATORIAL CONTEST

Supreme Court News
Points out to Michigan News
Papers That one Candidate
Voted Against Dyer Bill

Albany Ga. 3/25/22
The National Association for
the Advancement of Colored
People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New
York, today announced that a
letter was being sent to the most
important newspapers in the
State of Michigan pointing out
that in the approaching contest
for Senator Townsend's seat in
the United States Senate was a
man who had voted against the
Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill in the
House of Representatives. That
man is Representative Patrick J.
Kelley from the Sixth Michigan
Congressional District.

The letter sent to the Michigan
newspapers follows:

Sir:
The National Association for
the Advancement of Colored
People, and its friends in the
State of Michigan, are interested
in the contest for Senator Town-
send's seat in the United States
Senate.

This interest has been aroused
because Representative Patrick
H. Kelley, of the Sixth Mich-
igan Congressional District, who
has announced his candidacy
against Senator Townsend, op-
posed and voted against the Dyer
Bill (H. R. 13) which was pass-
ed 230 to 119 by the House and
is now before the Senate.

Colored people throughout
the United States want the Dyer
Bill made into law. They
know these Republican Ben-
tional lawyers as Attorney
General Dougherty and Moor-
field Storey, former president of
the American Bar Association,
as well as former Senator, now

representative Burton of Ohio,
holds the proposed legislation
to be constitutional. With such
eminent authority in favor of
the Dyer Bill, colored people
hold that the final decision on
its constitutionality must be left
to the Supreme Court.

Under the circumstances they
are not disposed to accept Rep-
resentative Kelley's excuse that
he voted against the Dyer Bill
because, as he claims in a letter
published in the Michigan State
News of March 9, 1922, "every
lawyer knows that Congress
has no jurisdiction over the sub-
ject matter." That lawyers as
well as laymen know otherwise
may be demonstrated to Mr
Kelley in the course of his cam-
paign. What ever may be the
other issues of the campaign in
this county there are no Negro
colored Americans will have
mind that the Dyer Bill consti-
tutes an issue if Supreme im-
portance to orderly governmen-
t in the United States.

James Weldon Johnson,
Secretary, The National
Association for the Ad-
vancement of Colored
People.

Link Johnson Scores Harding In Atlanta

Atlanta, Ga., April 27. Scoring
President Harding for ignoring the repeated statement of the of-
ficer, is there no remedy for the
Georgia Lincoln Johnson case?

Mr. Johnson came here from
Washington to attend the forma-
tion of a state organization of
white and colored Republicans
headed by H. E. Stockbridge,
white, president, and Ben Davis,
secretary. The new organization
will put an entire state ticket in
the field.

The plan seems to be, get the
tax money and to defeat the wom-

an as a voter. Is it that way in
your county, readers? Let me
know through the Independent how
it is in your county.

Mr. Editor, you will find in-
closed a check for \$2.00 to pay for
Editor of the Atlanta Independent my subscription.

I am yours,

J. T. R.

Savannah Tribune, Ga. HON. JAS. G. CARTER VISITS CITY

Hon. Jas. G. Carter spent a few hours
in the city last Friday on his way to
his former home, Brunswick, to spend
a few weeks with his relatives and
friends. For nearly eighteen years
Mr. Carter has been United States
Consul at Madagascar, and enjoys a
high rating for efficiency and faithfulness,
especially was this true during
the trying periods of the late World
war. The Savannah friends of Mr.
Carter were sorry that they did not
have the opportunity of making his
stay more pleasant. 10/2/22

Political - 1922.

Delaware.

Office Holding

RACE JOURNALIST DISCUSSES FEDERAL POSITIONS HELD BY NEGRO.

The McDowell Times, in an article by Senectus, discusses types of Federal positions held by Negroes. Phil Brown and Lieut. Flipper hold positions requiring efficiency and training and receive fair salaries. But the writer suggests that in addition to the appointment of Arthur Froe as Recorder of Deeds, additional posts in which the Negro would be of great value would be the following Federal positions:

Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Education.

Assistant Secretary Department of Agriculture.

Assistant Director of Bureau of Census.

Assistant Secretary Department of Labor.

Assistant Secretary Treasury Department.

He overlooked Perry Howard, Assistant to the Attorney General. But he is right in his main contention that the Negro exodus from the South has placed hundreds of thousands of Southern Negroes in the border and northern states, where they will not be disfranchised. If these voters were organized and directed by intelligent leadership they would constitute the balance in power in many doubtful states of the North and West, states which determine the outcome of our national elections. This large body of voters should receive greater recognition at the hands of the Republican Party if they expect their support at the polls.

To these positions the Washington Eagle would add:

Chiefs in some of the government departments.

Assistant Postmaster.

Efficiency experts.

Postmasters.

Consuls.

Government inspectors and investigators.

The power of the Negro vote in the border northern and western states must be recognized or the Republican success at the fall elections will be doubtful.

Political - 1922

Office Holding BUMORS OF CONSPIRACY AIMED AT CROSSLAND

Democratic Hold-overs Make Things Hard For Colored Officials

WASHINGTON, April 11.—There is a rumor rife to the effect that certain white officials in subordinate positions in the Veterans' Bureau have tried to put Dr. Crossland, the Harding appointee from Ohio, in bad with the department.

It is said that papers have been signed with Crossland's name and given out to the public when they should have been regarded as the property of the Government.

It is said further that this was done while Dr. Crossland was absent on his trips of inspection through the country.

Certain white officials left over from the last administration have been charged with this conduct which is planned to discredit the colored man as an official.

MANY PRIMARIES BEING HELD

Colored Americans Are Very Active

Washington, D. C., April 12.—The people of Washington have had their eyes turned to the Middle West for several days, watching the reports of the primary elections in Illinois, the coming primaries in Indiana and Ohio.

In Chicago, the greatest primary campaign in the history of the state has just closed. Colored Americans were identified with every function of the Republican party, and nomination of colored candidates to office mark a new era in Chicago politics, which tops the nation in political achievements.

Oscar DePriest, of Chicago, had the unusual distinction of managing the campaign of one of the leading members of Congress, Hon. Martin B. Mad- den. There is not another community in the entire nation where a black man has been trusted with such an important undertaking. Mr. DePriest had added to his growing national prestige as an unselfish leader of the people in the results achieved in the recent election.

In Indiana where the next primary is to be held, which will determine who will be the next United States Senator, and the next member of Congress, everything is at white heat. Senator Harry New who is opposed for renomination by Albert J. Beveridge, has greatly strengthened popularity with the people and had taken an unequivocal stand on the passage of the Anti-Lynching bill.

Ohio, home of President Harding, legislative candidates will have a most heated campaign for governor, as well as for Senator and members of Congress. In Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton and Columbus, colored men will again be candidates for the Ohio legislature and there will be every effort made to see that they are not defeated this year, once nominated.

In Missouri where there was a recent city election, and the colored forces backed T. B. Watkins, a prominent business man of the race, for a seat in the council, as an independent candidate, there was lack of cohesion sufficient to place Watkins on the winning side. While supported by two local papers, the Kansas City Sun and the Kansas City Call, as well as a number of prominent leaders, the independent candidate was able to muster a few votes over 800.

In New Jersey, Dr. S. L. Carruthers, pastor of one of the leading churches of Newark has begun a movement to oppose Senator Frelinghuysen for reelection, because, he claims, the senator failed to properly support Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson for Recorder of Deeds.

The political activity of colored Americans is being observed with the greatest consideration by the leaders of the Republican party in Washington. Strong efforts will be made to hold the forces throughout the country under the banner of the G. O. P. this year, according to information that cannot be questioned.

AUDIENCE PLAYS WITH WURZBACH DURING SPEECH

Texas Republican Congress- man in a Dilemma Address- ing "Guadalupe Co." Crowd

Chicago Defender
4/21/22
Washington, D. C., April 28.—Harry M. Wurzbach, representative in congress from the 14th Texas district,

District of Columbia

delivered a speech at a meeting held here recently under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P., in which he boasted of having voted for the Dyer anti-lynching bill, but was unexpectedly, at least to him, lectured to because of the fact that his native state has a "Jim Crow" law.

Archibald Grimke, who was chairman of the meeting, introduced the speaker, and in his introductory remarks, stressed the fact that it was "quite an achievement to come from Texas as a Republican and as a friend of the Race."

Banner County

The Texan, opening his address, likened the assembled audience to a "Guadalupe county crowd," this county being his home county. He went on to say that Guadalupe county was the banner Republican county in the state. His success in politics, he attributed to the fact that he has always insisted that the Race be given the rights and privileges now illegally withheld from them.

He felicitated them upon the passage of the anti-lynching bill, which, by the way, is still being held up in the senate committee on judiciary, and continued to say that the Race must make "certain" crimes unpopular among themselves. It was then that the audience, who had all along been applauding everything he said, took exception.

They began to heckle and throw questions at him. He was somewhat taken aback, and hastened to qualify his statement. But the damage had been done.

Gentleman From Texas

Grimke took the floor and began to lecture the "gentleman from Texas" on crimes committed by white people, and the treatment accorded the Race in the South. He spoke of the traveling conditions as concerns those not white, terming "Jim Crow" cars pig pens. He told Wurzbach that he did not know what the Race has suffered and continues to suffer.

He wound up his remarks by impressing the fact upon the Texas representative that "the only difference between a white man and a colored man and a white woman and a colored woman was the difference in the color of their skins." Another speaker then took the floor to remark that now Wurzbach had heard Grimke's speech he could better represent the Race citizens of Texas in congress.

President Silent On

Race Appointments

East Tenn. News

Knoxville 4/21/22

Editorial Correspondence

Washington, D. C., April 24.—Sensational political news there is plenty, but it is not in the line of Negro appointments, as yet. President Harding by the summary dismissal of the Bureau of Engraving heads, gave rise to the hope in the breast of the faithful that he would follow up the action in other departments, "For the good of the service," and appoint men and women who would loyally uphold the hands of the administration in making good.

President Harding has shown the world that he can "insist" with telling effect in bringing congress to a sense of realization with reference to a substantial navy. Regardless of the fact that a number of leaders in congress, including the Republican majority leader, Mr. Mondell, fought for a small navy, the President was able to convince the house of representatives by a strong letter that a navy of 86,000 is the smallest that can adequately meet the needs of the United States at this time.

It is being argued by those who are observing the trend of events, that the President can "insist" with equal emphasis with reference to the passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill, and it is being urged that this be done, again. The term "again" is used advisedly, for the reason that it is known that the administration is in hearty sympathy with the purpose and passage of this measure.

Barometer of Events.

And well there might be some careful consideration of the political barometer of events. There is no mistaking facts if they are looked at with unbiased eyes. Shutting one's eyes to facts by no means alters the case—the facts still exist. It is a fact that the Republican administration is supremely anxious to remain in power. It is a well-known fact that to do this, a republican congress must be returned next November.

Are there indications that colored voters are not wholly sympathetic with the program as outlined for this purpose? The facts point to the declaration that they are not. And here are some of the facts, facts that must be adjusted by some means: Recent elections in Hartford, Conn., and Kansas City, Kan., show that colored voters heretofore republican, went to the democrats, therefore duplicating what was done in New York last November, electing democratic mayors.

The New York News of which Alderman Geo. Harris, republican, is editor, calls attention to the fact that the former method of "counting on the Negro vote" will not do, and that the colored political leaders who advise the party leaders that "everything will be all right with the colored vote on election day" are not telling the truth, but are either blindly or falsely misleading the officials, from such a source, cannot be overlooked.

Another Example.

Another example of a "Declaration of Independence" is

notably afforded in the case of Cornelius Richardson, attorney of Richmond, Ind., who fretted by what he termed "Republican failure," gave support last fall to a democratic candidate for mayor of Richmond, and as a mark of appreciation for the support of colored voters, the mayor proceeded to appoint a colored comany in the fire department. Although criticised and threatened from some sources, the mayor "stood his guns" and has even very recently declared that he will not waver in his stand and the fire department men are functioning.

Senator Harry New, now making the "battle of his life" for renomination of United States senator, has come out on a platform declaring strongly in favor of justice for the Negro citizens. Strange as it may seem, this stand is being made an issue by his opponent, Albert J. Beveridge, in Indiana. It is very evident that a successful republican candidate must give unquestioned assurance that he will give the Negro citizens a square deal if he proposes to enjoy their suffrage.

Lodge and Wilson

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, has been placed on his mettle, by the opposition to his renomination and election. Colored voters of the "Bay state" have heretofore stood by Lodge, but the senator, being more of a statesman than a politician, has done very little to enthuse the colored voters, and hence, in this "day of trouble," the number at the "mourner's bench" is not up to former standard, as the days go on. Leaders in his state, and they have told him that one of the things that will help "a considerable amount" as they say in Boston, but "a whole lot," as they would say in Indiana, "would be for the dignified senator to "fight for the Dyer bill like he did for the Four Power treaty."

And now comes Woodrow Wilson into the picture again, after a sphinxlike silence of more than year, repudiating his former secretary, Tumulty, and laying an upper cut to the jaw of Senator Reed of Missouri. "It looks like business is picking up," said one politician the other day, "and while Wilson could never again be trusted by Negro voters, his re-entrance into political picture puts a new phase on the vista.

THE REGISTER'S OFFICE

The office of the Register of the Treasury since 1914, has grown from thirty employees to more than eleven hundred. It contains an entire division of colored clerks. This is the largest group ever set aside for colored workers on permanent tenure. Chief of this group is Mr. Alphonzo Harris with Lieut. Enos B. Smith as his assistant.

By an Observer

NEGRO JUDGE IN OHIO

WASHINGTON C. H., Ohio Aug. 29

Hon John T. Oatmeal, of Washington C. H., Ohio enjoys distinction of being the only colored municipal judge in Ohio and one of the very few in this country.

When the coupons reach the clerks in the colored division of the register's office, they are first separated according to date, next as to issue, and finally sent to the various banks and finally sent to the Treasury. Each coupon has a few in this country.

He was born Franklin County, Virginia, educated in the public Schools of Salem, Va., graduated from the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute, Petersburg, in 1890, and Shaw University through five arrangements. They are Va., Class '90, and Class '92. He married Miss Victoria Johnson of Law School, Raleigh, N. C., Class '92. Finally weighed and boxed, but not Law School, Raleigh, N. C., Class '92. He registered by the colored division.

Register H. V. Speelman makes of Washington C. H., Ohio and has one

son.

He has acquired valuable real estate holdings and is one of the stockholders in the Supreme Life and Casualty Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio.

Recently the Court of Appeals sustained his ruling in a very unusual case which was taken up on error from his court. The case of Ohio vs Fuller Merritt, involving non support of his minor children.

He was formerly an examiner of claims in the United States Pension Bureau at Washington, D. C. and is considered an authority on Pension law.

TERRELL IS NAMED FOR JUDGE AGAIN

Harding Sends Nomination to Senate; Hiccoughs

Attack Jurist

Chicago Defender

Washington, D. C., June 16.—President Warren G. Harding sent the name of Robert H. Terrell to the senate for confirmation as judge of the Municipal court in the District of Columbia. Mr. Terrell has held the position under former Presidents Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson.

Little doubt has been expressed regarding the attitude of the senate. No such thing as "senatorial courtesy" is even rumored as a stumbling block in the appointment of Mr. Terrell. It is even held that the president felt impelled to make the nomination at this time to stem off adverse criticism that has been heaped upon him following the coming to light of various phases of his race policy and, particularly, the open and disgraceful segregation of American citizens that occurred during the memorial exercises to Abraham Lincoln in this city on Decoration day. It is further opined that Terrell's name has been sent in in direct response to the demand of many of the white people of Washington who are aware of his good service and feel the necessity of having such a man as he upon the bench.

Doubt Harding Courage

Criticism of Harding has been expressed by a few who are of the belief that if the opposition to Terrell that developed during the Wilson administration when Vardaman went ranting against the appointment, the present president would not have the courage to make the nomination.

News of his nomination was carried to Judge Terrell on his sick bed. More than a week ago he was stricken with an attack of hiccoughs at

his residence, 1615 T street Northwest, from which he has been able to get no relief. During the first days of the attack it was thought that the indisposition would not be serious, but its persistence has given cause for great alarm. He is unable to sleep and has little or no appetite. Dr. E. D. Williston is the attending physician and announcement has been made that other specialists will be called in.

Born in 1857

Judge Terrell was born in Virginia in 1857. He was educated at Harvard, receiving his bachelor of arts degree from that institution in 1884. He began his career as a teacher and soon was made principal of the Colored high school in this city, where his wife, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, was a teacher of languages. His next work was that of a chief of a division of the treasury. This position he held until he was admitted to the bar in 1893. For five years he was in business with John M. Lynch.

From 1902 to 1909 he served as civil magistrate and at that time was appointed judge in the Municipal court, where he has served with unusual distinction.

THREE COLORED JUDGES

JUDGE AMOS SCOTT



JUDGE ROBT. H. TERRELL



JUDGE JOHN T. OATNEAL



His Honor John T. Oatmeal, is a municipal judge or justice of the peace at Washington Court House, Ohio. He was born in Franklin County, Virginia, educated in the public schools of Salem, Va., and later graduated from the college department of Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute, Petersburg, in 1890, and from the law school of Shaw University at Raleigh.

His Honor Amos Scott, of Philadelphia was elected a police magistrate by the people of that city last year. He won prominence by the capture of Luther E. Bowden, the murderer and kidnapper.

His Honor Robert H. Terrell, dean of colored judges, who has been on the municipal bench of the District of Columbia for the past twenty years. He was named by Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson.

He has acquired valuable real estate holdings and is a heavy investor in numerous enterprises. Recently the Court of Appeals sustained his ruling in a very unusual case which was taken up on error from his court—the case of the State of Ohio versus Fuller Merritt, involving non-support of his minor children. Oatmeal was formerly an examiner of claims in the United States Pension Bureau at Washington, D. C., and is considered an authority on pension law. He married Miss Victoria Johnson of Washington and has one son.

Political 1922.

Delaware

Office Holding

Councilman Hopkins Does Effective Charity Work

~~Wilmington Advocate~~

Councilman John O. Hopkins does not like to advertise himself, and is reticent about allowing his left hand to know of the good deeds of his right. But somehow the splendid charitable work which he did last winter has leaked out, and people are beginning to realize how effectively and quietly he worked all during the hard dreary days in relieving the distress of the poor. Throughout the winter 568 persons were supplied with coal, and work. When any case of distress was reported him, he went immediately to work to relieve the need, without talking or advertisement. He saw to it that coal was supplied promptly, that jobless men were put immediately to work. Best of all, he did not talk about it. *7-10-22*

Councilman Hopkins can always be depended upon to do the right thing by his own people. Race pride, race loyalty, and modesty are some of his outstanding qualities. *Disl*

SEN. DU PONT ENDORSED

Wilmington Advocate
Sussex County Colored

Voters Value His Work—
Oppose Renomination of
Congressman Layton

Special to The Advocate. *8-19-22*

LAUREL, DEL., Aug. 15.—At a large mass meeting of colored men and women voters held at Silver Leaf Hall on the 14th instant, a committee was appointed to draft the following resolution:

Whereas, The Hon. Coleman du Pont, an eminent citizen of the State of Delaware, has proven his deep interest in the citizens of our Commonwealth regardless of race, color or creed, by his public benefaction in the form of a State highway.

And Whereas, The said Coleman du Pont has pledged himself to support the Dyer Anti-lynching bill, a measure designed to suppress the unlawful taking of human life;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the colored voters of this vicinity, pledge him our unfaltering support at the polls to secure the continuance in office of so capable and faithful servant.

And Whereas, Dr. Caleb R. Layton, representative in Congress from Delaware, has proven by his persistent hostile attitude toward the colored people of this country in refusing to support such measures having for their object the remedying of the grave injustice so prevalent in this country, and especially do we refer to his vote against the Dyer Anti-lynching bill.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we solemnly protest against his renomina-

tion by the party to which we have been allied since emancipation, and in case of such a nomination we emphatically and positively decline to support him at the polls.

Committee—J. W. Howard, chairman; Edward Webb, Mrs. Ella Cooper, Mrs. Lizzie Thorogood, Mrs. Alice Barkley, Albert White, Oliver Hearne.

TEXAS' POLITICAL SITUATION.

Elsewhere in these columns appears an article from Rev. R. C. Barbour, editor of the Galveston Colored American and pastor of Macedonia Baptist Church of the Island City, in which he essays to support Earle Mayfield for United States senator against George Pddy, the independent democratic-republican nominee.

It seems that the distinguished reverend takes this position because the democrats proclaim to the world that their party is a "white man's party" and the "lily white" republicans have shown the colored brother the door in affairs political in the Lone Star State.

Because of this "unholy alliance" the Galveston writer and pastor refuses to support Pddy—at least he says so in his article, which makes interesting reading matter.

The Informer has bitterly fought all practices and policies among both parties and both races that are not in keeping and harmony with the fundamental principles of Christianity, Americanism and democracy.

As far as the party in Texas is concerned, there is and never has been any democratic party; it has been and is still largely autocratic and plutocratic.

Democracy means a "government of the people, for the people and by the people," and the democratic party in Texas and Dixie believes in a government of a people, for a people and by a people.

While the democratic party in Texas has apparently been divided on the klan issue, the disruption was not unexpected by close students of political economy, for the very program pursued in this state by the professed democrats spelled the party's failure and sealed its doom and rendered its decay and disintegration inevitable.

"Nothing is settled until it is settled right," and no organization nor party can long endure that fails to live up to its tenets, dogmas, doctrines and principles.

Internal dissension, caste, mistrust, intolerance and bigotry will hasten any party, race or nation to its destruction, and the democratic party in Texas has attained that stage in its political career.

Those brave and courageous patriots, such as Colonel Henry D. Lindsley, Judge Barry Miller, Judge C. F. Greenwood, Hon. R. M. Johnston, Hon. Dabney White and some of the best white women of the South, are to be complimented for the stand they took at Dallas, and in such a crisis as now confronts our commonwealth, especially as it relates to the senatorial race, there is no safe, sane and sound position for the colored voter to take other than support and vote for the independent candidate for U. S. senate.

In its issue of December 4, 1920, The Informer called attention to the perils and menace of the Ku Klux Klan and sounded a warning and uttered a prophecy, all of which have been fulfilled since that time.

The platform adopted by the independent democrats at the Dallas convention is broad enough for every liberty-loving, loyal and law-abiding American citizen to stand on without fear or trepidation.

As far as the so-called republicans are concerned, Texas does not possess many of them, for the only true republican (in principle and practice) in this state is the black man, and he constitutes fully three-fifths of the voting strength of that party, if not more.

But the greedy lords and pie-hungry barons of the G. O. P. in Texas have almost destroyed the party in the state by a policy and program of elimination and discrimination, and it will be next to impossible for the republican candidates for state offices to poll any appreciable number of the colored votes.

But it must be borne in mind that votes can be cast for George E. B. Pddy, independent senatorial nominee, without casting a vote for either the republican or democratic candidates, either

county, congressional or state.

The placing of Mr. Pddy's name on the republican ticket was a shrewd political move to insure his name getting on the ballot, nation does not render him "unworthy of the colored citizens' support on the republican ticket.

Just because his name appears on the republican ticket and because the "lily-white" chieftains endorsed and ratified his nomination for said position, Dr. E. P. Wilmot of port and vote, Austin, had declined the nomination.

The leaders of the independent movement knew the barriers sent up Texas in the upper house of congress, and the independent and obstacles that would confront them in endeavoring to get the name of their candidate on the ballot as an independent democrat, and thus, while the name of George Pddy will probably appear on the republican ticket, he is an independent candidate and the error of their previous ways, and whenever and wherever we can assist them to get back to constitutional government and regard for law and order, it is our holden duty to do so without fear or favor or hope of financial reward or political emoluments.

Just how the Reverend Barbour can support Candidate Mayfield, especially after it is recalled that this candidate of the "mysterious" fraternity and "invisible empire" stated during the first primary campaign that he would not hold the office of constable if elected by colored voters, is somewhat difficult for The Informer to comprehend.

Have some of our good Baptist preachers joined hands with their white ministerial brothers in this insidious and infernal fight against the Catholics, Jews and foreigners?

Do they, by assuming such an attitude and pursuing such a course, hope to get a few donations from hooded figures for their United States senate, churches, or do they hope to be called "good niggers?"

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District of Columbia.

Political 1922
Office Holding
1922

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No intellectual pygmy nor Lilliputian statesman has ever represented Texas in the upper house of congress, and the independent candidate has all the earmarks and qualifications of an able representative, and one that will not reflect discredit upon the Lone Star State.

In due time our white people will come to their senses and see the error of their previous ways, and whenever and wherever we can assist them to get back to constitutional government and regard for law and order, it is our holden duty to do so without fear or favor or hope of financial reward or political emoluments.

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Do they, by assuming such an attitude and pursuing such a course, hope to get a few donations from hooded figures for their churches, or do they hope to be called "good niggers?"

The charge has often been made by our foes that the reason they object to colored citizens voting in such elections is due to the fact that we too often vote our popular prejudices and are easily influenced by wild-eyed and meaningless propaganda; that we are too easily bought, and that we sell ourselves for a song and a dance.

With The Informer it is not a question as to which ticket Candidate Pddy is on, but the ability, record, character and fitness of the two candidates and their soundness on public questions.

Sometimes men are too sensitive and easily insulted, and when they reach such a stage they unfit themselves for a larger service and for the execution of a bigger program.

Let us not lose sight of the main issue in this senatorial campaign, which is "Klanocracy versus Democracy." Reduced to its lowest terms, it might be stated as "Law and order against mob-law and gang rule."

The colored race has been victimized more by mob-rule than any other race in this country, and any man running on a ticket and platform of an organization based and built on such destructive policies and damnable doctrines, does not deserve and should not receive the vote of a solitary black man or woman.

Our vote should always be cast for the best interests of our state, nation and society, and the race leader who espouses the cause and pleads for the election of any man to such a high office in order to disgrace his state and cast a stain upon its political escutcheon, is treading upon dangerous ground and leading his people upon evil ways.

Fully one hundred thousand or more colored citizens in Texas are qualified to vote in the November election, and The Informer hopes and believes that the vast majority of them will vote intelligently and sanely in the senatorial contest.

The Informer refuses to swallow the autocratic policy of the democrats of Texas, neither does this paper subscribe for nor support the "lily-white" program of the pseudo-republicans, but it does favor the candidacy of George Pddy, Houston statesman, as an independent candidate for the United States senate, and shall devote its editorial columns and space to his cause, which is the cause of every American citizen who believes in fair play, orderly processes of law enforcement and administration, and due regard for constitutional government.

"Right is right, since God is God,

And right the day must win;

To doubt would be disloyalty,

To falter would be sin."

Ridiculous Statements Made By Republican Orator

Old Time Stuff Pulled By Street

Speakers

Post Editorial Contrasted With Ancient Bull "Re-publicans Are Your Friends Democrats Want To

Keep You Down."

Last Wednesday night there traveled through the Colored districts a huge truck carrying as its passengers Mr. M. T. Thatcher, Republican candidate for Congress and two other white men.

They halted at Ninth and Walnut streets and after burning a few RED torches designed to draw a crowd, which did not gather, a little spare-made fellow wearing spectacles arose to address the few who were standing on the corner when the truck drew up.

This gentleman indulged no preliminaries, but launched right into his subject with this: "We are Republicans and we come down here to ask YOU PEOPLE to vote for Mr. Thatcher for Congress. Why shouldn't we come down here and ask YOU PEOPLE to vote for us. We are Republicans and the Republican party has always been you people's friend. We freed you. You would have been slaves living in a barrel yet if it hadn't been for us. The Democrats are your greatest enemies. The

Democrats are always against you. The Democrats are always trying to keep you down. The Democrats—but here THE NEWS man left; he could stomach no more of this sickening stuff, and be it said to the credit of the people listening they did not applaud and cheer as they did in years gone by.

Every Black man on that corner apparently knew this was the regular bull the Republicans use every election until they get in office. They knew that Mr. Thatcher, candidate, was not averse to coming down in the Negro district in a common truck but the same Mr. Thatcher, elected, wouldn't come down in the Negro district in a Pierce-Arrow limousine. This "oator" did not discuss the Bonus bill nor the Tariff bill. He did not say why a Republican Congress did not pass the ANTI-LYNCHING bill. He did not say why Mr. Ogden, whose place Mr. Thatcher seeks to fill did not say a word in behalf of that bill when hundreds of Louisville Negroes had telegraphed him asking him to do so. He did not say why John Langly, Republican Congressman, could not vote for the bill. He did not say why Mr. Ernst, Republican Senator "thought" this bill that would please Negroes everywhere was unconstitutional. He did not say that Ben Johnson, Democratic Congressman DID VOTE for this bill. All he said was "Republicans are your friends, Democrats want to keep you down."

He did not say why Democrats are the greatest philanthropists and give more to Colored charities—if they are such great enemies. He did not say why Democrats are the greatest and best paying employers of Colored labor. He did not say why every state supported institution the Race has, got its appropriation under a Democratic legislature.

This is the sort of buncombe the Republicans put out year after year, evidently convinced the Negro has no sense at all and never will have. In contrast to that rot The News publishes the following calm and sane editorial from the Evening Post of Saturday and asks that its readers read it carefully and think. The Post is a Democratic paper—keep that in mind while you read. Also bear in mind The Post is not running for office. It says:

OUR COLORED NEIGHBORS.

We notice in the Louisville Leader, a newspaper published by a colored citizens for colored readers, that emphasis is placed upon the fact a majority of the fifteen white citizens who recently went before the Louisville Water Board urging that a swimming pool for colored children be built by that board were Democrats.

There should be no politics in such a matter, and there was none. But the point made above should be considered because of the possible suggestion, which our colored newspaper friend did not mean to himself imply, that Louisville "Democrats" would be less disposed than men of other parties to urge a square deal for our colored neighbors. There is nothing in such a theory. We repeat that politics, by this we mean partisan party politics, has no place in the consideration of a matter where simple justice is involved, and we add there to the assertion that the

**Negro Appointed
To New Orleans
Post by Harding**
Classy Constitution
President Gives Big Paying
Job in South to Colored
Republican.

11/5/22
Washington, November 4.—Walter L. Cohen was appointed today by President Harding to be comptroller of customs with headquarters at New Orleans.

New Orleans, November 4.—Walter L. Cohen, negro republican politician, today appointed by President Harding as comptroller of customs at New Orleans, received one of the most lucrative federal offices in the south. The salary attached to the office is \$5,000 annually. Cohen assumes the position held by Major A. W. Newlin, known before the new tariff act went into effect, as the naval officer of the port of New Orleans.

Cohen has been a figure in republican circles in Louisiana for almost 30 years. He has held other federal positions, at one time being registrar of the United States land office at Baton Rouge. The offer of a federal position in Washington was declined by Cohen some time ago.

white "Democrats" of Louisville are as good friends of our colored citizens as are the white Republicans. The truth is that a group of professional Republican politicians in this city have for several years sought to use the Negroes of Louisville as a pawn in a rather dirty game. Racial solidarity has been brought about in Louisville, and 27,000 colored men and women are being sent to the polls each year to vote for Republican candidates regardless of their capacities or antecedents. It is much to be regretted that this is true, but surely no well-balanced Democrat will argue that that justifies denying to our colored population justice in matters of government. For one the Post stands for justice and fair play and good schools and proper recreational facilities for the Negro, and we propose to stand for those things even if racial solidarity is continued, which we hope will not always be the case.

Political - 1922

I.C.

Office Holding

PERRY W. HOWARD
the Washington angle
Asst. A.G., OFF TO DETROIT

10/21/22 Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General, left Washington on Thursday last for Detroit, Mich., ~~where he will represent~~ the government in the taking of testimony in the case of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company against the United States. He goes from Detroit to Chicago on Saturday on matters connected with the same case.

This suit is now pending in the Court of Claims of the United States and it is but one of more than one hundred cases brought by railroad companies against the government which are being defended by Mr. Howard.

Political - 1922

Office Holding.

GALVESTON MINISTER FLAYS DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS; WANTS GEORGE PEDDY DEFEATED

The Houston Informer 9/30/22
Galveston, Texas, Sept. 23, 1922
ganization led by H. F. MacGregor and
R. B. Creager, and who have the ef-
frontery to call themselves republi-
cans.

I am sure you have noted with interest the compact formed between the candidates because Mayfield is honest. sore head democrats and the hypo. He hates the Negro and does not deny critical republicans to have Mr. Peddy the fact. He does not pose as the of Houston elected senator. I am Negro's friend. Let Mayfield go to also certain that this independent the senate and take his rest among movement will not fool the majority innocuous desuetude. Let him go to of thinking Negroes.

That Dallas meeting was only an effort on behalf of Negro-hating, disgruntled democrats and republicans to get their feet in the federal patronage trough. It was a disgraceful and despicable sight. It was a disgrace on the democrats for two reasons: First, they showed themselves unsportsman-like in being unable to take a licking; second, they showed they were unable to live up to the tenets and carry to a logical conclusion the dogmas and archaic principles for which they have fought for fifty years. The Ku Klux Klan is nothing but the logical outcome of a doctrine of prejudice and hatred. Prejudice, like vice, grows as it is fed. The democrats have let prejudice run wild with regards to the Negro and now it is raising its hoary and hybrid head to strike the Catholics and the Jews. Therefore it is a sad sight to see the host led by Governor Ferguson and Judge Miller try to curb the child they have nourished so long.

But the most disgraceful sight of all was the boot-licking and truckling of that illegitimate child of cowardice and office lust—the "Lily-White" organization—standing in the ante room, with hat in hand, waiting for orders from the impeached, Negro-hating ex-Governor Ferguson. By all means Peddy should be overwhelmingly defeated. Mayfield, the Ku Klux Klan candidate, should be elected, as he represents the true sentiment of both the democrats and the abortive or-

District of Columbia.

Peddy is the victim of circumstances. His candidacy is lost in a smoke screen of soreheads and hypocrites.
(Signed) R. C. BARBOUR,

Pastor Macedonia Baptist Church
and Editor The Colored American.

COLORED WOMAN / 22

RECEIVES APPOINTMENT

Washington Eagle

Mrs. Monen L. Gray, president of the Negro Women's National Republican League, received an appointment as supervisor in the office of Hon. H. V. Speelman, register of the Treasury.

Mrs. Gray is the first colored woman recognized under this administration, which we feel is due her because of her activities in the campaign of 1920. She has had many honors conferred upon her. She was given a seat at the National Republican convention at Chicago, and was one of the first colored women sent out in the campaign of 1920. She also acted as banner for the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, which was unveiled in the rotunda of the Capitol under the auspices of the National Woman's party and made it possible for the colored women of the country to be recognized on this special occasion.

Mrs. Gray called the first National Republican convention of colored women ever held in the country in Kansas City, Mo., August 22, 1921. Also was accorded an invitation by Secretary Hughes to the peace conference, being the only colored woman present.

Such Democrats as Pattie Harrison are attacking the Republicans because Harding appointed Henry Lincoln Johnson, a nigger, to the office of Register of Deeds of the District of Columbia. The objection to Henry Lincoln Johnson is not that he is a nigger, but that he stole the money of a client. At least that is what Pattie says. This is the same nigger that Vardaman and Wilson fell out about. Wilson wanted him to be Recorder of Deeds and when Vardaman preferred charges of crookedness against him, Wilson stood by the nigger. Pattie Harrison stood by Wilson and the nigger then, and he ought to continue to stand by Henry Lincoln. Certainly he is no worse nigger now than he was then.

LOUISIANA GOVERNOR OPPOSES APPOINTMENT OF COLORED MAN.

Wash. Star Eagle Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1922
Governor Parker of Louisiana is said to oppose the appointment of Walter Cohen, the New Orleans colored man, who was given a recess appointment by President Harding, just before the election, as Comptroller of Customs in New Orleans.

It is now believed that the Louisiana governor came to Washington to protest against the confirmation of Cohen to the President and Southern Democratic Senators as well as to seek federal aid against the lawless activities of the Ku Klux Klan.

Will Cohen meet the same fate that Lincoln Johnson met when his confirmation comes up in the Senate? Will a Republican Senate allow Cohen's appointment to be rejected because Democrats oppose it?

Harding Names Negro for New Orleans Post; Senate Fight Coming; 'Lily Whites' Protest

New York Times 11-23-22

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The nominal negro leader in New Orleans and is backed by the Republican National Committee. Up to this time the Walter L. Cohen as Controller of Customs at New Orleans is expected to negroes to office, and in fact not a cause one of the sharpest fights that great many appointments of obnoxious has taken place in the Senate in months. It was predicted that Cohen's nomination have been made, whether the nominees were white or colored. Stories have

Business elements in New Orleans as been afloat in Washington, however, well as the entire delegation from that now that the elections are over the Louisiana in Congress oppose the appointment of Cohen to act as Controller at the Port which happens to be the serving Republicans," and that party second in the amount of business trans-debts will be paid.

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Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—A renewal of the "Lily White" vs. "Black and Tan" factional split in the Republican Party here has followed the action of

President Harding in appointing Walter L. Cohen, a negro Republican, to the office of Controller of Customs, a position formerly known as that of naval officer.

The charge that the appointment was in the face of a promise made by President Harding that he would not appoint any negro to a Federal position in Louisiana or any other part of the South was made by Warren Kearny, reputed leader of the "Lily White" faction.

Political - 1922

Party Affiliation.

VOTERS SPOKE AT TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

Several surprises were sprung in the general election held throughout the country on last Tuesday, the republican party meeting many reverses in several of the doubtful and pivotal states in their congressional, senatorial and gubernatorial races.

Many of the Harding adherents and supporters, up for re-election, met defeat at the hands of their democratic opponents, and at the hour of this editorial's composition several races are still undecided and a recount may be necessary in not a few states.

If the presidential election of 1920 was a "silent referendum" on the part the Wilson administration played at the league of nations and a rebuke to the democratic leaders, then truly the 1922 congressional, senatorial and gubernatorial results are an indication that the Harding administration is in public disfavor.

To the republicans the election was a keen and bitter disappointment, while to the democrats the results were indeed gratifying and re-assuring.

In the Texas senatorial race the expected happening, the klan candidate completely annihilating his anti-klan opponent.

The Texas republicans and independent democrats made a miserable showing, while the tabulation of the vote at hour of going to press reveals the sad fact that the people of Texas did not vote as anticipated.

The Pddy forces endeavored to conduct a campaign of injunctions rather than education and thus failed to arouse any appreciable enthusiasm for their senatorial aspirant.

Neither the republicans nor independent democrats made any concerted effort to secure the colored vote, and thus the black man took only passing notice of the grand political parade.

The defeat of the \$6,000,000 road bond issue in Harris County shows that dinner clubs and luncheon committees are efficient, but not sufficient to put over big programs.

Then, too, the issue was presented at an inopportune time and no campaign of education was conducted by its proponents, while the opponents lost sight of no opportunity to urge swatting of the bond issue and smashing of the court house machine.

Well, the election is over and here's hoping that all past differences will be buried and all forces unite and labor for a greater and grander Houston.

Republican Negro Voter Tells Why

He Is for Carswell for Judge

Candidate, He Says, Showed by Interest in Race He Could Be High-Minded and Impartial.

Republican.

THE following communication has been received by the Brooklyn Section of the Evening Journal from Robert Burrows, a well-known leader among the negro race here in this borough:

"Oct. 17, 1922.

"Editor Brooklyn Section, Evening Journal:

"I am a colored Republican, but my racial feelings are stronger than my politics.

"As a colored man I cannot forget the services rendered to my race several years ago by William B. Carswell while he was in the State Senate. Senator Carswell is now one of the two Democratic candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court, and my knowledge of him and of his mental attainments makes me feel that every colored voter in Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island should vote for him.

"I say this because Senator Carswell was so interested in the progress of the colored race in 1913 that he introduced a bill in the State Senate carrying with it an appropriation of \$25,000 to hold an industrial exposition solely for the colored people.

"This exposition was to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation which struck the shackles of slavery from our ancestors and to show the remarkable progress and advancement we colored folks made in industry, art, letters and sciences during that period.

"It took a broadminded white man to introduce such a bill. Senator Carswell procured not only the passage of this bill but the Governor's signature to it. The exposition was held in New York and it proved a great success.

"Since that time the colored man has been encouraged to take an active and important part in public life. One of our race who was brought to the front through the exposition under the Carswell bill was Ferdinand Q. Morton, who is now Civil Service Commissioner by appointment of Mayor Hyatt—the highest official position ever accorded a negro in the history of the city.

"It is up to us colored folk to forget our party politics and put a broadminded white man on the bench. Mr. Carswell

has shown that he has an interest in our race, and his action in the Senate in our behalf proves that he is interested in the welfare of human beings without regard to color; that he believes men and women should not be judged by the color of their skin but by the purity of their hearts, the character of their souls and the soundness of their intellect.

"Such a man can be depended upon to be absolutely impartial and fair in administering justice without regard to race, color or creed. (Signed),

"ROBERT BURROWS."

NEGROES TO HEAR MILLER

NOVEMBER 3, 1922
Governor Will Address Harlem Meeting Tonight.

Republican leaders are having some misgivings regarding the negro vote, and the campaign itinerary of Governor Miller accordingly has been revised so as to include an address before a negro audience this evening at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 128th Street and Seventh Avenue.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Woman's Roosevelt Republican League and the West Harlem Republican Club. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, Representative Martin C. Ansorge and Judge Erskine C. Rogers, Republican nominee for Attorney General, will also make addressees.

Tonight the Governor will make his principal address under the auspices of the Republican County Committee at Durland's Riding Academy, Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West. If the hopes of the leaders are fulfilled this will be the biggest rally of the Republican campaign. Representative Mills will preside and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will make an address. Political parades from various parts of Manhattan have been arranged for prior to the meeting. The Young Men's Republican Club, the College Men's League and many other organizations will be among the marching units.

Colonel Roosevelt and Harold Riegelman, Republican nominee for Senator from the Fifteenth Senatorial District, will be the principal speakers at a meeting of the Non-Partisan Veterans' League this evening at the league's headquarters, 2,292 Broadway. Mr. Riegelman has a distinguished war record and has been unanimously endorsed by the Non-Partisan Veterans' League.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The "Lily White" Republicans have named a candidate for United States Senator to oppose Senator Claude A. Swanson and one in this Third Congressional District to oppose Ex-Governor Andrew J. Montague. They have plainly announced that they are desirous of obtaining only white people's votes in this campaign. As to the colored folks, they can do as they please, support the so-called Republican candidates, stay at home or vote for nominees of their own race and color.

Colored voters will accordingly decide this question for themselves. If they vote for the "Lily White" Republican candidates, the so-called Republicans will claim that they were not cast for them, but will consider them as white people's votes and if they vote for their own candidates, they will be able to show that they have self-respect enough not to give their political strength to an aggregation of white politicians, who scorn them. We have been disposed to advise that personal considerations be foremost in the contest.

Where Democrats are in the running whose attitude in a personal sense is friendly to our people, it would be the part of wisdom to support them. Here in the Third Congressional District where there is no "Anti-Lily White" candidate in the field, one of the brainiest Virginians in the State, Hon.

Andrew Jackson Montague is a candidate. He comes from Virginia stock and is a statesman of transcendent ability. His friendship for colored people is proverbial and their support will be welcomed. Colored people will regard him with favor.

All through the Southland, white men of this type may be found. They know colored folks and colored folks know them. Making friends with these kind of southerners will do much to help us in this great struggle, which now confronts us. There is little difference between the two parties. The time has come for us to deal with individuals until the time comes, when bed-rock principles will be recognized and respected by great political organizations and the day of the demagogues has passed away for ever.

BLACK CABINET

ABSENT IN D. C.
Colored Job Holders Under Roosevelt and Taft Had Informal Organization

DEPENDED ON BOOKER T.

Tuskegee Principal Usually Knew About Appointments In Advance

Washington, Dec. 14.—President Harding has a cabinet with which to discuss the affairs of State and there are many who bemoan the passing of what was known the country over as the Black Cabinet.

The Black Cabinet, which was composed of prominent colored officeholders here during the Roosevelt and Taft administrations, entirely disappeared during the Wilson regime and has had but a feeble existence during the Harding administration.

In fact, Perry W. Howard, assistant attorney general of the United States; Dr. William S. Scarborough, Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, of the Disabled Veterans' Bureau, and Phil H. Brown, of the Department of Labor, are about the only ones here could form one, along with Judge Robert H. Terrell, of the Municipal Court. Henry Lincoln Johnson failed of confirmation as Recorder of Deeds here and Charles Cottrill and R. R. Church found out that the Negro did not have much influence with the powers that be.

BEGAN UNDER ROOSEVELT

The old Black Cabinet really had its beginning with the Roosevelt administration, when Dr. W. T. Vernon, then Register of the Treasury; John C. Dancy, Recorder of Deeds; Ralph W. Tyler, Auditor of the Navy Department; Judge Terrell, James A. Cobb, who was an assistant in the District Attorney's office during the Taft administration, along with one or two others, met daily in a private dining room on the second floor of James W. Gray's restaurant to discuss the affairs of State as they affected the race.

Mr. Taft appointed Henry Lincoln Johnson to succeed Mr. Dancy as Recorder of Deeds. James C. Napier, of Nashville, took Dr. Vernon's place and William H. Lewis, of Boston, had the honor of being the first colored man to be appointed an assistant Attorney General of the United States. Mr. Johnson but seldom attended the "sessions" of the cabinet.

The late R. W. Thompson, newspaper correspondent, chronicled the doings of the Black Cabinet in the race papers and but few whites knew of its existence.

TAFT HEARS OF NEW CABINET

It is related that J. Douglass Wetmore, New York attorney, called on President Taft in reference to his candidacy for a big Federal appointment.

When asked whether or not he had any endorsers, Mr. Wetmore is said to have replied that he might get the endorsement of the Black Cabinet.

"The Black what?" asked the President.

When it was explained to him the Chief Executive broke out into hearty laughter.

Whenever Booker T. Washington came to town and had an audience with the President, the Black Cabinet got busy, because he would know whether or not its membership was to be changed or any additions made thereto.

MANY ENTERTAINED

Walter L. Cohen, recently named as Comptroller of Customs at New Orleans; the late Col. James W. Lewis, Surveyor of the Port there; Henry A. Rucker, Collector of Internal Revenue for Georgia; the late John H. Deveaux, Collector of Customs at Jacksonville, and Republican boss of Florida; Judson W. Lyons, National Committeeman from Georgia at one time; Charles W. Anderson, for Collector of Internal Revenue for the Wall Street District of New York City, and Dr. Ernest Lyon of Baltimore, former American Minister to Liberia, were among many notables entertained by the Cabinet.

WILMINGTON DEL EVERY EW
NOVEMBER 1, 1922
THE COLORED VOTERS.

In relation to the meeting of Negroes held at National Hall in this city, Sunday afternoon, at which the

speakers denounced Representative

Caleb R. Layton and

urged the Negroes of Delaware to

vote against him on election day, the

Morning News endeavors to show that

it was an arranged part of the Demo-

cratic State campaign. Because one

of the speakers who strongly urged

the Negroes to be independent in their

political thinking and voting as an

office holder under the Democratic

administration in New York City—

which is more than he could be under

the Republican municipal administra-

tion of Wilmington—the Morning

News asserts "the Democrats are try-

ing their old game of attempting to

undermine the colored vote in this

State and throw some of it into the

Democratic camp."

This assumption is as false as was

the report of this meeting printed in

the Morning News, which mendaci-

ously misrepresented all the circum-

stances of the affair, in a manner that

brought forth protests from those in

charge as being "false from start to

finish, unfair and slanderous."

COLORED VOTERS OF VIRGIN

Louisville News

Put Three Negro Candidates in Race

for Congress in Fight Against

Lilywhites.

10/14/22

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 12.—The

fight is on. The "Coal Blacks"

have got off with a good start and

unless there is a good guess gone

wrong there will not be a single Re-

publican named in the next con-

gressional delegation from this

State. Colored men have been

named for the United States Sena-

tor and three Congressional districts

where, under ordinary circum-

stances the Republicans usually

have a more than fighting chance

to be elected.

MATT. N. LEWIS, the editor of the

Newport News, was nominated at the 6th of October convention for have voted in Congress against the United States Senator by the "Coal interests of their race. It also is threatening to the success of Senator du Pont, because intelligent leaders of the Negro race know that had it not been for Senator du Pont's refusal to listen to their protest against Dr. Layton's nomination to a third term, made prior to the meeting of the Republican State Convention, he would not have been renominated. Therefore, the Negroes are strongly inclined to visit their just displeasure upon Senator du Pont as well as Representative Layton.

We have referred in this manner to this interesting incident in order to refute the mendacious insinuations of the Morning News that the open opposition of many Negro voters to Representative Layton and also to Senator du Pont is in any manner a part of the Democratic State campaign, or the result of Democratic manipulation. It is a movement conceived by the Negroes of Delaware, in righteous indignation against a deliberate rebuff to them and their race.

Negroes have the same right, and the same duty, to think intelligently and vote independently as have white citizens. The Republican party, however, does not admit this and holds them as mere political chattels. It will be well to have this insulting delusion properly and emphatically rebuked.

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MATT. N. LEWIS, the editor of the

Missouri's Race, Defender Legislature Loses Moore

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17.—Walthall

M. Moore, the only Race man who ever sat in the state legislature of Missouri, who was elected two years ago in the Republican landslide, was defeated for re-election in the Third (St. Louis) legislative district, which apparently has elected two Democratic and two Republican legislators. This district was formerly the Sixth, but in the redistricting was changed to the Third.

Moore is a law student and lives at 3035 Pine street. As a legislator he introduced and secured the passage of a bill converting Lincoln institute into a university, with a \$500,000 appropriation; also a bill creating a Race inspector of Negro schools. In the extra session he introduced an anti-lynching bill. In the 51st general assembly he was a member of the committees on eleemosynary institutions, teachers' college and permanent seat of government.

He was born at Marion, Ala., May 1, 1881. He attended public schools and Howard university at Washington, D. C. He came to St. Louis in 1896 and was married in 1911. He was a clerk in the St. Louis post-office and later in the railway mail service. While thus employed, he began the study of law and helped to organize the first incorporated Race steam laundry in Missouri.

THE ROOSEVELT TREE REMOVED FROM CAPITOL GROUNDS IN MONTGOMERY

It is hardly reasonable to believe that people of this age would make protest of any decent effort to honor Theodore Roosevelt, one of the best productions of the American nation and the best of his time. Mr. Roosevelt meant much to this nation when he lived and his life should be a great inspiration to every American. The th's weakness is expressed in this one incident. Statesmen newspapers and orators will be a long time explaining the thing away, it will never be entirely out of the minds of the American forward looking man. Newspapers have criticized the act of moving the tree from the Capitol grounds and called it coward. If the State really wanted to honor the hero and rebuke the perpetration they would have but to replant the tree and place the remedies for his wrongs is another feature of the resolution.

Colonel Lewis, the candidate for Senator is one of the best known and wealthiest Colored men in the State. He is also remembered for the successful campaign he made for the late John M. Langston to protect itself, if it takes twenty some years since. J. R. Pollard was re-elected State Chairman. The a mighty good lesson in patriotism. campaign will open at once.

SENATORIAL CONTEST IN TEXAS

The Houston Informer 10/14/29

From both a legal and a lay viewpoint, the senatorial race in Texas is a badly messed up affair and each succeeding day seems to add additional complications to the present situation.

The Peddy forces have resorted to court proceedings, not only to get their candidate on the official ballot (the attorney general of Texas having ruled that his nomination by the republicans was illegal), but the anti-klan forces have also secured a temporary injunction enjoining the secretary of state from certifying Mayfield's name to the various counties. *Houston, Tex*

In the meantime, Peddy, the independent democratic-republican candidate, continues to stump the state in the advocacy of his cause and is being heard by large and enthusiastic crowds.

Despite the position assumed by "Bill" McDonald, the political sage of Tarrant County, and Rev. Russell C. Barbour, the erudite pastor of Macedonia Baptist Church of Galveston and brilliant editor of the Colored American, The Informer is favorable to the candidacy of George Peddy because of the issues involved and his unequivocal and uncompromising stand on THE question of the hour.

In last week's issue of his paper the preacher-editor said: "We are surprised to see able men like Editor Richardson and others swept off their feet by such bombastic, insincere political promulgations. Many of our hysterical editors are beginning to rave and shout and exclaim, 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' at last. We are easily fooled."

To our knowledge only about three or four colored newspapers in Texas have come out openly for George Peddy over Earle Mayfield for the senatorial toga, among which are the Peoples Magazine of Austin, Rev. M. M. Haynes, editor; Texas Freeman of Houston, C. N. Love, editor; Galveston City Times, W. H. Noland, editor, and The Houston Informer.

It is not our intention to pick a fuss and wage a fight with a man for espousing the cause of Mayfield and the klan, but as us and our house we elect to support and vote for the man who believes in constitutional government, the bill of rights and what comes before the people with a clean bill of health.

As usual, the Galveston editor-preacher is wrong, when he declares that Peddy's "bombastic, insincere political promulgations have swept the majority of our people off their feet."

With us it is not so much what the candidate says (though this is an important factor), but the platform he stands on, the principles he advocates and his general qualifications.

Not once has Peddy made mention of our group as a group as he has issued no glittering and high sounding phrases to corrupt colored voters, but we simply like the platform on which he was nominated, believing that in the ultimate outcome right will triumph and wrong will succumb.

The Island City editor-preacher uttered a mouthful when stated that "you can't fool all of the people all of the time," the colored citizens of Texas will see to it that he and "Bill" will not crucify our group and cause upon the fiery cross of ku kluxism.

The klan was originally organized to commit depredations and intimidations upon colored people and the anti-Jew, anti-Catholic and anti-foreigner propaganda was nothing more than a subversive and insidious attempt to build up a strong and powerful membership and then direct all of their energy towards suppressing and repressing our racial contingent.

Of course, if Rev. Barbour and "Bill" McDonald feel that they will be safe and secure in a country where law and order must be second fiddle to mobocracy and anarchy, that is their business. We have no ill feelings towards them.

But The Informer does not desire to have our people misled and duped in this present political campaign, for when all is said, written and done, the issue is simply "Klanocracy versus Democracy."

The world war was precipitated largely because of autocracy and secret machinations, and the disintegration and dissolution of the country is inevitable where such obtains.

The Teutonic hordes ran roughshod over Belgium and

agreement guaranteeing and assuring that country's neutrality was treated as a "mere scrap of paper."

Shall the constitution of the United States of America suffer the same fate as the Belgian instrument?

Shall we prove traitors to our sacred trust and support men for high office who would overthrow constituted authority and institute a reign of lawlessness, ruthlessness and domestic disorders?

Even granting that the constitution is not enforced in its entirety and even admitting that our group suffers more because of this situation than any other part of our population, the fact still remains that this document is still our safest and best haven and only safeguard against those who would destroy the republic and render it inept by practices and policies in contravention to the elemental and fundamental principles of a republican form of government.

On constitutional government and reign of law and order Candidate Peddy has spoken and in such clear and distinct tones that none can fail to understand his position nor wonder where and how he stands on THE burning issue of the day in Texas.

On the contrary Mayfield is maintaining sphinx-like silence on constitutional government and during the second primary proclaimed from the stump that he would not accept the office of constable if elected to it by the votes of colored citizens.

Yet some of our leaders are willing to take this insult and pass it off by saying that it was said in the heat of a political campaign and that he did not mean it; was simply saying that to prejudice his auditors and get the votes.

Talking about demagogues, where can a better type be found?

Has Peddy gone over the state trying to win office by appealing to popular prejudices and arraying group against group and brother against brother?

Of the two men, which one is sounding the clarion call to arms for the defense of his country and its cherished and time-honored institutions and ideals?

Whose doctrine is more in keeping with the American conception of free government and sovereignty of the voter?

If Peddy is so weak and incompetent that he cannot creditably represent Texas in the highest body of our national congress, why are the politicians and emissaries of the "invisible empire" laboring with might and main to keep his name off the ballot?

Can a republic long survive with "empires," autocracies and plutocracies threatening and menacing it internally and free citizens afraid and prevented from voting their honest and conscientious convictions?

Peddy is not so much the candidate of the independent democratic movement nor of the pseudo-republican party as he is of the candidate of all people who believe in the declaration of independence, the constitution and bill of rights; in justice, freedom and human liberty.

He stands for a trial by jury, for orderly processes of law administration and enforcement and is strongly opposed to those who would prostitute Americanism and commit criminal assault upon Democracy.

The Informer concurs heartily with the independent senatorial candidate on these and other issues, and, because he is standing on a safe, sane and sound platform, which is broad and big enough to include every American citizen and exclude none because of creed, color or class, this paper urges all colored citizens to support George Peddy and if his name does not appear on the ballot, begin practicing now on writing his name and go to the polls Tuesday, November 7, and write his name on the ballot.

VOTE FOR GEORGE PEDDY FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR!

A PLAIN TALK WITH A PLAIN PEOPLE

The negro voters, men and women, in Delaware and throughout the Country are very much wrought up over the Anti-Lynch act which was before the last Congress of the United States. We do not intend at this time to discuss the merits or demerits of the proposed act, but certain it is that lynching is one of the foulest blots on our civilization, and any legislation which would lessen the hundred or more mob murders committed in this supposedly super-civilized country of ours each year, would at least be a benefit to organized society.

DOVER DEL. SENTINEL

OCTOBER 4, 1922

It is common rumor that the present Congressman from Delaware, Doctor C. R. Layton, who is a candidate for reelection, is to be defeated by the negro vote because of his attitude on the before-mentioned lynch-law.

Political Party
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
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It is claimed that the so-called Republican organization in Delaware started this fight on Congressman Layton before the primaries, thinking that Doctor Layton's supporters in Sussex County might be in a primary contest against the "angel" of the organization T. C. du Pont, and propaganda of this sort would assure the defeat of Layton's supporters.

The wheel turned however, and in order to assure the Layton support for T. C. du Pont, Layton was nominated and the so-called organization promised to quiet the opposition among the negroes.

The snowball, moulded and formed in the hands of the henchmen of T. C. du Pont, for whose existence alone, as political factors, he is responsible, was started down hill and not only gathered momentum but increased in enormity until it could be no longer stopped in its progress by those who had made it and thrown it.

It is conceded, by those who know, that a great mass of the colored vote is going to vote against Layton for reelection to Congress. They, no doubt, have a reason for so doing and that reason must be either one or the other of the following:—Because by defeating him and electing his opponent, they hope to guard against the repetition of a vote which they consider detrimental to their interest or because they wish to punish him for some action he took of which they did not approve, and thereby create an example which will deter others from taking a similar position.

Plain logic and ordinary common sense must necessarily eliminate the first reason since the negro vote can certainly expect no more from a Democratic Congressman than it could from a Republican under similar circumstances.

Therefore, by a process of elimination, their only logical reason for voting against Congressman Layton's reelection could be because they wish to punish him for some action he took of which they did not approve and thereby create an example which will deter others from taking a like position.

But wherein is your consistency, Colored Voters and wherein is your punishment and your example if you vote against Layton and vote for du Pont? Would Layton have been nominated and you have been forced to elect a Democrat from whom you can expect nothing, were it not for du Pont and du Pont's henchmen? Wasn't it du Pont and his henchmen who controlled the Republican convention and put you in the position where, no matter which Congressman is elected, you lose? If his so-called leaders, who only exist because of him, were really and sincerely interested in you and keenly as the people of America Tuesday were aroused yours, do you think they would have put you in this position? As a matter of fact hasn't your interest been traded off in the hope of securing the Layton vote at the general election for T. C. du Pont? Would there have been any Layton on the Republican ticket this year had it not been for T. C. du Pont, and where is your consistency if you vote for T. C. du Pont and against Layton? Where is your punishment, if you punish the agent, and let the principal, the being responsible for the existence of the agent, go free? Where is your example if you continue in leadership a man who deliberately slaps you in the face by forcing the nomination of a man objectionable to you because he expects to benefit personally thereby, even if you take the "pawn moved forward to protect the king."

If Layton should be defeated because he took a position detrimental to the colored race, T. C. du Pont the principal, who forced the nomination of Layton, and thereby compelled the colored race to elect a Democrat, should be defeated for the same reason.

If the position taken by your race is a tenable one, you must defeat du Pont if you defeat Layton. If that is not the result, the public can only conclude that the colored race is insincere in its position and the opposition which, at present, is so manifest, is merely the result of propaganda promoted by interests to assure the defeat of Layton for reasons other than those appearing on the surface.

A Republican Convention absolutely controlled by du Pont nominated Layton. By so doing it approved his acts while in Congress

one of which acts was the act to which you are opposed. du Pont, by forcing the Layton nomination assumed the responsibility for Layton's acts. Where can there be any satisfaction in shooting at Layton, the breast-works for du Pont, with du Pont himself safely hidden behind the embankment? If you vote against Layton you must vote against du Pont or your lead will merely be flattened out on the stone pile, and after the noise and smoke of battle has cleared away you will be numbered among the vanquished instead of among the victors because you wasted your ammunition on a single private when you should have been shooting at the Commissioned Officers men of T. C. du Pont, for whose existence alone, as political factors, and the General himself. If you have a sincere purpose, the defeat of Layton alone will not accomplish the purpose. The sculptor will continue to prosper and thrive if you continue to pay him for his handiwork even though you once in a great while muddy his clay or destroy his sculpture. Layton's defeat and du Pont's election only means that the negro vote is allowing itself to be used as a "cat's paw" to pull gang chestnuts out of the fire. Any reason which could justify the defeat of either demands the defeat of both. If the position assumed by the colored race is to be justified in the future du Pont and Layton must either both be defeated or both elected. There is no alternative. The colored race like the white race and every other race is either composed of "men or mice or long tail rats."

NOT DIFFERENT HERE.

The results of the national rebuke of Republican deception, legislative grafting and weakness have almost all been reckoned. Everywhere the voters are alert, resolved not to be cheated again as they were in 1920 and not to allow the Democrats any advantage from Tuesday's earthquake unless they deserve it.

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES
NOVEMBER 9, 1921

Deception, legislative grafting and log-rolling and administration weakness are well-known in Kentucky. The State has had little else for years. Its most recent experience happens to have been with a Republican Administration, and the gulf between what Governor Morrow promised and what he performed is as wide as the Grand Canyon and as deep as the Atlantic. But Democratic administrations before MORROW bore similar records. The people of Kentucky are aroused to this as a to the failings of the Harding Administration. In Kentucky they piled up a large Democratic majority in the only place where the State Republican machine showed its head, and, although they had no better choice in the Tenth District, the voters showed extreme weariness with LANGLEY. In Louisville the negro vote barely pulled the machine out of the ditch of defeat.

The politicians need not doubt that Kentucky is as sick of its administrative ills as is the nation and will visit the same rebuke upon those responsible. The party that nominates a real leader will win next year. This

State wants no more of professional politicians, of office-

holders who are using one place to run for another, of men with county vision and Federal ambition.

IN MISSOURI.
By J. M. Batchman.
St. Louis, Mo.—A report on file num., but not a Negro sits on that wall or around those men seeing that Negro criminals are receiving a "square deal" in all that the term implies and as the state of Missouri, not one of whom is sour intends.

REPUBLICANS ARE IN TROUBLE IN MISSOURI.
By J. M. Batchman.
St. Louis, Mo.—A report on file num., but not a Negro sits on that wall or around those men seeing that Negro criminals are receiving a "square deal" in all that the term implies and as the state of Missouri, not one of whom is sour intends.

FOR THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS.
St. Louis, Mo.—A report on file num., but not a Negro sits on that wall or around those men seeing that Negro criminals are receiving a "square deal" in all that the term implies and as the state of Missouri, not one of whom is sour intends.

Where is the strong man with character, vision and purpose who will come forward with the programme Kentucky requires and is determined to obtain?

Political - 1922.

Party Affiliation

NEGROES OF THE NINTH VIRGINIA DISTRICT AND
HON. C. BASCOM SLEMP

Baltimore Herald

4/26/22

Reports come that the Negro voters of the Ninth Virginia District are considering the advisability of running an independent Republican candidate in opposition to Mr. Slemp in that District.

Mr. Slemp is the High Priest of lily-whitism in the Republican party of Virginia and the nation; was in an open and public letter selected by the chairman of the Republican National Committee to stand at the wheel of Virginia as pilot in the new Republicanism of white men that was to sweep the South, and Mr. Slemp is responsible to a greater degree than any other man for the lily-white policy of the present Administration, its full subscription and adoption of Southern racial prejudice in the departments at Washington and perpetuating the color line in the affairs of government.

It is said that there are 1,000 qualified race voters in the Slemp District. If so, it is in their power to defeat the lily-white chieftain and destroy his evil and dominating influence in the Republican party.

A lily-white Republican is worse than a Bourbon Democrat, and it is the sacred and religious duty of every Negro whenever he has the power and opportunity to crush, kill, and destroy every such Republican when he raises his venomous head. But it cannot be done with a half vote. The object in the Ninth Virginia District should be to kill Slemp and Slempism. If Slemp is killed politically his damnable doctrine of "white supremacy" as a latter-day principle of the Republican party and the un-Republican and un-American declaration that the Republican party is a "white man's party," will receive a set-back from which it will not be able to recover.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE LINCOLN LEAGUE?

On the twelfth day of February, 1920, there convened in the city of Chicago what we thought at the time the greatest aggregation of Colored men we had ever seen. *Louisville News*

We had seen the Afro-American Council—it split asunder here in Louisville—with its T. Thomas Fortune, its "Wild Bill" Pledger, its Booker T. Washington, and a number of other brainy men. We had seen the Equal Rights League Race Conference in Washington with its redoubtable Trotter, the eloquent Reverly Ranson and others. Both of which conventions held much of the quality of the Race.

But the Chicago Convention we thought held the greatest quantity of quality we had ever seen. It was called the Lincoln League and it was designed—so it was announced—to straighten the Negro out politically. And it appeared to have the brains and backbone to do the job.

There was our own famous fellow townsmen Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons, who presided with brilliancy, there was Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Committeeman from Georgia; Perry W. Howard, of Mississippi; George Harris, New York Alderman; Isaac Nutter, of New Jersey; Robt. R. Church, of Tennessee; Tom Fleming, of Cleveland, Charles Cottrill, once of Honolulu; Walter Cohen, of New Orleans, "Wild Bill" McDonald, of Texas, and a host of others. It seemed the best of the Race in brains and backbone and wealth were there and there to make a political future for the Negro. There were speeches galore and resolutions strong and high sounding. Candidate Lowden came and so did Gen. Woods to court the favor of these keen representatives of a Race. Harding did not come—he may not have been invited though the Honorable Charley Cottrill,

a power in the convention, was the "original Harding man." Finally the convention adjourned sine die. Harding was nominated and elected President and has made about the weakest of them all and as far as the Negro is concerned, the rankest. But what has the Lincoln League said or done about it? What has become of all that aggregation of brains and backbone we thought we saw at Chicago in 1920?

Perry Howard, one of its high lights, has accepted a position under the Attorney-General and is so busy trying to make it appear the appointment is as dignified and important as one requiring Senate confirmation that he has never opened his mouth for the Race. Col. Link Johnson, Secretary of the League, and we might say its Porthas as well, has suffered all kinds of humiliation with Spartan like silence. Robt. R. Church, man of money and few words, has uttered still fewer words. Cottrill, the ancient and original, like Mr. Micawber, is still waiting for something to turn up.

Ben Davis in Atlanta, eGeorge Harris in New York, in their papers frequently wallop Harding and the G. O. P., and Col. Simmons in the Chicago Defender occasionally slips his rapier between the President's ribs, but for the most part the Lincoln Leaguers are silent and hopeful—with a selfish hope.

We are unwilling to believe the Lincoln League was founded to enable a certain oligarchy to corner the Federal positions. We are of the same opinion as when we sat in the convention and watched its proceedings. There are brains there, there is backbone there, but the backbone has become pliant by much squatting and the brains have not been used. At this juncture we need them. Col. Simmons can you not play the Pied Piper and call them together again?

In the light of what Mr. Harding has said and of what he has not done perhaps the Lincoln League can be made to "function" for the Race.

THE COLORED CITY COUNCILMEN AND THE

CONSTABLE TANGLE

Baltimore Herald 4/26/22

Two years ago when recommendations were made for appointment of constables, the councilmen from the Seventeenth and Fourteenth Wards recommended Republicans from their wards as did the councilmen from all other wards in the city. Being Negroes, and the Negro in Baltimore receives no consideration in the matter of official patronage, they recommended Negro Republicans from their respective wards for constables.

By a compact between Democrats and white Republicans these recommendations were flatly rejected, the councilmen from the Seventeen and Fourteenth Wards ignored and white Republicans substituted in place of colored Republicans. Opposition from Democrats was expected and excited no surprise, but the action of the white Republicans who were parties to the nefarious deal aroused indignation on the part of Negro citizens of Baltimore towards the Republican City Administration that still rankles.

The time for selection of constables has again rolled around. Opposing Democratic factions have decided to bury—or, at least, to hide—the hatchet; they have also decided to hog all the fifty-six constables allowing the Republicans none. However, an impending Mayor's veto stands between them and the accomplishment of their designs and they lack one vote in the First Branch of the Council to overcome the veto.

In order to secure this vote the daily papers hint that overtures may be

before the entire race will fall in behind these men, and we will have a white republican party in common with the white democratic party, and the Negroes will be successfully disfranchised in spite of the 14th and 15th amendments to the federal constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

Gentlemen, it is time to speak out or let your silence and acquiescence continue to advertise you as cowards and traitors to your race and party.

COLORED HARTFORD VOTERS REVOLT AGAINST G.O.P.

Hartford, Conn., April 5.—Under the leadership of Howard P. Drew and his colored colleagues colored men and women here revolted and gave one of the most sensational rebukes to the Republican Party when they voted almost solidly for the Democratic ticket. As a consequence, Richard M. Kimball, was elected Mayor.

Colored voters revolted against the Grand Old Party in state, local and national polities, and many are pointing to the outcome of this fight as a reflection of the attitude of colored voters all over the country unless the Republicans immediately about face and give fair and square recognition to those loyal black voters who up until this time obstinately ignored the blandishments of the Democrats. If the charge is true that President Harding, by his attitude towards black voters seeks to "break the solid South" he had better heed the trend of the times to prevent the hitherto unthought of phenomena of "a solid North" made possible by indignant men and women of color.

nade to the Negro councilmen giving them constable appointments for their "boss" which red-blooded, courageous, honest-to-God Republicans vigorously and absolutely deny.

We wonder if there is sufficient sanity and statesmanship in the Democratic party of Baltimore to rise above the littleness and narrowness of prejudice and start in the direction of justice and fairness to the Negro just once to make the proffer?

If this is done we feel sure that the re-action of the Negro towards the City Democracy will mark an era in his political life and in the well-being of this city and State.

We do not know whether Councilmen Fitzgerald and McGuinn would accept the proffer if made, but we do know that they would be wholly justified in doing so. If it was good Republicanism for white Republicans to join with Democrats to exclude Negro Republicans from appointment as constables, it is not bad Republicanism for Negro Republicans to accept for their constituents appointments to the same positions at the hands of Democrats.

The Negro voters of Baltimore, of Maryland and of the Nation, where not deprived of their votes, are going to line up with their friends regardless of the label they wear.

It is practically certain that they will never be deprived of the suffrage in Maryland. Is it good politics for the Democratic party of Baltimore to maintain and perpetuate the old spirit and attitude of enmity and unfairness towards them?

NEGRO REPUBLICANS LEAVE G. O. P. AT KANSAS CITY

Baltimore Herald
and common wealth

Kansas City, Mo., April 3rd.—stating the seasons of the big split in this is to inform you that the old Republican ranks under the cap-Republican Party has been deserted:

by three or our leading politicians in Kansas City: Mr. Nelson Crews, Mr. F. W. Dabney and last but not least, Mr. W. M. Hueston.

All have announced that they will join the other party in the coming election. This may be news to all the old friends of the Grand Old Party in St. Louis. Mr. Nelson Crews has removed his membership from Allen Chapel A. M. E. Church and has established a Presbyterian Church.

The above letter indicates that Messrs. Crews, Dabney and Hueston are determined to break up the anti-boss Republicans in Kansas City regardless as to whom it hurts.

An Explanation

The Kansas City Sun, of which Nelson C. Crews is editor in a streamer across the front page has this to say:

"Regular Republicans to attack Anti-Boss Crown Hip and Thigh. Hurrah!"

or primary, they have set aside the regular organization, and the same thing has happened under the same conditions in the ninth, eleventh, twelfth and second districts, and not a word has been heard from Sol. Johnson, Eugene Belcher or Joe Watson. The conventions have been held in these districts in the most exclusive hotels where these Negroes would not attempt to enter. And to all intents and purposes, so far as the public is informed, these Negroes are putting themselves on the back saying "We grieve to stay with the white folks on these lilywhite committees whether they recognize us or not."

On this committee were placed ten Negroes: Judson W. Lyons, Dr. W. H. Harris, Sol. C. Clemons, E. S. Richardson, E. R. Belcher, Sol. C. Johnson, W. C. Thomas, J. H. Watson, J. J. Jenkins and Dr. E. J. Turner. Dr. Harris and J. J. Jenkins at once announced that they would not accept places or affiliate with these political outlaws for the reason that they were merely selected as an excuse to meet the charge that they were excluding the Negro from their political council—in fact, they did not believe they were selected with a view of functioning or having any voice in running the party under the new order of affairs—and for the further and main reason that the organization was irregular and without warrant or authority in party precedence or party custom.

The prediction of these two gentlemen has been verified—Czar Phillips has not called these Negroes into a single council. He has gone about over the state holding meetings in the most exclusive hotels that he could find. He has set up arbitrary organizations in the different congressional districts and counties without consulting the people of the counties or the members of his committee. In fact, every Negro on the committee has been brutally ignored.

The newspapers have announced time after time and day after day that the organizations being appointed by Phillips throughout the state were for white men only; and yet, eight of these men have remained silent—have not opened their mouths in protest against the proscription prescribed against their people by this lilywhite oligarchy. These men have been ignored and eliminated from the organization to which they were elected, and the public has not heard one word from them—whether they are willing to be the Jim Crow end of a lilywhite organization or not—whether they have any manhood or not. The public is at a loss to understand how any self-respecting colored man could bow to, or acquiesce in and give these political outlaws the support of their silence.

Down in the first district, without holding any kind of election

Have men of the caliber, opportunity, intelligence, wealth and the respectability of Joe Watson, Sol Johnson, Eugene Belcher and Judson Lyons lost their manhood, lost their race pride, their self-respect to such an extent that they are willing to be the tools of a movement headed by Phillips and other lilywhites which have for their one purpose the elimination of the black man from the political councils of the party and his political enslavement throughout the nation? What say you, Gentlemen? There are men among you whom we expect no better of, but we do expect better of Charlie Thomas and others that we have named, of at least having the manhood to resent racial insults. If a man is not broad and big enough to resent racial insults he ought to at least resent a personal affront.

These men reflect upon the race. The Harding administration says that if this bunch of ten intelligent Negroes in Georgia will bow and truckle to this humiliation, they being representative of the race, it will only be a question of time be-

Party Affiliation.

THE BAR TO REPUBLICAN GROWTH
IN ALABAMA.

~~Montgomery Advertiser~~

The Republican leaders have decided on a party primary for a full State ticket and a fight to make the Republican party in Alabama a real party of protest which it is not. The Democrats are but little interested in the threat of fight and not much concerned as to what the Republican party does in Alabama.

In 1920, when the wave of discontent and unrest reached its crest, the Republicans polled more than seventy thousand voters in Alabama—by far the largest total registered by the party since the new constitution went into effect in 1903. The larger part of this increase was due to women voters, yet the proportion of increase was greater with the Republicans than it was with the Democrats. The same election recorded gains by the Republicans in every Southern State.

The Southern Republicans were for a while, unable to answer the embarrassing questions asked by National leaders, "Why don't you fellows build up the Republican party in the South? Why can't it grow some?" They were able to point with pride to the swollen vote and say, "Now we have started. Give us help and we will win some of these Southern States." The more or less moribund spirit of the Republican party in several Southern States was revived. Sincere efforts were made to organize fighting organizations in Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina.

In only one State has there been an election held in which the solidity of the Republican increase in votes could be tested, Virginia. The Republican party made Stevens and his crowd in Congress proposed perhaps the hardest fight it has made in to make the South Republican by one feli swoop. They would make it solidly Re-dazed them. The gains of 1920 were wiped out. Even Republican strongholds went Democratic. The Democrats had been make him ruler over his late master. The election of 1920 was settled by an abnormal and artificial vote. Harding's control by "putting the bottom rail on top." great victory was but a vigorous protest against the hardships the people had to bear during the war and against the Democratic party, not because it had done too little, but because it had done too much.

Yet, the efforts toward a rehabilitation of the party goes on in the South. Many thinking men, Democrats among them, believe that Alabama, or any Southern State, would be better off if it had a strong Re-

walk a chalk line. Yet, the Democrat shadow over our people and the shadow is who wishes that the Republican party was not yet lifted. strong enough to threaten the Democratic party, had not and will not go over to that party. He wants to keep his party affiliations and he wants to preserve his political traditions. He wants somebody else to tell and the cat.

Some twenty years ago an organized attempt to make the Republican party "Lily White," had an inglorious failure. Every now and then, however, the scheme is revived. In support of it, it is argued that it is the negro in the Republican party that keeps the Southern white man out of it and that the party would fare better if it cast the colored Jonah overboard. Such an act would be a cruel ingratitude. The negro would be punished for his very royalty.

For undoubtedly the negro would have fared much better if instead of voting unanimously and continuously, when he could vote, for the Republican party; he would have made friends if, like the white man, he divided his support of the two parties. As it is, the negro is identified with the tyranny, the injustice and the malfeasance of the Reconstruction era.

For it was not the war, but Reconstruction that made the South solidly Democratic. Before the war the Whig party, the progenitor and immediate ancestor of the Republican party, was one that would be capable of taking hold if the majority party ever became

strong and vigorous in the Southern States.

The former Whigs came back from the war ready to take their place in their old political alignment and to support the old Whig principles. But the dominant Repub-

licans would not have it that way.

Thadization is inconsequential.

Stevens and his crowd in Congress proposed

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DEMOCRATS GET CHANCE TO WIN COLORED VOTES

Baltimore Afro-American
Combination With Fitzgerald

old in Question of Constables Would Set Desirable Precedent

4/28/29
INDEPENDENTS WATCHFUL

Would Swing Votes to Democrats in Return for Recent Treatment

If the white Republicans could combine with the Mahon Democrats two years ago in the City Council and appoint one constable from each ward leaving Messrs. Warner T. McGuinn and Wm. J. Fitzgerald out in the cold, what to prevent the colored councilmen from combining with the Democrats and leaving the white Republicans out in the cold.

This is the question that is being discussed by the politician downtown with a good bit of gusto. It happens like this. Thru the death of Councilman Wicklein, white Republican, and the appointment of a Democrat in his place, the First Branch now has twenty Democratic votes. One more vote will give them a two-thirds majority which is sufficient to override any veto of Mayor Broening's.

Now, if the Democrats should put up a Democratic candidate for constable from each ward next Monday, they have enough votes to put it thru the Branch. They would strike a snag when they come to Mayor Broening, who has let it be known that he will not sign any measure which does not give some of the plums to Republicans.

Thus it is that the Democratic Councilmen are not going to put up an entirely Democratic slate unless they have some chance of passing it over the mayor's veto at the proper time. Here is where Mr. Fitzgerald comes in.

"Fitz Has Needed Vote"

Mr. Fitzgerald, who is from the 17th ward, where colored people outnumber whites two to one, has the necessary vote which will give the Democrats the majority sufficient to overcome the Mayor's objection to a Democratic slate. And come out openly for certain reforms in the Republican organization. They demand a larger representation on the county committee and an unofficial division of certain districts so as to insure the election of negro leaders and

cause he knows what the Republicans did to win two years ago.

It is pointed out that such a combination would set a wholesome and welcome precedent in Baltimore city politics, by making it apparent that the Democratic party is willing to give the Negro decent treatment. Such a move would attract at once the large colored independent vote to the Democratic party, and so far as city elections are concerned, break up the solid black Republican vote and divide it more equally between both parties.

Politicians who follow the game closely, declare this is at the bottom of the Democratic landslide in recent elections in New York, Hartford, Connecticut and Kansas City, where colored voters for one reason or another flocked over to the Democratic party in large numbers. Even President Harding remarked in his Birmingham speech that the colored people should divide their vote and not continue to stick so closely to the Republicans.

Whether the Democrats in Baltimore are as far seeing as the Democrats in other big cities, or whether their talk about "dividing the colored vote between the parties" has been talk only, the Democrats themselves will have an opportunity to prove when the question of appointing constables to the Peoples Court comes up next Monday.

HARLEM NEGROES WANT PARTY HONOR
New York Times
Serve Notice on Republican Leaders That They Must Have More Representation.

3/12/29
ASK THEIR SHARE OF LEADERS

Issue Put Squarely Up to the Machine—Last Year's Revolt Cited.

Echoes of the disaster which overtook the Republican candidates last Fall in those Harlem districts where the negro vote constitutes a large portion of the party's strength have been worrying leaders in New York County ever since the ballots were counted on Nov. 8.

The unanimity and enthusiasm with which negro men and women stormed the polls that day to vote for Hylan and the rest of the Democratic ticket has indicated that their defection might be permanent.

Now the negroes themselves have objection to a Democratic slate. And come out openly for certain reforms in the Republican organization. They demand a larger representation on the county committee and an unofficial division of certain districts so as to insure the election of negro leaders and

co-leaders. The districts which they want thus divided are the Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first, all in Hart-lem.

In a resolution which was mailed a day or so ago as an open letter to members of the County Committee, the United Civic League, Inc., of 184 West 125th Street, a negro organization that has been functioning for nearly ten years, puts the issue squarely up to the Republican machine.

The resolution is addressed to the Republican leader of New York County and is signed for the league by John E. Earls, President, and James E. Taylor, Secretary. It begins by stating that the recent election "positively and clearly indicates that a reorganization of the Republican forces" in this coun-ty is necessary.

"Whereas the rule and regulations of the Republican Party in the County of New York permit district leaders to appoint captains and lieutenants in a personal way," a part of the letter states, "religion and favoritism have played a great part—and to such an extent has this tyranny been practised

unjustly, it has very often throttled and usurped the will and the real voice of the voters in many of the election districts. These captains and co-workers are not required to be elected by the voters, and more often than not, especially in Harlem, they do not reside in the election district which they serve. This squelches honest ambitions; discards efficiency; arrests Republican progress and enthusiasm; resulting in misunderstanding of executive orders, producing at the same time a conflict of desires and a war of factions."

The communication urges that the rules of the County Committee and the party in the County of New York be revised and amended, "eliminating such provisions as permit of arbitrary course, favoritism and bossism."

No member of the County Committee is quite ready to say what shall be done regarding this demand for negro district leaders. It is certain, however, that with the most exciting gubernatorial campaign in years coming this Fall, no stone will be left unturned to bring back to the Republican fold those men and women of the party who deserted it in the last municipal election.

NORTH CAROLINA LILYWHITES

The "Lilywhites" in North Carolina, who continue to rule under the style of the Republican party, recently met in convention at Winston-Salem and denounced the Democratic machine for the infamous methods employed by it in the campaign of 1920. Incidentally it named Charles A. Reynolds as national committeeman, to succeed John M. Morehead, a change that could hardly be for the worse.

In addition to denouncing the Democrats, whose racial politics the "Lilywhites" have adopted, the platform had the following to say on the race issue:

The Government of this country has ever been, and ever will be, controlled and administered by the white race. The Republican party of North Carolina in convention assembled stands for the perpetuation of this fundamental right.

The "Lilywhites" who vainly seek to differentiate themselves from the South-

AVANNAH GA NEWS
MARCH 15, 1922

NEW YORK'S NEGRO VOTE.

In some districts of New York city negroes are in the great majority, and this fact is causing Republican leaders in New York, state as well as city, some alarm. It might seem strange that the Republican party would find anything alarming in a large negro vote, and yet in New York county in the last mayoralty election a great majority of the negro vote was cast for the Democratic candidate, Mayor Hylan. It is possible that in the coming governorship election this fall the negro vote might hold the balance of power and the Republican party wants that negro vote. The negroes know this and they are making conditions; they want negro leaders, recognized by party chiefs, and they want a larger representation on the county committee. The Republicans very likely will give them what they want; they are afraid not to. And the very minute the negroes get what they are asking for, they will ask for more; that is natural. Their leaders have learned that it is possible to shift a large part of the negro vote in bulk from one party to another, and they will likely seek bids for it. The one thing that will tend to prevent the bidding from running too high is the likelihood of a change in leadership as the negro vote switches from party to party—and no political leader is willing to lose personally in order to strengthen the party or the group he is supposed to represent.

One point in the New York situation is that the Republican party may not profit from the large negro vote in the North; and another is that the negro, if he can be made to vote in bulk as chosen leaders dictate, can readily become a most important force in Northern and therefore in national politics. So long as states vote as individuals, their own majority deciding how the whole electoral vote of a state shall be cast in presidential elections, so long will the negro vote in the North be important far beyond its numerical size. To be able to swing it from one party to another would be to be able pretty largely to say who should be elected President of the United States, who should be sent to the Senate, and so on. And then there would be trouble between white and colored voters; this is a thing that causes regret when it is said, but it takes no prophet to foresee that it would come true.

OPPOSE SLEMP FOR CONGRESS

Dorfolk Journal & Guide
Independent Colored Republican
Will Run Against Ninth District Congressman and State Leader.

4/22/29

Richmond, Va.—Colored Republicans of the State have declared war on congressman C. B. Slempe, of the ninth Virginia district, and lily white Republican leader in the State. Following a conference here between W. B. F. Crowell of Roanoke, Jos. R. Pollard of Richmond and other prominent colored Republicans it was announced that an independent Republican candidate would be placed in the field to oppose Mr. Slempe at the next election. It is said upon good authority that the colored members of the party in the ninth district have 1,000 qualified voters. With a strong Democratic candidate opposing Mr. Slempe this vote is regarded as sufficient to defeat him.

UNFRIENDLY TO RACE

Congressman Slempe is regarded as being decidedly unfriendly to the interests of the colored Republicans of the State, as it has appeared to be his desire to not only read them out of the party in the State, but throughout the South as well. He is regarded as being largely responsible for the indifferent attitude of the Harding administration toward the race.

Joseph R. Pollard is chairman of the colored Republican organization in the State and Mr. Crowell vice chairman.

Political - 1922
Party Affiliation

~~Richmond Plan~~ ^{7/1/22}
The treatment of the colored voters in the northern and southern sections of this country by Republican leaders is leading to an open revolt on the part of their black allies. It is caused by the effort of these politicians to gain recruits from the Democratic ranks. It is openly asserted by many anti-machine Democrats that they would join the Republican Party were it not for the affiliation of that organization with the Negro contingent of the Party. The latest news from the State of New Jersey is to the effect that the colored voters or a large proportion of them have seen fit to nominate Rev. William S. Smith, pastor of the Monumental Baptist Church of Jersey City as a candidate for the United States Senate.

It is reported that there is a probability that a candidate will be nominated for Governor in this same state. Hon. Joseph C. Manning, the redoubtable southern white leader is favoring the movement. The indications are that the end is not yet. Colored people are becoming more independent and since the women now wield the elective franchise, the outlook is more favorable for the wielding of a powerful influence at the polls.

Republican "A Slap That Should Be Felt Around The World"

Special Writer In Washington, D. C. Paper Says Scales Stunt was meant For Negro Everywhere

Louisville News 7-8-22
Joke Is Some Negroes In Louisville Claim It

was "Personal Matter"

Scales, Republican boss, has a lot of cheap notoriety for a stunt he pulled three ago when he invaded The office, swung for The News ed and made the pure air foul by "damn nigger" and other profan and vulgarity while a body guard and two policemen looked on and stoned in.

Papers all over the country carried the story and many of them commented on it. But the most striking comment noted by us is the following written by "The Observer" in the Washington (D. C.) Tribune. The only mistake in the article is his statement that "J. H. Scales is an officeholder under the present administration being U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue at Louisville."

We must take that off the administration—Scales is not an office holder under the present administration. His office is secretary of the Republican League and boss of the Colored women workers. He is not the Collector of Internal Revenue, but "Collector of Infernal Revenues."

The Washington writer declares, "the slap given Editor Warley was

a slap at the entire Negro race." It is funny how this writer away off in Washington feels this thing but some Negroes right here in Louisville are apologizing for Scales and saying it is a personal matter between Scales and Warley. This despite the fact they have no personal contact and Warley runs in a different social set altogether.

Scales is quoted as saying a number of Colored preachers and Colored women have "assured" him they "understand" and are with him still. The "damn nigger" stuff Scales used was nauseating and how ANY COLORED LADIES and Preachers can "assure" him of support is one of the most discouraging things we have to meet. The article, Washington Tribune, July 1:

A SLAP THAT SHOULD BE FELT AROUND THE WORLD.

By the Observer

A news article appearing in this paper last week told of an incident that happened in Louisville, Ky., where a white Republican leader slapped the face of the editor of The

Louisville News, that should arouse the blood in the veins of every race loving Negro; it should also breed a resentment that should manifest itself not only in Louisville but throughout the United States. The editor of The News, Mr. Warley, was slapped because he dared to expose the crookedness of the Republicans in their dealing with the race.

Editor Warley has been and is now making a very strenuous fight against segregation not only in civic matters in Louisville, but also the segregational policies of the "Lily Whites" who are now in control in that section. Last year he was instrumental in organizing the Lincoln Party, which placed an entire colored ticket in the field in Louisville. The organization of this party caused the Republican party much concern because the Republican candidates must have the Negro vote in order to win Kentucky; therefore, if this vote is alienated from the G. O. P., they stand to lose one seat in the Senate and three in the House. The success of Editor Warley's fight is clearly shown by the ungentlemanly and disgraceful conduct of this white man, J. H. Scales, who is an office holder under the present administration being U. S. "Collector of Revenue" at Louisville.

The latest outrage the Republicans in Louisville have force don the Negro is a separate city party which was opened about a week ago. Editor Warley fought this innovation and pointed out to the people that this would be the forerunner of Jim Crow street cars and segregation in other public places where the race is now free to go. Because of the activity of Mr. Warley's paper, the Louisville News, in fighting for the rights of the race, the Republican leaders have become fearful lest the Negroes should bolt the ticket and thereby cause the defeat of at least one of the Republican candidates for Congress this fall.

Editor Warley has demonstrated that he is no quitter, and this incident should unite the Negroes in Louisville and throughout the United States into one great body that would wreak its vengeance on the party that heaps so much disrespect and insult on the race. The slap was not aimed at Editor Warley, but at the progressive and self-thinking Ne-

groes of Louisville—men and women who are not willing to stoop to the low levels of Lily-Whitism that is now sweeping the South apparently with the full support of the President and the party leaders. The slap given Editor Warley was a slap at the entire Negro race. It is but an arrow indicating the way the Anglo-Saxon intends to deal with his darker brother in the future unless he is checked now.

Will the Negroes of Louisville, as well as the entire Negro race, permit white men to slap their faces without resenting it with the proper force and action? Will the Negroes in politics permit the bosses to slap their faces and tell them that they (the Negroes) must not do their own thinking and by no means criticize the whites for their short-comings or their faults? Is it not time for the Negro to stop being cuffed about and accepting dictation from other people? Will the Negroes of Louisville show J. H. Scales and his gang that they can not slap them in their faces and get away with it? Will the Negroes throughout the United States accept this slap or will they join their brothers in Louisville in resenting it? This slap should and must be felt for the next three generations yet unborn if the race is to make any material progress. This slap was delivered by Scales, but he was delivering it for the Republican bosses.

While this is the first physical slap given the race by this administration, it is not the first indirect slap it has received. Ever since President Harding moved into the White House, we have been receiving slaps of various kinds. Will we as a race continue to take them and smile or will we resent them? Will we continually permit Moton, Link Johnson, Roscoe Simmons and others who like to pretend that they represent the race, to go around and preach a doctrine of docility? Is it not time for the race to awake to the dangers that are imminent? Are we a race of people, or are we just a loosely woven fabrication of individuals? If we are individuals we will say, "Oh well, he did not slap me so why should I worry?" If we are a race of people, we will immediately resent any insult that is hurled at the race regardless of the member who receives it. Will this incident that happened in the private office of Editor Warley die there or

will it be the spark that will start the fires of racial unity to burning in the breast of every Negro and eventually start us on the road to racial success and achievements and finally place us in the position which our numbers justify in world affairs? If we are a united race of people, this spark will be felt around the world. If we do not now resent it in an unmistakable way, we may expect more of them in the future.

Brooklyn Republicans Make Pow-Wow With Democrats

Tammany Leaders Address Colored Club Members in Protest Mass Meeting on Monday Night, June 26

New York Age
Revolt Against Sen. Calder

7-8-22
Failure of Colored Candidate for Marshalship to Land Job is Believed to Be Motive Behind Defection to Democracy

Activities of Democratic leaders in Kings County are to be seen in the recent reported alleged defection of colored Republican voters of the 5th and 17th Assembly districts, 689 Herkimer street, and were addressed by Tammany Leader John H. McCooey and other prominent members of the Democratic party.

The Universal Club, conducted by William H. Jones, formerly a sergeant in the 369th Infantry, A. E. F. (Old 15th N. Y.), has always been a Republican organization, but reports are to the effect that dissatisfaction has arisen among its members because of a belief that proper consideration has not been shown its members in the matter of political preferment. The protest meeting held Monday night, June 26, was heralded by circulars carrying a heading which read:

"Do you believe that the Colored Men and Women Voters should get a square political deal?"

Interesting comment is aroused by a suspicion that the main guns of the revolters are to be trained against Senator William M. Calder, who is being charged with failure to give wholehearted support to the candidacy of George

Ga., was to be one of the speakers. The point of the alleged fight that is being made on Senator Calder is said to be made in entire disregard of the New York Senator's attitude on legislation that affects vitally the race's interest.

Friends of Mr. Calder attempted in vain to show that his record on bills carrying matters of interest to the race was entirely satisfactory and should outweigh any alleged failure to support an individual's candidacy for a good-paying job, whether that candidate was qualified or not. Especial reference was made to the support Senator Calder has given and is pledged to continue to give to the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, now pending before the U. S. Senate.

But it is reported that influences operating within the club's ranks were sufficiently strong to overcome these citations and so the club has gone on record as switching over to the Democratic ranks, with the movement said to be endorsed and approved by the Rev. Dr. Proctor and Exalted Ruler Wibecan.

Mr. McCooey, in welcoming the colored men into his party, is reported to have declared with emphasis that the Democratic party will reward them for their support and gave them a warm welcome. Mr. Dore echoed his chief's sentiments and urged the colored men to be more independent in voting.

Notwithstanding this reported action by the Universal Club group, there is evidence to the effect that the movement is not entirely unanimous. It is asserted that there is a large group of colored Republicans in the 5th and 17th Assembly districts who declare that if there is any ground for dissatisfaction with regard to the attitude of Republican leaders it is their purpose to fight within the party ranks for a change in conditions.

Negroes and Democrats

Combine Against Slemp

Pittsburgh American
(By the Associated Negro Press)

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 4—Representative C. Bascom Slemp, who for a number of years has been the sole republican member of the House of Representatives from Virginia, was renominated at the 9th Virginia district Republican convention although he has declared repeatedly within the last few weeks that he would not again be a candidate.

Colored voters will combine with Democrats to defeat Slemp, it is stated.

CONGRESSMAN BASCOM SLEMP'S RETIREMENT.

No one will doubt now, but what Hon. C. Bascom Slemp meant what he said, when he announced that he would not again be a candidate for office in the Ninth Congressional District. There are underground reasons for this situation of affairs outside of his indisposition from a health stand-

tion of an insurgent faction, ejected C. W. McClure, widely known Atlanta merchant, and A. L. Leonard, of Columbus, when they were said to be attempting to enter the committee rooms.

SIX DISSENTERS.

The six dissenting votes were cast by Clark Grier; his son, C. I. Grier; C. Woods Arthur, H. G. Hastings, E. H. Barnhardt and a Dr. Gilliam, it was learned. Frank A. Dukeland, of Atlanta; Claude Sledd, of Terrell, and E. Clay Davis, of Mason, were elected to membership in the committee.

Mr. McClure contended he had a proxy vote to cast in the election of a new chairman to succeed J. L. Philips, who, it was understood, has submitted his resignation. Under these circumstances, he demanded the privilege of attending the meeting.

ESCORTED OUT.

His request was ruled on by Mr. Philips, who presided, it was said. On being informed that the chairman had refused him entrance, Mr. McClure was reported to have attempted to evade the doorkeeper. The two detectives, who had been stationed in the corridors at the request of Louis H. Crawford, vice chairman of the committee, to prevent any possible disturbance by members of the insurgent faction, were instructed to take him out, and did so.

A. L. Leonard, of Columbus, a leader in Republican affairs in that session, also was refused entrance to the meeting Tuesday morning. Secrecy surrounded the activities of the committee in session, and newspaper men were denied entrance.

RESIGNATIONS FIRST.

It was understood, however, "that the first thing which would come before the members for consideration would be the resignations of three members. These were said to have been submitted by Charles W. Thomas, of Atlanta; Harry Fowler, of Macon, and Mr. Leonard.

Mr. Leonard denied to reporters that he had signed a resignation.

B.O.P. DOORS BARRED TO INSURGENT CHIEFS

C. W. McClure and A. L. Leonard

Escorted Out By Detectives
Atlanta Georgian
As Committee Mts.

With only six dissenting votes, a resolution containing a vote of confidence in the ability and integrity of J. L. Philips, chairman of the Central Committee of the Republican Party in Georgia, was adopted by members of the committee at a meeting Tuesday in the party headquarters in the Candler Building.

The adoption of the resolution followed a stormy session throughout the day. City Detectives, called on to do sentry duty in the corridors to prevent any possible demonstra-

Political - 1922
Party Affiliation
WILMINGTON DELL EVERY DAY
AUGUST 29, 1922
DISGRUNTLED NEGROES.

GETTING 'EM TOLD

By C. F. RICHARDSON.

As was expected, the renomination of Representative Caleb R. Layton by the Republican State Convention last Tuesday, is very distasteful to the Negroes of the State, especially to their leaders. Representative Layton incurred their displeasure by his opposition to the Anti-Lynching bill, which was passed by the House and is now pending in the Senate.

The Negro leaders are especially sore because their people had given full and positive expression to their opposition to Layton in advance of the State convention. By resolutions adopted at a large number of public meetings they had plainly set forth their position and announced positively they would not support him at the election if nominated.

It is with this feature of the situation in view, therefore, that the Advocate, organ of the colored people of Delaware, in its current issue heads a report of the State convention with the significant line: "Layton rammed down the throats of colored Republicans." That is almost literally true, constitutional government, and, like The Negroes expressed no choice as the serpent, will certainly bruise the to a candidate, but merely opposed Layton. And he was "rammed down their throats."

Of course, the Negroes of Delaware may cough Layton out of their throats and trample him under foot on election day, but it is doubtful if they will make such a display of independence.

They have stood insult and contumely of various kinds from the Republican party organization, and humbly supported it on election day. They have even submitted to the defeat of a Negro candidate for the Legislature in a heavily Republican district, solely on account of his color. The Republican party managers feel free to impose any indignity upon them, confident they will forget their grievances and respond loyally with their votes on election day. And so they felt perfectly safe in "ramming Layton down the throats" of their faithful and subservient Negro allies this time.

ANOTHER LEADER GONE WRONG
The Houston Informer
Far be it from us to try to dictate to any man or set of men the policy they should pursue in ordinary political campaigns, but when an extraordinary political contest is waging and the lines of battles are so tightly drawn, with the issues so clearly outlined and the ability of the opposing candidates so well known, we do believe that all good men should come to the aid of their country—not their party or faith—and help to wrest the affairs of government from the hands of those who would destroy the constitution and establish the rule of the lash, tar bucket, feathers, and denial of the right of trial by jury.

Any organization that is founded on hate, that exists upon racial prejudice, religious intolerance, boycott and bigotry, that feasts and thrives best on precipitating internal dissension, fratricide, mistrust and that endeavors with might and main to ally the church and state, is a menace and peril to

the serpent, will certainly bruise the to a candidate, but merely opposed Layton. And he was "rammed down their throats."

The same thing obtains in affairs political and the man who refuses to do his duty in this respect stamps himself as being unworthy of sharing and enjoying the luscious fruits of Americanism and democracy.

The klan issue, which was injected into politics of this state by its devotees and adherents, has brought about a novel and peculiar political situation among the Texas democrats, and for the first time in the party's history in the Lone Star commonwealth, the house is divided against itself in the race for United States

senate.

The democrats, dominated by klux-ism, "do-nothingism" and other isms, are inimicable to the best interests of the lost sight of the real issue in this social, economic and political body, campaign and that he has unduly have nominated Earle B. Mayfield for worked himself into a frenzy because their senatorial candidate, the latter the "lily-white" republicans put Ped- defeating James E. Ferguson, ex-gov- ddy's name on the so-called G. O. P. ernalor, in the primary run-off.

Seeing the ultimate outcome of such a strange and dangerous doctrine in the democratic ranks, some of the best

and most patriotic white men and women of Texas have launched an independent movement and nominated George E. B. Peddy, attorney of Harris County, as their

choice to oppose Mayfield in the No-preacher-editor has forgotten those member general election.

As was to be expected and yet re-

gretted, one of our South Texas colored ministers has come out supporting Mayfield and attempts to set forth his reasons in an article appearing

We have known the writer for years, knew and were associated with his lamented father in many political bat-

tles and religious gatherings, and we are indeed surprised to see his posi-

tion in the present political crisis in

Texas, for a crisis does exist and the man who is too blind or dense to

realize this fact, needs a deal of en-

lightenment and tutoring.

We can not subscribe to the elder's

preachments nor heed his voice in the

position that he has assumed, for the

reason that his argument is untena-

ble, unreasonable and impolitic, and

his advice, if followed, is calculated

to lead the race upon dangerous and

destructive shoals and leave our

barque wrecked and our hopes blasted

upon the political seas of time.

The evils of society, either political

or what not, can not be cured and

obliterated along strictly partisan

lines, and those who essay to accom-

plish this through such channels

eventually meet with dismal failure

and defeat.

We are not supporting the inde-

pendent senatorial candidate because

his name is Peddy and due to the

fact that he is a Houston man, but

in spite of this; because he and his

backers stand for those ideals and

principles in government that appeal

to every free and untrammeled Amer-

ican citizen. Any other man running

on the same platform and as a protest

against the same existing evils, would

get our support just as freely and san prejudices, superinduced by racial antipathy and animosity.

The colored voters of Texas can scratch the name of every candidate on all the tickets, excepting the name of George E. B. Peddy, and by pur-

suing such modus operandi they will not be supporting either a republican or democratic nominee per se, while

at the same time they will demon-

strate to the world that we are strong for law and order and the constitu-

tion as against the mob law, gang rule and invisible empires.

All the good white people in Texas are not dead, neither are all members

of the Ku Klux Klan, and all of them are not hostile to our race. Some of

them are interested in our welfare and some are not, but when we become intensely interested and concerned in ourselves and seek to change condi-

tions for our betterment, we shall find

more friends among them than we citizens, should be prepared to vote anticipated.

Our people, like other Americans, on any and all occasions and when

We would suggest that Bre'r Barbour take this matter to the Lord in

the opportunity is presented we should always cast the ballot for the best prayer, for it is too grave and serious

a proposition to be trifled with and

the erstwhile fair name of the Lone

Star State. Selah!

We are really surprised to see one

of God's chosen ambassadors preach-

ing a doctrine of spite and retaliation,

for the Holy Writ declares, "Ven-

geance is mine, I will repay! saith

the Lord."

Elder, you had better take stock of

your patriotism or better judgment,

for if there are any voters in all Texas

that an independent movement should

appeal to, it is our group.

We are veritable outcasts and po-

itical orphans and if we can muster

our voting strength and cast it on the

side of good government, who knows

what effect it will have upon the

political future of the Lone Star

State?

No man should vote selfishly and

heedlessly, yet every man should cast

his ballot to the end that the greatest

possible number will be benefitted and

hence he will not be excluded.

But just let him cast a purely selfish

vote and it will serve as a boomerang.

That is the trouble with the South to

day and its present plight is due prin-

cipally to its selfish policy and parti-

POLITICS AND OURSELVES.

Dallas Express

THERE ARE TWO major questions which are probably occupying the minds of Negro voters in Texas at this time. One probably is whether they can vote in the November elections; the other probably is who shall be supported by them.

The former question may be answered easily in the affirmative. Yes—all who have paid their Poll Tax may vote in the general election. It is in the primary only that general voting is prohibited. *Dallas 10-28-22*

The latter query however is not so easy, for the aspects which it presents are far from pleasing even when most charitably considered. *Dallas Express*

All of us agree that someone of the two candidates should be voted for but the circumstances under which each of them runs in no way meet our approval. And, certainly so far as we are concerned there is no sign of welcome stuck out at either door.

But a careful analysis of the two seems by no means useless.

From the utterances of Mr. Mayfield during his last campaign we learned that he "would not have the office of constable" if voted into it by Negroes. Nor does his platform as we have been able to piece it together offer anything constructive enough to warrant special concern as to its being carried out in our state.

Peddy, fusion candidate, cannot be considered as offering much more hope. True his backers have decided that the principles of true democracy are not being followed by the supporters of the other candidate, but they no less than those from whom they have removed themselves have from time to time declared their unconcern as to our participation in political affairs.

Mr Peddy was nominated by lily white Republicans—pseudo Republicans we call them—a body which believes in the "no Negro" doctrine. He runs in Texas as their nominee and as far as party councils are concerned, the votes cast for him will be counted as Republican.

His platform, however has more to cause enthusiasm than that of his opponent. It contains more of what we believe to be true democratic principles. This none can deny.

To the voter attempting to make a choice between the two the choice comes of the lesser evil. He stands between them undecided—and well may he be. To vote for Mayfield is to support an avowed enemy—to help to support a form of government in which he does not believe.

To vote for Peddy is to strengthen the hold in national party councils of the "lily-whites"—those to whom we are indebted for many of the failures of the administration to make good its promises.

There can be only one way of choosing as we see it. The voter must think purely and simply in terms of the welfare of his state as he sees it and vote accordingly. No party considerations can enter into his deliberations—his choice must be of men and measures only.

URGES COLORED *Richmond Planet*
DEMOCRATS
11-4-22
VOTE FOR THE
IN NINTH

Richmond, Va.

Editor The Richmond Planet:

Dear Sir—Will you please give this letter space in your paper?

With the election but a few days ahead, I wish to ask the colored voters of the ninth district, who are you going to support? Why?

We helped to keep congressman Slempe in office, for no other reason than he is a Republican. Mr. Slempe thanked us for our support by reading us out of the party that we made famous by our vote. Mr. Slempe the recognized father of the Lily White movement has handed his mantle down to Mr. Hassinger. And they say Mr. Hassinger gave a large sum of money toward the colored hospital of Bristol; and they say that he built the colored ward to the Abingdon hospital. We really appreciate this. But listen—when Col. Anderson of Richmond was making the race for governor, he made the following remarks while speaking at Barton Heights on the 22nd of last October: "Senator Trinkle (his Democratic opponent) fears the Negro in Virginia politics." Our platform has eliminated the Negro from Virginia politics. Thirty-two Negroes no hold office in the State. They were appointed by Democrats. I have asked Senator Trinkle to join in with me in a movement to have these Negroes removed from office. He has never replied to me on this matter. If I am elected Governor of Virginia, no Negro will ever hold office in this State under my administration."

On this same ticket Mr. Hassinger ran for Lieut. Governor. They were trying to get into office by using racial prejudice, but they were snowed under by the same people that they appealed to.

They say that Mr. Hassinger is a great friend to the colored people. If this is true, why is he running on a Lily White ticket, why is he heading a movement to put the Negro out of politics? If you didn't read how the Lily Whites treated the colored delegates that they invited to the last State convention held in Norfolk get some truthful person to tell you about it; and then get a copy of the preamble to the constitution of the Lily White Republicans and you will find out what Mr. Hassinger stands for.

If we don't watch our steps, these few grains of sugar that Mr. Hassinger has given us (and we really appreciate the gift) will get us in a helpless position and a handful of salt be rammed down our throats.

It is useless for the writer to tell you that Mr. Slempe and Col. Anderson are among our worst political enemies in this State; but it may be of interest to you to know that Mr. Hassinger has pitched his tent in the Slempe-Anderson camp. Birds of a feather will flock together. Enough said.

The colored voters of the ninth district must cease being party followers Georgia) and see what we owe the present administration

We must look at the man and not the party. If Mr. Hassinger was as anxious for our support, as we are anxious to support him, he would have put himself where we could support him. As it is he is asking for white votes while Mr. Peery is asking for anybody's vote.

Ten years ago New York City had no colored police. Today there are more than two scores, and the Democrats put them there. The big white folks are not fighting you, they are your friends and they are tired of these little fellows starting a colored fight in everything that comes up. Have you read what ex-President Wilson said about James K. Vardaman?

On the strength of Mr. Wilson's words, the big white folks of Mississippi defeated Mr. Vardaman in the last primary. You remember Mr. Vardaman when he was in congress.

GAL—21—ROBINSON

If we are to believe Col. Anderson when he said that there are thirty-two Negroes holding office in Virginia; we find that the Democrats are not so bad after all, are they? It isn't the Democrats that are knifing you, dear voters, it is your dear friend Brutus, the Republican party. Colored voters get out from your political slumber and make your bid for patronage. The Lily Whites put you out to keep from giving you patronage. Get your heads together and go for your patronage. You have never had any patronage, and the time is past due for you to get some patronage.

We are sorry that the colored voters could see great danger should one of their number go about advising with the colored voters. If we don't rise against these evils that are confronting us, we are surely doomed.

We want a representative that represents all of the people instead of a select few; and to one that will use political economy and business methods in public affairs.

The official ballot will be a short one and easily voted. It will only be necessary to scratch three names in order to vote the ticket intelligently. Scratch out the names that you do not want to vote for.

Hon. George C. Peery, Democratic nominee for Congress and the Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Democratic nominee and incumbent to the United States Senate will carry the district by a large majority. Colored voters, put yourself on record and be with the crowd.

Look up the present administration's front porch promises, then Haiti, Liberia, the Blair-Dover fuss, Henry Lincoln Johnson (our greatest political leader,) Phillips of Georgia (the Lily White leader) Nat Goldstein (the St. Louis Jew) and the 24th Infantry, (dis-armed and now somewhere in

If we are doomed to a political destruction, the writer wishes to assure you that our advancement is too far and our records too good to allow ourselves to be hauled to the devil in a Lily White Republican hand cart.

Sincerely,
JAMES S. REDMOND,
241 Bland St., Bluefield, W. Va.

October 28, 1922.

REFUSE TO REGISTER NEGROES

Barrymore Tribune
10-27-22

New York, Nov. 1—Alleging that the State registration officers in Muskogee County, Oklahoma, are hiding out and refusing to register colored men and women who desire to vote in November elections for Congressman from the Second Congressional District of Oklahoma the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today wired Attorney General Daugherty urging Federal action to force registration of colored voters. The Advancement Association pointed out that the refusal of the Oklahoma officials to register colored voters is a direct violation of Section 19 of Chapter 3 of the Federal Criminal Code, which Section is headed:

"Offenses Against the Elective Franchise and Civil Rights of Citizens."

The telegram to Attorney General Daugherty signed by James Weldon Johnson Secretary, read:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has just been advised that the State registration officers of Muskogee County, Oklahoma, are refusing to register Negro citizens who desire to vote at the November Federal elections. Registration period closes Friday, October 27. Among Negro citizens are former ex-soldiers who saw service in France. Such refusal to register citizens is violation of Section 19 of Chapter 3 of the Federal Criminal Code prohibiting offenses against elective franchise and civil rights of citizens. This Association urgently requests your office to take immediate action under authority vested in it, to enable qualified citizens to register."

Political - 1922

Party Accusation

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?

Kansas City, Mo. 11-11-22

That question has been asked a thousand times since the Spring election and the Sun undertakes to answer it in a very few words: First—it has had no capable nor competent management in this community during the past two years because no experienced leader has been put forward by the crowd under the domination of the Star now in control of the party organization. Second—because the pin-head organization has tried repeatedly to ignore the 14,000 Negro voters in this city by shoving them off in little dingy, dirty headquarters where they are expected to follow the leadership of men and women that know as little about political management as a hog does about Algebra. Third—because when elected to office their representatives usually fill the office with poor white men and pay no heed to the just and reasonable demands of its Colored constituency. What the Republican party needs is intelligent, courageous, practical and experienced leadership; men with courage and guts like Tom Marks, Bob Flick, Fred Richardson, and that other class of loyal Republicans who are in disrepute with the God-father of the pygmies now in control—the Kansas City Star. Eliminate the Star completely and drive it from the Councils of the Republican Party, stop falling for sentimentalism, put red-blooded HE MEN in charge of the Party, spurn contemptuously that class of grinning, sycophantic Negroes who in discussing with white men Negro conditions invariably exclaim "YAS SAH, BOSS, YOUSE RIGHT" even when he knows they are both lying and that neither is right on the attitude concerning progressive, intelligent Negroes. Finally to epitome, LET'S HAVE A SQUARE DEAL, a united and harmonious Party, REAL leadership and all hell and the Democratic Party cannot beat us in Kansas City. Kansas City, Mo.

Harding Abdicates Authority; Snobocracy Rules Washington

Chicago Defender

By Joseph C. Manning

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—Commissioner Harrison, member of the United States commission to the Brazilian centennial exposition, has been in a row with other members of the commission. Responding, in turn, to attacks upon him, he flings back the declaration that one member of the commission has been too busy lobbying on tariff schedules to attend sessions of the commission, while another, Mrs. Livermore, has been too busy with social duties to attend meetings and earn the \$625 a month salary.

Strange thing, indeed, to find one man here, under the Harding administration, who has anything to say about the socializing and the functioning of the present-day Republican social snobbery that has sprung up in Washington to an extent that must gratify the heart of the snobbiest of the aristocracy of wealth.

Day of Big Rich

This is an administration of the day of the big rich. The man with the big roll has gobbled up all the federal appointments worth while. This is true, not only of the jobs here, but it is equally true of appointments in states like New Jersey, New York and other big, rich states. The average man, the Republican worker who has had contact with and wielded

party influence among the masses of voters, has been elbowed aside and is wondering why it is and how it is that men of big means, to the exclusion of everything else, have basked in the light of favorable consideration and appointive recognition.

Small Salaries

Of course the salaries of the government look small to the social aristocracy of the big rich and they set up the complaint that these salaries, high and low, big and small, do not meet the requirements of society! Functioning in society is the first consideration. The demands and standards of the Republican snobocracy come first; making a hit, going the gait in this, is of prior concern and of more importance than the mere work in connection with governmental duties. In fact, it is difficult to see how this society functioning set can be expected to entertain and put forth the full bloom of swell aristocracy nearly all night and give but scant thought to government by day.

Millionaires and near-millionaires—in the cabinet, in the Senate and in the House—together with resident social plungers, initiate the propaganda that salaries be made adequate to the demands of Washington society; and throughout the country this propaganda of the big rich is put forth in encouragement of both appointment and election of the big rich in go-

Republican

ernment service.

There were days here when senators lived on their salaries and had spare change left. Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts was one. He was a great and powerful senator, too. Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama made up in brains and usefulness, although short in wealth. They did service to their country because they did not prowl about socializing every night.

Wealth the Yardstick

Wealth is the yardstick, not self-sacrifice in party service, for favor at the Harding administration court. Brains, conscience, ability for hard work and competent service do not count for a thing with the Harding regime, when side by side with some Reginald Van Tootsie de Witharoll, who finds little difficulty in getting next.

There is less of contact with the average man on the part of the Harding regime than has been the case in any other administration up to this time. No administration in the history of this country has so pandered to and provided for the big rich. It will stand out as a class administration.

President Harding has shown the tendency of his own mind and his own preferences, and of his own prejudices against the common man and the plain citizen, through selection of his personal associates. There is his frequent going and coming with the aristocratic and socializing Frelinghuysen. Here is his frequent socializing with the big rich McLeans. People are taking note, and they are also talking no little.

Harding's Secretary

George B. Christian, Sr., makes an ideal secretary to the kind of Republican president that Republicans the country over are waking up to find in Warren G. Harding. George, educated

into a Republican job by the democratic route, not so many years ago was a reading clerk in a Democratic national convention that nominated Woodrow Wilson for president! George was never accustomed to much to worry him and ideals and principles and convictions and depth of thought would never keep George awake nights. A better flunkie could not flunk before the moneybund.

Colored people, their leaders and editors all over the nation wonder why this "looking down upon them" attitude at the White House. They wonder, in amazement, that no Colored man is big enough for the big jobs other Republican presidents have been fair enough and fearless enough to award to them. Perhaps Colored leaders have not stopped to think that this is an administration given very much to the aristocratic social functioning of the rich, and that present-day Republican snobocracy is very far away from thoughts of the average Republican who is white, not to mention the man who carries the barrier of being Colored!

A Wilson Flunkie

Forget not, also, Colored Americans, that the Secretary of the president was formerly a Woodrow Wilson Democrat and that he is yet very near, here in Washington, to his old friends and associates. Democrats and Democratic secretaries, here in Washington, are not the only ones to

refer to Colored people as "niggers." I heard a secretary to a Republican congressman, who represents a district with a very large Colored vote, say the other day as he slammed down the telephone that he wished "the damn niggers" would quit bothering him on the phone! Do not expect too much, if anything, at the White House. George has run with the Washington "bunch" too long.

Who Gets Time

A delegation of Colored leaders might get five minutes with the president to protest disfranchisement and lynching, to discuss broken promises and such things as getting their ballots under false pretenses in 1920 (particularly since there is an election not far ahead), but McLean or Frelinghuysen, or the socializing flapdoodle, Reginald Van Tootsie de Witharoll, can easily gain opportunity for any old while and gossip at any old length. George is at the bat!

And Robert Ingersoll could have as consistently been the dedication orator at the dedicatory exercises of a John Wesley A. M. E. church as much as that "bunch" which "dedicated" the Lincoln memorial in Washington a short while ago were fit for that!

Race Leaders Disagree

Philadelphia, America

A veritable hurricane seems to be weeping through the ranks of the so-called "BIG NEGROES," a scandal in high circles, a falling out of thieves. There is mud slinging galore in the big house and the little Negroes in the cabin may thank their stars that they have neither achieved greatness nor had it thrust upon them.

The pyrotechnics began when the asp like Pat Harrison made the charge in the Senate that Scott, Lewis, Lyons, Houston and Cobb were lobbying in the interest of the Liberian Loan Bill and that if it passed these five "BIG NEGROES" were to receive a slush fee of \$650,000. Two of these men immediately jumped into the Congressional Record with Rooseveltian denials. As far as we have been able to learn the other three did not see fit to make reply. Mr. Emmett Scott said that Mr. Harrison had been made the dupe of Negro politicians from his own state. We are not certain just what would be the functions of a Negro politician in Mississippi.

Perry Howard is the administration's "good Negro" from Mississippi. He is one of the Assistant Politicians in the Department of Justice assigned to doubtful states in the North. If the charge of the New York Herald is true, that Negroes are getting redder every day, Mr. Howard may be loaned to the Bureau of Investigation and made Assistant Sniffer to dig up Negro radicals. Now this Perry being from Mississippi and being a politician was the logical man to make the goat in the Liberian Loan mess. It has been hinted and whispered that Perry was the man who snatched the \$650,000 out of the pockets of the above named gentlemen. If there is

no truth in the story the blame is placed on Perry for getting the lie started. We confess that we don't know whether or not it is true but we do feel sure that the whole affair is a revelation and a lesson to the little Negro.

Shortly after Harrison had set off his can of black powder the N. A. A. C. P. tied a T. N. T. bomb to Mr. Howard and the tempest raged in all its fury. Mr. James Weldon Johnson released a letter supposed to have been written by Mr. Howard to Senator Du Pont of Delaware, who is soon to become a lame duck and perhaps retire to the Supreme Court or some big federal commission. In this letter Mr. Howard shows himself to be the worst sort of lackey, the most cringing bootlicker and the most obsequious knee bending Negro that has come under our notice for some moons.

He says that he has blood in his eye for the N. A. A. C. P., that nothing ought to be done for the Negro just because this organization or any of its sympathizers ask it, and that leaders of the G. O. P. should give the back of their hands to such men as Johnson, Nelson, DuBois and Vann.

In replying to all of these charges Mr. Howard says that he did not defeat the Liberian Loan Bill and that the N. A. A. C. P. did not release all of his letter to Mr. Du Pont. He claims that Nelson, of the Wilmington Advocate was paid \$15,000 by Senator Du Pont at various times.

And so it can be seen that just as we said in the beginning here is really a tempest in the ranks of the "BIG NEGROES." All the men involved here are looked upon as leaders of the race. They are the men who keep our race conscience and very often the race pocket book. They are the men who represent us to the white folk. These "BIG NEGROES" are the persons who are supposed to go the white bosses and find out what they would have the little Negroes do. Most of them lie to the white bosses first and then come to us with another lie.

They are divided into three or four groups. There is the political group composed of Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Committeemen from Georgia, but without power or prestige. He is a job-hunter who was turned down. Another of this group is Cottrell of Toledo who is also a turned down job hunter. Then comes William Matthews, of Boston who has never had a look-in. These men with some more are the political experts, the foxes reaching for high hanging grapes. Then there is the group that has been immortalized by Senator Harrison. They do not need jobs so much as the others and can therefore turn their attention to high and frenzied finance.

Then there is Robert Lee Vann, of Pittsburgh, standing out in the cold. He was a high official in the Jim-Crow section of the Republican Campaign

Committee that elected Mr. Harding. Constitution was just as flagrant as the He too, was probably looking for a current failure to enforce the Eighteenth job but didn't get as far as Lincoln Amendment. He suggested that the Johnson or even Charlie Cottrill. It seems that Mr. Vann was ditched by Johnson and Co. Perhaps they thought there were not enough jobs to go around. None of these groups of "Big Negroes" seems to care for Mr. Vann's company. As for himself he doesn't seem to be able to decide which group it is safe for him to fight. On December 2nd he seized Harrison's charges and told us in the Courier that the "entire country was rocked by" these "sensational charges."

He wrote an editorial in which he said that "it is believed now that they (Scott Lewis, Lyon Cobb and Houston) purposely refrained from asking any favors at the hands of the Harding administration as a justification for their share in the 'commission and fee' of the Liberian loan." During the week brother Vann evidently saw light somewhere....

..The Courier of the 9th of December carries an article very flattering to Dr. Scott and filled with venom for Pat Harrison. By the 16th the conversion is complete and the wrath of Mr. Vann is freely poured on "Pat's Perry."

There is one thing in particular that astonishes us in Mr. Howard's letter to Senator Du Pont. That is his lining up Vann with Du Bois and Johnson. We are surprised at this because it is a well known fact that Mr. Vann is not friendly to Du Bois, Johnson and the N. A. A. C. P. If anything he is antagonistic. He is so antagonistic that he could not support the Anti-Lynching Crusaders and wrote an editorial about them that was anything but favorable. We feel sure that one source of Vann's wrath shown in the editorial "Pats Perry," was in Howard's putting him on a par with the above named gentlemen who are high officers in the N. A. A. C. P. When it comes to dislike of this organization Mr. Vann and Mr. Howard are deep spiritual brothers.

It is probably true though that Du Bois and Johnson will have many of the "BIG NEGROES" falling on their side due to the fact that the N. A. A. C. P. developed great political strength in the doubtful states during the last campaign.

NEGRO RIGHT TO VOTE IS URGED ON HARDING
New York Times
Tinkham Wants Message to Congress to Deal With 14th Amendment as Well as 18th.

12-4-22
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative George H. Tinkham of Massachusetts in a letter to President Harding written yesterday, has suggested that the failure to enforce the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the

Meeting to Placate the Colored Brother.

Hon. Warren G. Harding,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. President—It has been stated that in your address to be made at the opening of the fourth session of the Sixty-seventh Congress it is your intention to refer to the widespread disrespect for law as exemplified by the unparalleled defiance of the Federal Statutes to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and its anarchistic and revolutionary consequences. There can be no descent from its necessity. You will agree that all parts of the Constitution should be enforced equally and impartially and in no part nullified.

With the greatest respect may I draw your attention to the fact that whereas the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution is permissive in its authorization to Congress to pass legislation to enforce it the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which commands Congress to reduce representation in proportion to disfranchisement is mandatory and prescriptive and is now scandalously and completely unenforced and nullified.

With the greatest respect, may I also draw your attention to the fact that with flagrant and widespread disfranchisement established by a mass of indisputable evidence now before Congress and by a common knowledge and the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution unenforced, the very tenure of the office you hold and the representation of the lower House of Congress is tainted with unconstitutionality.

Unconstitutional tenure of office and illegal elections strike at the very heart of the moral sanctions behind laws and executive acts. Public authority, before demanding obedience, must itself obey. There can be no degree in faithlessness to the Constitution and its requirements, but if there were, surely the moral turpitude of violation of a constitutional mandate which involves the purity of elections and constitutional organization of Government is as great as the violation of the Federal Statutes concerning the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

May I, with the greatest respect and sincere hope that I transgress no propriety, suggest that in your address to the Congress you draw its attention to its present unconstitutional composition and its own legal and constitutional obligations.

I have the honor to be, my dear Mr. President

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM.

NEGRO DRIFT TO AL SMITH ALARMS MILLER
BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
NOVEMBER 3, 1922
Hastily Gotten Up Negro

Governor Miller's campaign managers have been obliged to again revise his speaking schedule. The great welcome accorded to Al. Smith by 8,000 cheering negroes in Harlem's "black belt" sent shivers down the spines of the Miller leaders. Conferences were held and it was decided that something had to be done to offset the Smith demonstration. So the Women's Roosevelt League and the West Harlem Republican Club were told to get up a meeting for negroes in Harlem to be addressed by Governor Miller.

The Smith meeting was a spontaneous tribute to a red-blooded American by the negroes themselves. The Miller meeting is gotten up by white Republicans who have no real sympathy with the negro. The Governor's Special Attorney General is seeking to keep down the Smith vote in the "black belt" by systematic terrorization of the negroes. Miller will retail the same old platitudes about the devotion of the Republican party to the negro and will invoke the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

The negro of to-day can no longer be caught by chaff any more than the white working man. He will ask the Governor if the Republican party is so fond of the negro why did it fail to adopt the Dyer anti-lynching bill? Why has the Republican Federal administration passed over eligible negroes for appointment to positions higher than doorknobs and messengers?

The negro knows that he will get nothing by slavish loyalty to the Republican party of to-day which has abandoned the ideals of its founders. He knows that the Republican party in Nation and State is dominated wholly by the corporations, the bankers and "Big Business," and the little man, white or black, has no chance while this regime of plutocracy remains in power. Like the farmers and labor, the negroes are in revolt and the Miller negro meeting will not change the drift to Smith. And what applies to the negro in Harlem's "black belt" applies, also, to the negro in this borough.

WHITE PRIMARY

The white primary for nomination for mayor and aldermen of the city takes place next Tuesday. The campaign while short, has been very intense. On account of the enfranchisement of the women, greater interest was the result. The meetings of the opponents during the week were the

largest ever held in the city. Much is being said about the "slush" fund, and it is openly charged that it will be used in an illegal way. The main reason why the white primary was adopted is because it was said that the Negro vote was purchasable and it required too large a sum to conduct a campaign. It is plainly to be seen that there may be other purchasable voters, and they are not members of the darker race either.

The colored citizens are as interested in the best welfare of the city as any other class of citizens, and are anxious for the right sort of men to be selected as officials; men who will treat all classes of citizens fairly; officials who can be easily approached and considerate in their action.

Hyde Park Chicago Defenders Gang Hits at Madden

11-11-22
Victory Tuesday of Congressman Martin C. Madden came not as a result of any love for him borne by the Kenwood and Hyde Park Property Owners' association. A week before the election this infamous organization, with R. L. Gastineau as president, sent letters to white residents of the district, urging that Madden be defeated for what he had done for our people.

The Property Owners' association letter follows:

"At a meeting of the board of directors of the Kenwood and Hyde Park Property Owners' association, it was learned that through the efforts of Congressman Martin B. Madden, who is seeking re-election, some one thousand Negroes have been placed in the Federal Postal service and quite naturally were required to reside in the district so that they and their families could vote and work for his re-election. There the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, Congressman Martin B. Madden, now seeking re-election as the congressman of this district, has placed Negroes in the government service, we understand to the extent of a thousand persons, and naturally has insisted that they reside in this district;

"Therefore be it resolved, That the defeat of Congressman Martin B. Madden will further the object for which we are organized, and will materially benefit the property owners of this district."

Political - 1922
Party Affiliation.

Many Issues May Hazard G. O. P. Success

East Tennessee News
Knoxville, Tenn. 8-24-22

Dyer Bill Looms Up In Several Districts Along With Other Important Measures—Senate Appears To Be Dallying.

NEW YORK CITY, AUG. 22—The "Bonus," the "Tariff" are not only thorns that likely to be found sticking in the sides of the Republican Congressional situation when this Fall's campaign gets under way. Leading local colored politicians profess to believe that the non-passage of the now famed "Dyer Bill" will add complications that might jeopardize Republican success in at least four districts—three of which are in the North, where the Negro vote is to be found in very considerable numbers. Our own "Harlem District", the "Madden District" in Chicago, Congressman Dyer's own district in St. Louis, and the district in St. Louis, and the district made famous in Virginia by the refusal of Congressman Slemp to take any chances with the buzz saw around as soon as the present heat that the Negro rebels have been sharpening for his special season has spent its strength.

There is a very decided opinion prevalent here that the National Senate is playing "Horse" with the bill and fain't. In the "Dyer District" they does not mean to pass the measure. No proof is in sight to have been somewhat mollified by hold up this belief, but, nevertheless, it is insistently present the outspoken advocacy of Congressmen wherever one goes among the folks who always have "inside gress" to give out on all questions of politics, business, and anti-lynching measure. Edward H. Wright and Alderman Louis B. Anderson are being relied on to make the return of Congressman Madden

It cannot be denied that there is considerable soreness among the rank and file of the colored voters. It is quite a difficult question to determine just what is the trouble. Men who can go as far back as the summer preceding the second McKinley campaign in 1900 will remember that there was a heavy rumbling in the northern section where there was big Negro vote. Mr. McKinley had been very polite in his attitudes and very suave in his utterances on the "Southern situation." The "colored brother" and friend decided that he was being deserted by the administration and began to show his pearly political teeth angrily and with an accompaniment of audible snarls that caused no little commotion in many sections of the land. It happened that bane- ful breath of the "Bourbon" influ-

Washington got busy. The Afro- American Council, with the mosttion was still fresh in the nostrils of the colored vote and after a hard country sitting in its presidential fight the convention closed with a saddle, called a convention which little more than half hearted in met in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, in the early part of June. istration and the "party that gave Old timers declare that the conven- us Lincoln." tion was a hummer. Thee "Kitchen Cabinet" was there to the last man that a quite similar situation pre- Its members worked valiantly and vails at the present time. The Wil-

Republican.

son administration has just passed through the door and the aroma of its race intolerances is still in the house, although there has been a rather mild attempt to disinfect the kitchen, if not the rest of the premises. Perhaps, announces a local political wag, that quite fills the bill, because we never get any father than the kitchen of the organization, anyhow.

But it is the signs of discontent that are coming into view that is affording something more than a slight worry to the custodians of republican political fortunes in the impending congressional elections. Their hands are already too full, literally, to be obliged to look out the window and have their political eyes meet the sight of an ominous black cloud gathering size as the fall approaches. Hence, it is being prophetically emphasized that the members of the "downstairs department of state" will be getting Congressmen Slemp to take any chances with the buzz saw around as soon as the present heat that the Negro rebels have been sharpening for his special season has spent its strength.

The Virginia rebels appear to be steadfast and uncompromisingly determined to pass the measure. No proof is in sight to have been somewhat mollified by hold up this belief, but, nevertheless, it is insistently present the outspoken advocacy of Congressmen wherever one goes among the folks who always have "inside gress" to give out on all questions of politics, business, and anti-lynching measure. Edward H. Wright and Alderman Louis B. Anderson are being relied on to make the return of Congressman Madden

a certainty. The Harlem situation seems to lack leadership and the sinews of political warfare money to wage a successful fight this fall. One thing is here, however, that constitutes a more than surface resemblance of the earlier McKinley discontent. The young colored voter does not live quite so close to the time of the Lincoln remembrances and, therefore, is not a samenable to the soft assurances of the official faithful as they were in the former times.

However, it may be alright and it may not be. Time, that arbiter of our fates, will let us know all about it in the due course of events. Until that period let us wait and watch. Somebody has said that everything comes to him who watches and waits—our debts, our mother-in-law, and many of the other ills and joys of life.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION GOES WRONG

Atlanta Constitution and refused to submit it, but on the other hand, had one of his We quote below what we regard as a shameful editorial endorsement of wrong by the Atlanta Constitution. The Constitution is supposed to be a leading representative newspaper of the best South. Constitution sets itself up as the not permitting anybody to speak South's standard newspaper. That against it; and then undertook to means, it stands for the highest in pacify those who objected to his thought and character. But when high-handed proceedings by saying, "We will get to that later."

Now, here is a man, in the first instance, indicted for stealing quite two million dollars from the government.

Second, with being a habitual drunkard and libertine.

Third, with operating a fraudulent movement under the disguise

of an educational association for the purpose of bleeding Federal office-holders for ten per cent of their salaries.

In the first place, the Constitution is a meddler and has nothing to do with the Republican affairs in Georgia. And the Constitution makes that confession to start with in the beginning of its editorial endorsement of Philips, who today holds proxies and bona fide lives under \$25,000 bond for stealing from the government. Yet, disagreed with him in the meeting. The Constitution holds him up as a publican forum and congratulates a model and refers to this notorious man who lives under the cloudous character in the following of defrauding his government out language:

"Notwithstanding the assurances of two million dollars and holds him up to the public as a character to be admired and worthy of emulation.

Who is Philips? No one knows better than the Constitution. The Constitution knows that Philips is a carpetbagger who lives in Pennsylvania, who is habitually intoxicated. He has the reputation of committing fraud after fraud, battering off Postoffices, holding up government officials for personal gain and leading all kinds of lives. The Constitution knows that the organization that he heads is fraudulent—that it is illegal—that it has no standing in either morals or law. It further knows that the meeting for which it congratulates his genius, was an arbitrary, dictatorial, undemocratic gathering, and that Philips himself presided and refused to yield the floor to any man that disagreed with him—that he refused to entertain any motion that sought his decapitation—that he called the meeting for the purpose of tendering his resignation.

"That was a considerable job, but it was neatly and expeditiously done, and it leaves him as the unquestioned master of the Republican organization of the state."

In the first place, Philips is not chairman, but a fraud, and the Constitution knows it, but the men who fought to save their organization, though fraudulent, from the embarrassment of a head indicted for larceny and charged with numerous other crimes and disgraces, are condemned by the Con-

stitution and Philips is held up to offered was that while a Repubnent, by fitting legislation.

the public as a great man. He is lican Congress might pass a law to commended for steam-rolling the prevent such interference, the ther opposition—when the Constitution Democratic President would prob- knows well, if it knows anything, ably veto it, and there was not that Philips took the chair and present in Congress a sufficient talked from the time he called the two-thirds majority favorable to meeting to order until it adjourned, such legislation, to override the and only yielded long enough to de- President's veto. Negro leaders declare the resolutions carried offered by his henchmen.

But this explains to the public the moral standard of our contemporay, the Atlanta Constitution.

We publish in another column of this issue our neighbor's com- mendation and approval of the conduct of this alleged grafter and political mountebank.

Atlanta Independent CASUAL REFERENCE

That fully 95 per cent of all a district to entitle him to repre- voting America Negroes are life- sentation in a National Conven- long Republicans is a fact wel- tion. This act cuts Georgia's rep- known to people of all shades of resentations from 17 to 8. Conse- political belief. From the begin- quently, the Negro's plea for a re- ning of the Negro's enfranchise- lief from such conditions as a re- ment, he has been loyal to Repub- fusal of the privilege of registr- lican causes, believing infallibly in the polls when attempting to vote Republican principles as enunci- at the lamented Lincoln and was answered with another hard- so vigorously prosecuted by Gar- ship. The National Committee field, McKinley and Roosevelt. The placed on the Negro the blame for Negro has always felt an indebted- not polling a heavy vote in South- ness to the party under whose ad- ministration he saw the light of freedom. And, even since then, he has traced almost every piece of legislation—not altogether in his favor, but in favor of all men, but

The National Republican, the more greatly affecting him as of the group farthest down in American affairs of citizenship—to the Republican party as its sponsor and affector.

The Negro, as a Republican, has looked to and pleaded with his party leaders for relief from laws of disfranchisement, in the hope of a rightful and unhampered participation in affairs of the Government; but the leaders of the party notwithstanding the fact that at times they had a safe majority in both branches of Congress and a Republican President in the White House, have pussyfooted around this question, setting forth one excuse after another.

In 1918, when a Republican Con- gress was sent to Washington, Re- publican leaders dodged the Ne- gro's plea for a remedy for his be- ing hampered at places of registra- tion and the polls. The excuse

Is This A Sop For Colored Republicans?

Louisville News
WHITE REPUBLICANS

AT FONTAINE FERRY

BLACK ALLIES AT
CHICKASAW PARK

Pie and Watermelon Contests Among
Monkey Shines.

AN INSULT TO THE RACE

Sometime ago registered Repub- licans received the following through the mail:

THIS IS YOUR INVITATION
For the Big Day at
FONTAINE FERRY PARK,

Republican Day
TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1922
A Fun-Festival for Louisville and Jefferson County Republicans
Free Rides, Athletics, Races, Contests; Candy for the Children
Souvenirs, Prizes, Special Attractions
REMEMBER THIS IS YOUR DAY
GIVEN BY YOUR ORGANIZATION

Come Early; Bring All the Folks.

Of course this was meant for "white" Republicans, but in the rush a few were sent to "black" Repub- licans and the Colored Brothers cer- tainly thought the lily whites had been converted and meant for them to come! One big politician really went, but he and his party were turned down.

After The News exposed the dou- ble dealing of the local G. O. U. some influential Colored Republicans went to headquarters and demanded that "you give us a picnic."

"Alright," they were told, "you can have a picnic at Chickasaw Park.

And so it comes about that Colored women were seen Thursday night passing the following bill in Colored neighborhoods:

LABOR DAY PICNIC
AT CHICKASAW PARK
Monday, September 4.
Free Candy for the Children.
Watermelon Eating Contest

Pie Eating Contest
Races and Games of Every Description

Valuable Presents Will be Given
Everybody Come. Bring Your
Dinner Basket and Have a Good
Time.

A Competent Committee will be on
Hand to Look after the Children.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Read that bill and see what the local Republican organization thinks of Negroes. Watermelon eating contests! Pie eating contest!

What dignity, what respect. This is an insult to every thinking Negro who voted the Republican ticket last fall!

"Republican Day" August 15 at Fontaine Ferry Park to which No Negro was allowed and Negroes are 45 per cent of the Republican party and the Negroes are a sop to the Negroes they are given a picnic at a dump and pie eating and watermelon eat- ing contests are Features. Oh the contempt for Negroes!

When will Negroes wake up? They get no policemen, no firemen, no physicians nor nurses in the City Hospital, nothing worthwhile for their 27,000 votes. No support of democratic voter is to go to the polls at the general election, and complete the jobs that have already been begun.

When will the Negro Wake Up?
At your earliest convenience
COMPLETE THE JOB.

The qualified voters in Georgia should go to the polls on Tuesday and vote just as though the general election was a decisive contest, and not merely a ratification of primary nominations.

It is appreciated that the people of this state are tired of elections, certainly for this year, in which there has been one more primary contest than is usual under normal conditions.

It is also appreciated that it is not a general election year, and that from a state-wide standpoint there are not supposed to be any strictly

party contests.

That does not excuse one, however, from the obligation that citizenship imposes under a popular government.

The general election is the only mandatory election, the primaries under the Georgia law being voluntary contests between individuals in a state-wide referendum for the party nominations.

The actual elections of the nominees are declared only as a result of the vote cast in the general election, at which all qualified voters can participate, whether they can participate in a white primary or not.

Republicans are making contests in several Georgia districts, the Atlanta district being one among them.

Congressman Upshaw, in the September 13 primary, swept every county and practically every voting precinct in his district.

And yet with 7,000 republican voters registered from among the colored race alone, and with 3,000 white republicans in Fulton county, it is not difficult to see the danger that confronts the democratic party in the fifth district, if the democratic voters simply stay away from the polls next Tuesday on the assumption that Congressman Upshaw has already been re-elected.

This condition is true in the districts.

No Georgia candidate has been elected. They have been nominated only; and the duty of the democratic voter is to go to the polls at the general election, and complete the jobs that have already been begun.

**NEGRO VOTERS
ASKED TO MEET
TUESDAY NIGHT**
*The Houston
10/17/22*

The colored voters of Houston and Harris County, both men and women, are urgently requested to attend a mass meeting at the Colored Carnegie Library, corner Robin and Frederick streets, Tuesday night, October 17, 8 o'clock.

One of the hottest elections in years will soon take place in Texas and the colored citizens of the state must take an active part in this campaign.

Let us have a representative gathering of the citizens of this community at the Tuesday night meet-

ing, to the end that we may organize our forces and wage an intensive campaign for our senatorial choice. *C. F. RICHARDSON,
Vice President Independent Colored
Voters' League of Texas.*

Political - 1922

Party Affiliation

TO FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BLACK-TAN REPUBLICAN PARTY OF SOUTH TEXAS:

*The Houston Informer Houston, Tex
10/14/22*

Our party placed no ticket in the field for the fall election of 1922, and our state chairman has issued a statement in which he advises all former adherents of the cause to vote for measures and not men, for principles and not parties, for issues and not individuals.

In view of this fact and in view of the peculiar situation that obtains politically in Texas in the race for United States senator, we cannot afford to shirk from our duty or prove slackers and cowards in the impending conflict and menacing crisis.

It is beginning to appear that the day is about to arrive in this state for which "we long have sought and mourned because we found it not," and it is up to us as full-fledged, genuine, unadulterated, unhyphenated and undefiled American citizens to vote for the best interests of our common country, state and race.

There are two candidates in the race for the United States senate—Earle B. Mayfield, reputed klan candidate, and George Pddy, avowed anti-klan candidate and fusion choice of the independent democrats and republicans of Texas who are opposed to "invisible empires" and their emissaries representing Texas in the highest branch of our national government at Washington.

On Tuesday, November 7, 1922, the election will be held and every American citizen, otherwise qualified by having paid the poll tax or secured an exemption certificate, will be afforded an opportunity to go to the polls and cast a ballot for the senatorial candidates.

A vote for George Pddy for United States senator from Texas is a protest against existing political conditions in the Lone Star State and will show to the outside world that Texas, despite her record of ignominy and shame, can be counted upon to stand by constitutional government and law and order when the supreme test comes.

This election will be under federal supervision and operating under national jurisdiction, no citizen need have any fear of voting his honest and conscientious convictions on election day.

Personally, we are not concerned about nor interested in the other candidates in the race and our main strength should be muster ed and centered on the senatorial race, to the end that Candidate Pddy will poll sufficient votes to land him in Washington for the next six years.

How sanely, sensibly and patriotically we act and acquit ourselves on this occasion will largely determine our future political status in Texas, and our action will either make friends or lose friends.

As chairman of the Black-Tan Republican party of Harris Coun-

Republican

ty, I am taking this method of informing the members of our party regarding the present political situation, to the end that we can organize our forces in any manner desired and wage a relentless and effective campaign for the candidacy of George Pddy.

Pddy's election is imperative, because of the peculiar issue involved. You fought a good fight in the memorable campaign of 1920, and while we were defeated, the cause was not lost and just what we complained about and strove for then is the battle of today, only the participants are of another party. The principle is largely the same—whether democracy shall reign or autocracy (klanocracy) shall become the ruling political passion of the state and nation?

Where stand you, brave and noble patriots, in this battle against the haughty and arrogant giant of repression, oppression, lawlessness, ruthlessness, intolerance, mistrust, bigotry and prejudice?

Are you willing to take up little David's sling shot (the ballot) and go forth to engage this mammoth monster and tyrant in the battle of Armageddon?

Since our party has no candidate in the field, and since the democratic party at its San Antonio convention pledged itself to a "white man's party," and since the republican party has broken faith with the colored voters and is no longer worthy nor entitled to receive our unqualified and unstinted support, we should all go to the polls Tuesday, November 7, 1922, and vote for GEORGE Pddy for United States senator. If his name is not printed on the ballot, it can be easily inserted with a lead pencil.

I would suggest that you take up writing lessons at once, so as to become quite proficient in writing in the name of GEORGE Pddy in the event legal technicalities and political machinations keep his name off the official ballot.

Finally, fellow-constituents and compatriots, I see no manly course to pursue other than to support George Pddy for the United States senate and to this end I suggest that you bend your energies, exert your efforts and cast your ballots.

To this end a mass meeting of all the colored citizens of Houston and Harris County is called for Tuesday night, October 17, at Colored Carnegie Library. Meeting will begin at 8 o'clock. Let us have a representative gathering of both men and women.

Yours in the cause of right,

(Signed) C. F. RICHARDSON,
Chairman Black-Tan Republican Party of Harris County.

A DANGEROUS SUGGESTION.

Richmond Planet 9/30/22

The Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch, Richmond's Negro newspaper, the one of the ablest edited daily publications in the South-land and from a southerner's view-point one of the best in the country, has definitely decided it is best friends of the colored people in all for the future of that party that this land, in its issue of September 23, Negroes shall no longer vote its ticket 1922, says:

Nor will we quarrel with another statement in its columns, that the Republican organization in Virginia is

maintained mainly for capture and distribution of Federal offices.

Certainly on these two points we are in agreement, but it soon reaches the cross-roads, where it disagrees. It says:

It is with conviction as to the best interests of the Negro race to which The Times-Dispatch has always been a friend that we urge rejection of the suggestion of the Planet that Negroes organize separately, and endeavor to present such a solid front that some day they may hold the balance of power between the major parties. Such a course would be disastrous to our colored population. No thoughtful man or woman can contemplate such a situation with the slightest degree of approval. It probably would be to the best interest of the Democratic party if at any time the gap between the size of the white parties should become narrow for in that event most of the Republicans would vote the dominant Democratic ticket to prevent control of the State by a solid block of Negroes. It would, however, be most unfortunate for Virginia, for both major parties and most of all for the colored organization and its members.

This is a plain statement of an opinion without going into details for an explanation as to why this course would be disastrous to the colored people. It gives the usual suggestion and concludes as follows:

For fifty years the Negroes have presented an almost unbroken alignment with the Republican party. They could not expect much political recognition from the Democrats, and they have not had it. Now they are forced bodily out of the Republican ranks, for as The Times-Dispatch predicted when Pollard held out the olive branch, it was rejected. There is but one practical course for the Virginia Negro—to divide, so far as he has votes, on party lines in accordance with the issues of today.

But what does this suggestion mean? Let us see. We have always been of the opinion and this opinion has been supported by past experiences and by historic events that in disunion or division, there is weakness and "in union, there is strength." There is no doubt in the world that the Negroes in this State should divide, so far as he votes, on party lines in accordance with the issues of today. But when those party lines are drawn in a way to prescribe this same Negro in his

fundamental constitutional and political rights and he declines to support privileges may come to us from that party or parties making such a source. We believe that the better proscription, it seems to us that he is class of white people in the Southland forced to adopt a policy to protect **are our best friends** and we believe him against political extinction.

Our position is that the Negroes as a unit should act together and to cast their support in accordance with the transcendent issues of today. If a citizens political rights are in jeopardy and the safety of his life and property is at stake, all other issues are to be subordinated to that one issue. The division of the Negro vote then rests with the two political parties and not with the Negro. When they all unite two major parties should be scrapped and to injure and destroy the Negro as two new ones organized to take their political entity, they force a solidarity of the Negro vote. As an organized body, the Negro can force political recognition and the right to hold political office upon one or the other of the political parties and it may be that in this light our esteemed contemporary regards the Negro's action as disastrous to the Negro.

For our part, we have always advocated individual support of candidates that is where white men, who are known to be favorable to colored ones are nominated for office, we should exercise our individual preferences and vote for them, even though they be the nominees of the Democratic Party.

This is what we call building up individual friendships among the best class of white people of the Southland. In the present campaign, every colored voter knows or should know that every vote cast for a colored nominee in the pending political struggle takes away a whole vote from a Republican nominee and gives a half-vote to the Democratic nominee. Were we to control the colored vote solidly and could get them to forget the past, we would as an organization, in a spirit of retaliation cast the solid black vote for the Democratic nominees.

Many of us believe that we can better trust the devil than we can leave our future in the hands of some of these Republican hypocrites. To speak plainly, we are contending for the rights and privileges of the colored people in this commonwealth. We would prefer to secure them under Republican rule. If we can reach our goal through the aid and comfort of the Democratic right-thinking people,

AS TO TWO NEW PARTIES.

Mr. Frank A. Munsey, distinguished publisher of the New York Herald and the New York Evening Sun, not to speak of numerous periodicals, declared to the American Bankers' Association his conviction that the two major parties should be scrapped and to injure and destroy the Negro as two new ones organized to take their political entity, they force a solidarity of the Negro vote. He proposes a conservative-liberal and a radical party, basing his plea for new political divisions upon the ground that the Democratic and Republican parties have outlived their usefulness, are lacking in clearly defined issues and appeal to voters with promises differing only on minor points, because it is their business to differ, and that without such differences they would cease to exist.

The indictment of the two old parties on the ground that differences between them are but dimly defined, is sound. That a restatement of party doctrine along fundamental lines of departure is essential to the welfare of both parties and the country itself, will scarcely be denied by any informed man.

In each party there are conservative and radical elements of varying hues. So far so good. But the matter is not so simple as that.

Some of the manifest difficulties of undertaking the project proposed by Mr. Munsey, are well stated by the Houston Post when it says:

If it were possible to deal with each separately, it might be easier to obtain a fair division among the people, and effect realignments. There are as many factions in the Democratic party as in the Republican, and the Democratic differences are over the same questions that divide the Republicans.

As for separating the people into conservative and radical groups, the difficulty is that the average citizen is a conservative on one question and radical on another. In the meantime, every congressman takes his stand upon questions in the hope of agreeing with the majority of his constituents, and that is an uncomfortable task, for where he may please one by voting for modification of the Volstead law, he may infuriate the same voter by voting for a ship subsidy. Or he may please a voter for one thing and alien-

ate his support by his stand upon half a dozen other questions.

Just how the politics of the Nation can be extricated from such confusion is difficult to determine, but until some of the issues now before the people are permanently eliminated, the parties will be rife with a spirit of faction and unable to function effectively.

Ultimately, taxation and retrenchment must loom as the paramount issue, but they will have to wait for the elimination of a multitude of issues, Federal and State, before party cohesion can be hoped for.

If it were possible to hold a country-side referendum on the Volstead law, the ship subsidy, the soldiers' bonus and one or two other matters and relieve the parties of the embarrassment of declaring a specific position upon any of them, then it might be possible for both Democratic and Republican parties to essay the solution of vital problems, and for the people to reshape their party affiliations in the hope of restoring party usefulness.

Mr. Munsey has accurately stated some of the Nation's political troubles, but he has not pointed a feasible way to get rid of them.

So far as scrapping the old parties is concerned, the thing is out of the question if people who advocate reorganization contemplate dropping their names.

In the South, for instance, many of us are Democrats from principle, but all of us are Democrats in name and in reverence for the traditions of the party that has been identified with our life for so long.

The comfort and security which the Democratic party brought to the South in the days of its sorrow and travail have enshrined it in the hearts of our people. No in this generation, nor yet in the next, will the South bid farewell to the name "Democratic Party," however far the South may stray from the historic principles of the party—and it could scarcely stray farther in future than it has on occasion in the past.

In the South Democrat is the symbol of law and order, of respectability, of the sacrificing, heroic fathers; the thing that summons into review the shades of Jefferson, Monroe, the Jacksons, the Lees, and the long procession of gray-clad, bleeding figures as they go all the way from Bull Run to Appomattox and back again to their fig trees that stand near the scanty homes of the South.

More particularly, however, Democrat recalls to memory things that happened between 1865 and 1875, when our people were finally solidified as a stonewall to hold back a Thing calling itself Republican. That is what has kept the South solid.

It is the traditions of Democracy, the memories the name stirs which create

real difficulties of those who recanvas the political situation in America and out of the material surveyed hope to construct two new parties with two brand new names.

There is one way to make a permanent opening in the Democratic party of the South—ultimately; and that is for the Republican party to meet tomorrow and dissolve, and abandon, once and forever, its unpleasant name. But that will not occur, for there are Americans in the North who have a sentimental attachment for that party.

Our remarks are not philosophical; they are historical and prophetic. They are a statement of fact which cheerful reformers and reorganizers will have to bear in mind as they go about their interesting business.

WILL THERE FINALLY BE A NATIONAL NEGRO PARTY?

Dallas Express - 6/24/22

"The Republicans mistreat us and the Democrats don't want us. What are we going to do about it?" This question is being heard with increasing frequency as the customers of political maneuver as concerns the Negro become more and more apparent.

What are we going to do about it. There are few Negroes in America who do not realize that the recent tactics of the G. O. show its decided leaning toward "lily whiteism." And there are no Negroes, especially in the South who do not realize that the

no welcome for them among the Democrats.

Why not a National Negro party? During the past two years independent tickets were put out by Negroes or "black and tan" factions in Virginia, Arkansas, Florida, Ohio and Texas. Since then events have shaken the faith of voters in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania and they are seeking relief in some form from their ills. In New Jersey they contemplate putting an all-Negro ticket in the field. Why not everywhere?

While there is no hope in the majority of cases of actually electing any of such candidates there is certainly a freedom of action and thought possible in such a course which is to be found in no other. It ought to commend itself highly to that more advanced body of political thinkers who have become well weary of the endless series of insults and rebuffs which have from time immemorial been characteristics of the G. O. P.—a party to which Negroes have allied themselves more or less blindly.

Of course in such a course there would be no "pork barrel" from which grasping individuals could feed and grow fat. But who, in the light of past experience does not feel that such fat tening, as it has been done has been at the expense of the self respect of that great mass of us whom these men have led?

A national Negro Party? It is not impossible neither is it altogether improbable. Eventually this course will be found among the few from which circumstance will force us to choose.

Political - 1922
Party Affiliation

Small Negro Precincts But Large Ones For the Whites

WALNUT

1/2 ST 1/57
MADISON

18 PCT 8 WARD

BROADWAY

ALLEY
30 PCT 8 WARD

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES
OCTOBER 2, 1922

MADISON

1/2 ST 1/57
CHESTNUT

20 PCT 8 WARD

ALLEY

MAPLE
31 PCT 8 WARD

CHESTNUT

1/3 ST 1/2 ST
MAGAZINE

25 PCT 8 WARD

BRECKINRIDGE

GARLAND
10 ST
KENTUCKY ST
12 ST
ZANE ST
34 PCT 8 WARD

Republican

CHESTNUT

1/2 ST 1/57
MAGAZINE
24 PCT 8 WARD

ALLEY

GARLAND AVE
14 ST 13 ST 12 ST
KENTUCKY ST
35 PCT 8 WARD

CHESTNUT

1/2 ST 1/57 10 ST
ALLEY
27 PCT 8 WARD

KENTUCKY ST

ZANE ST 13 ST 12 ST
ST CATHERINE
36 PCT 8 WARD

THE illustration herewith shows some of the thirty-two solid negro precincts recently created compared in size with white precincts in the same section of the city and with much the same degree of density of population. All are in the Eighth Ward and four of the five colored precincts are one small block each whereas all the white precincts are two blocks or more. The negro precincts are on the left and the white precincts on the right.

These negro precincts are included in the ones in which Sheriff Henry Gray and Alfred Selligman denied the Democrats the right to put election officers because these proposed officers did not live within the boundaries and accepted the list of persons tendered by the Republican organization for the alleged purpose of serving as Democratic election officers. This step was taken, Messrs. Gray and Selligman declared, in order to uphold the election law. Democratic challengers and inspectors can, to some extent, effectively represent the interests of their party on election day, there are no inspectors and challengers at registration.

Ever since 1920 when the advent of woman suffrage required a general rearrangement of precinct lines, very small negro precincts have been in high favor with the county election machinery. The reason given was that the population was so dense in these colored districts. This same reason, according to Democratic work-

Chicago Defender - L. L. TURNER-ROBERTS-KERSEY

WE CANNOT TOO STRONGLY URGE upon our voters the necessity of taking whatever steps that may be necessary to make certain the election of the Republican candidates generally, but the three above named especially. Two of them, Turner and Roberts, now members of the general assembly, are candidates for re-election. As members of that body their records are creditable and satisfactory. As an orator and debater Adelbert H. Roberts is the peer of any member of the assembly. When he speaks he commands the attention of the house. He is respected, honored and unprincipled, regardless of party. He is also a member of a number of the most important committees and is therefore a potential factor in shaping legislation.

10/28/22

HON. SHEAHDICK TURNER'S specialty is in committee work. He usually succeeds in whatever he undertakes, because he knows how to go about it and the methods to be used to bring about results. He is felt more than he is heard. He is industrious, indefatigable and resourceful; in fact he is a very useful member and merits our fullest support. Hon. George T. Kersey is a new man in the political line, but one who is considerably above the average in point of intelligence. As a business man he has been very successful and unquestionably will make a creditable representative.

IT IS NOT ONLY NECESSARY to have able and influential members of our group in the general assembly, but in every branch of the state government as well as the municipality; in fact we should have representatives in every branch of our national government at Washington. If we are prudent and judicious in contributing to the creation of popular sentiment in the right direction, as is now being done in the state of Illinois, and especially in Cook county, that anticipation will eventually materialize; at any rate let us persevere and see to it that no backward step is taken and no ground is lost in the meantime.

There were nine precincts last year in which the negro population so predominated that the Democrats had great difficulty in securing any representative whatever.

This year the nine have increased to thirty-two negro precincts in which it has proven impossible for the Democrats to secure election officers.

SITUATION IN MISSOURI SENATE RACE AFFORDS NO BASIS FOR RESULT FORECAST

Alignment of Voters in Most Unique Campaign
in State's History Not Yet Sufficiently
Definite to Justify Prediction.

Of the Post-Dispatch Staff.

With only two weeks remaining of the Missouri senatorial campaign, a

By CURTIS A. BETTS,

stage of almost any campaign at that the aggregate will give him a 100,000 good-sized majority.

Arguments for Brewster.

On the other hand, the opinion of drawn from this is that normal Republicans and anti-Reed Democrats that Brewster will win is based which the independent vote decide upon these supposed elements of all elections.

strength:

That the women are against Reed. That there will be a far greater number of Democrats who will scratch Reed than there is of Republicans who will scratch Brewster.

That a majority of the members of both parties in Missouri are tired of crafty politics, which they charge is Reed's plan of campaign, and are looking for the opportunity to vote for a man who has not had the old line of political training and political association.

That Brewster has taken a courageous stand on virtually all public questions and has been as emphatic in his declaration on prohibition in wet territory as he has been in dry territory, and as emphatic in his stand on the question of violence by members of organized labor when he was speaking before striking union men as when he was before a rural audience which did not contain one member of organized labor.

Relative Strength of Parties.

First, it might be well to state the facts about the relative strength of the parties in Missouri. Following the reconstruction days of the Civil War, Missouri was a bourbon Democratic State. Until 1904, a Democratic nomination for State office meant election, and there were not more than two or three exceptions to the rule.

In 1904 Missouri first entered the Republican column as the mysterious stranger. That year the Republican State ticket, with the exception of Governor, was elected, and Roosevelt carried the State by 25,137. And,

As to the women, there is really nothing to indicate what that vote will be. One hears of more Democratic women opposed to Reed than men opposed to him, but in the primary the hopes of Breckinridge Long were pinned on the women, and apparently they failed him. At least, not a sufficient number voted for him to carry him over.

The Reed forces are counting on organized labor, but almost any experienced politician will admit that is a vote which is very uncertain and almost never has it been cast in the way it was expected to go.

Negro Vote Important Factor.

An important factor in this election will be the negro vote, and particularly the negro woman vote. That is a vote which is very susceptible to organization influence, and there are many reasons to believe that the adoption of the suffrage amendment increased the actual Republican vote of the State much more than it increased the Democratic vote. It has been frequently pointed out that all the negro women will vote, while there are thousands of white women, especially in Democratic families.

That Reed is wet. It is undoubtedly true that one hears more frequently expressed the opinion that Reed will win. This is based upon these supposed elements of strength:

That Reed is wet.

That the large proportion of German voters of the State believe that Reed believed as they believed about the war and that he was in effect fighting President Wilson as most of the Germans in America wanted to fight him.

That Missouri normally is a Democratic State, a supposition which has not a great deal of substance.

That the women will vote as the men folks of their families vote.

That organized labor is for Reed.

That Reed has a particular appeal to so many different classes of voters

who will never go to the polls. This is said to be especially true of women who were reared in the Southern states.

It would appear from this, that while the Republican organization in St. Louis may not be able to hold in line for Brewster thousands of German votes, it should be able to hold the negro vote in sufficient numbers possibly to offset the loss of German Republican votes.

It has been commonly talked that Reed will carry St. Louis, which in 1920 gave President Harding a majority of nearly 60,000. Reed supporters are even talking of a majority of 15,000 to 20,000 for him this year in St. Louis. It is difficult to understand that there could be as great a change as that, although even members of the Republican City Committee are not talking of more than 10,000 or 15,000 for Brewster.

Report as to St. Louis.

As a matter of fact, Republican organization politicians out in the State are seriously questioning that the local organization in St. Louis is very much interested in Brewster. The word has gone out among the rural districts that Republican candidates for local offices in St. Louis are not attempting to aid Brewster, and that they are in fact encouraging Republicans to vote for Reed.

This is hardly probable, because the more Republican votes there are for Reed the greater will be the number of Republicans who will vote the straight Democratic ticket, fearing to attempt to scratch their ballots, and thus endanger the local candidates.

Information during the past few days is that there is more activity in the St. Louis organization for Brewster, and that the situation is showing steady improvement for Brewster in the city.

State organization Republicans, while not overlooking the desirability of carrying St. Louis for Brewster, insist that Brewster will carry the State outside the city by a majority considerably in excess of any possible majority Reed might get in the city.

Effect of Anti-Reed Activity.

There is no doubt that the League of Loyal Democrats, organized by W. D. Vandiver, former Gov. Lon V. Stephens, Col. F. M. Curlee and other lifetime Democrats, is cutting into Reed's Democratic strength in the country. Petitions are in circulation in nearly every county, Democrats being asked to sign the pledge to scratch Reed. The effect of this has been to revive the anti-Reed feeling in many places where it was beginning to weaken.

However, it would be possible to go on indefinitely discussing the numerous and varied angles of the campaign without arriving any nearer a conclusion of what the result will be.

NEW JERSEY ONLY STATE IN WHICH NEGRO VOTERS ARE OPPOSING THE G. O. P.

Antagonism Has Abated In The Other States. There Will Be Some Shifting But Not As Much As Was Feared

Associated Negro Press

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The tide is on for the closing weeks of the present Senatorial and Congressional campaign. Practically all the nominations have been made and committees are at work.

There is nation-wide interest in the attitude of Colored Americans during the campaign of 1922. Careful inquiry by The Associated Negro Press into the subject of votes discloses the fact that there will be some shifting but certainly not as much as seemed possible earlier in the year. The spirit of independence has not died out, but the radical antagonism has abated. *Great concern*

Even in the editorials of the newspapers, there is a note of conciliation carefully discriminating. The opinion with reference to the policies of the President, especially in the matter of appointments and ideas of the South, has not changed. But it is noted that practically all of the newspapers are backing Senatorial and Congressional candidates of their various states and districts on the Republican ticket. *10/13/22*

The one notable exception is New Jersey, where Gov. Edwards as the Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator, is expected by his party managers to receive a number of Colored votes. *St. Louis, Mo.*

There is an evident turn of the tide to the port of prosperity, and the thinking men and women of the race are mixing their political activity with material development.

"With business advancement to back up our political demands," declared one prominent business man, "we can get more favorable consideration. Commercial progress will make us independent in thought and action. We must not give up political interest, but we must show genuine independence of the petty conditions of life."

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Party Affiliation

ONE-HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND VOTES.

As we count the one hundred and twenty thousand votes which the Negro men and women will cast in this State in November, and during the next moment we see how little this vote will possibly benefit us as a group, we can't but clearly see that there is something radically wrong with our method of playing the game.

After a careful study of the situation, we have come to the same conclusion of which others have arrived long ago—and was president of the Harding Club that is, the lack of proper leadership. The trouble with the leaders and Coolidge Republican Club is, they are as a rule, "hand picked" by the bosses and the interests of the people are soon forgotten. These hand picked leaders owe their allegiance to the bosses, and they say only what they are told. *His st. Louis Argus 10/13/22*

Just suppose for a moment that under the proper leadership, just a hundred thousand votes were cast for the real benefit of the group, not for aggrandizement of one or two individuals, or for a few minor jobs for a select few, but a hundred thousand votes cast according to the dictation of intelligent, unselfish leadership. If this was done our status would change. Instead of hanging on like a kite's tail, we would take our places among men; instead of crawling as it were, on our bellies and begging for recognition, we would be upstanding men and women defending our rights.

With a hundred thousand votes in the State, we should be able to cure most of our ills. **Politics Rule The World.** It is the science of government. If we are to appropriate it to our use and benefit, we must study it just as we would any other science.

As we see the present condition of affairs, and at the same time think of what they ought to be, the word "tragedy" comes to our mind. We can't but say, surely we are our worst enemies.

Yet, the remedy is simple and is within the grasp of each of us. Let us think, think a little for ourselves. Let us see who are those who pose as leaders. Let us see what they stand for. Are they those who stand for the rights of the people, or are they those who have the halter about their necks? We should determine these facts.

In times like these, we need men and women, strong men and women. Those who have the interest of the race at heart. Study your subject and refuse to be led by any other class.

By all means, elect Brewster for the United States Senate. Jim Reed won't do.

Some of the Party leaders are no longer hiding the fact that they are going to vote for Jim Reed, yet they tell the Negroes, you must be one hundred per cent Republican—some nerve.

JACKSONVILLE VOTERS FORM A NEW PARTY

HAVE BROKEN WITH "LILY WHITES" IN FLORIDA

The Savannah Journal
Masses of Negro Group Seem
Willing to join Hands
with New Party.

10/28/22

Republican

led to a meeting a few weeks ago which culminated into an organization that is attracting attention of the citizens generally, and the new organization has not yet been emancipated. "Most of our people's money is used not to build business for themselves, or to buy homes for themselves to give lucrative positions to their own children, but to white people, who have organized the finances of the country. It is the Negro bankers who must help the finances of the Negro Race.

The new organization is hailed by the Negro leaders as a split from the old Republican organization with which the Negro vote of the South has been so long identified.

A mass meeting of Negro voters will be called at a future date, according to George E. Taylor, temporary secretary, when permanent organization will be affected. It is also planned to extend the organization throughout the state.

Although the future influence of the split is problematical, it is predicted that the Jacksonville movement will eventuate in a national organization of the Negro vote which may enable it to make itself felt in the general elections.

Mr. N. G. McGill, Negro lawyer, who is temporary president of the organization, in talking to the meeting proposed as a slogan: "Better feeling, better relationship and better understanding between the races here in the South."

The prime purpose of the new party, according to its leaders, is to harmonize the relationship of the Negro and the white man.

"The Republican party has done the Negro more harm here in the South than any other agency," Mr. McGill said. "It has made enemies of whites and Negroes who were formerly friends. No greater injury could be conceived. This is the

cal, civil and industrial." He proposed the independent organization which was formed as a means toward forcing the Negroes' bodies, but their money has not yet been emancipated. "Most of our people's money is used not to build business for themselves, or to buy homes for themselves to give lucrative positions to their own children, but to white people, who have organized the finances of the country. It is the Negro bankers who must help the finances of the Negro Race.

"One of the things which we are going to do, and which I am going to have all the Negro bankers cooperate with, is the forming of a great trust company which will handle the affairs of our people all over the country. As they are migrating now in large numbers all over the country this is a great necessity. We are forming the Citizens' & Southern Trust Co., with a capitalization of \$500,000; we have already subscribed nearly \$150,000 of that amount. Subscribers come

from many different states of the Union. Among the directors are Bishop L. J. Choppin, and W. H. Heard of the African Methodist Church, former president of Wilberforce University, W. S. Scarborough, R. R. Goode, head waiter, Frank Hopkins, merchant tailor, L. B. Thompson, contractor, J. Robert Saxon, head of the Union Mutual Insurance Co., E. W. Thornton, financier, N. W. Collier, college president, and others.

"That our plans have the best foundation is proved by the fact that we have secured an advisory board, some of the ablest white financiers of the country: E. Pusye Passe, former governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and president of the oldest banking institution in the country; Asa S. Wing, president of the Provident Life and Trust Co.; Elmer C. Parsley of Parsley Brothers & Co., bankers, have consulting with us, in order

to get the foundation of our trust company on the most solid basis. Our first meeting of organization was held in the board room of the Bank of North America. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., has also given us substantial pledges of assistance, and at my request entertained in the Metropolitan office rooms in New York City, the bishops and General Officers of the African Methodist Church last June."

Major Wright was one of the most popular men in the Bankers' Association. The very fact that he was the only colored man attracted considerable attention, and white men of the South vied with white men of the North in making him feel at home.

FOR some years Robert R. Church, Memphis political giant, has been ghost to every evildoer in Republican politics in Tennessee. The lilies and the daily papers of his home town, a town his father helped to build, double-teamed on him, fighting, abusing, seeking to scandalize him.

You know with what courage and strength he has stood.

In his twenties in 1912 when he was first elected to a national convention, and all his successes since have been won by fighting. Strongheart would be a good name for him. He can call his city to him at will.

The more he was fought by HIS enemies the closer his people drew to him. They knew that HIS ENEMIES, it made no difference what was said to the contrary, were THEIR enemies. You would call that wisdom. Memphis Colored people are jewels.

In the crowded courtroom of the Tennessee capitol Friday last your hero received his first "Well done."

A white man, once Church's political attorney in a case out of which the attorney got a position Church sued for, called on heaven to turn the heart of the committee against Church. F. S. Elgin is his name.

"He is a Negro; upon that unanswerable charge, sirs, I rest my case," he screamed. His grammar was almost as bad as his noise. Friends of Church were there to reply.

"No," said REAL white men, the best in Tennessee. "We are tired of this eternal race business. We will take care of it ourselves. You Colored men, be calm."

If you will look through this paper you will find a report of the matter; an important matter in your story

of coming up through trials and tribulations.

The chairman of the committee called another to the chair and took the floor. The name of the chairman is Hal H. Clements, a man of strong impulse. Without the slightest reference to Elgin's windy tirade Clements moved that District Attorney Murray and R. R. Church be seated as members of the committee from the Tenth district.

The vote was unanimous, not a member requesting a roll call.

You will be glad also to know that during the attack of colorphobia that shook Elgin beyond control not a member of the committee smiled. The members were disgusted and showed it.

This shows you that progress is being made; that our WHITE people are sick and tired of the cry of "Negro" every time they turn around; and also that a game man is game everywhere, in Memphis as well as Chicago. Note that white men made defense of Church; answered his traducer.

Mr. Church and Mr. Fite can go ahead now and keep "Old Limber" in the capitol at Nashville. The Republican state committee of Tennessee finally embraced Republican faith. Texas and the White House next.

DR. MIXON THINKS PARTY AND RACE WERE DISGRACED

*The Birmingham
Reporter*
9-16-22

Rev. W. H. Mixon, of Selma, referred to by Pope M. Long in the Republican State Convention as "a big 1924 campaigner," with is now generally predicted for the Negroes of the party, are planning to issue a call requesting a state-wide mass meeting to be held in Birmingham on September 22nd. Dr. Mixon contends that every Negro of prominence in the State of Alabama should assemble here on the sixty-third anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation and issue to the world a proclamation asserting the right and purpose of the Negroes of Alabama to take part in the politics of this State, especially the Republican party.

He condemns the action of the Republican party in excluding all Negroes from participation in the affairs of the party and insists that if the white Republicans feel that Negroes should not hold offices in the party then the colored voters should not be called up to vote the G. O. P. ticket.

Dr. W. E. Lacey, who attended the convention as a visitor, Lawyer

L. L. Chambliss, G. T. Buford, Joe Rush, and a number of local people are taking an interest in the proposed meeting and assurance is given that all visitors will be well entertained.

"COAL BLACKS" POLITICAL PARTY FORMED IN SOUTH The Case 10/14/22 Editor of Newport News Nominated for United States Senator

Cleveland, Ohio
(By A. N. P.)

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 9—The fight is on. The "Coal Backs" have got off to a good start and unless there is a good guess gone wrong there will not be a single Republican named in the next Congressional delegation from this State. Colored men have been named for the United States Senator and the three Congressional districts where, under ordinary circumstances the Republicans usually have a more than fighting chance to be elected.

Matt N. Lewis, the editor of the NEWPORT NEWS was nominated at the 6th of October convention for United States Senator by the "Coal Blacks." Dr. J. J. Jones was nominated for Congress for the First district, W. W. Foreman for the Second district, and C. C. Gill for the Third district.

This action by the convention is here regarded as the first gun for the new political era burley black nigger preacher," with is now generally predicted for the Negroes throughout the entire country. Prominent men in the "Coal Black" movement in this State are now declaring that the old order of Negro politics has been dumped into the waste basket for a time. Of course, this is little more than mere conjecture. But, nevertheless, it can be safely taken as one of the signs of the very general unrest, social, and political that has somehow gripped the Negro consciousness during the past few years.

It also is freely predicted that there will be a more pronounced defection of the Negro Republican vote than there was during the last gubernatorial election last year. Unless the signs fail entirely the much talked of "Third Party" idea has got a firm grip upon the imagination of the Negro vote of this State. At least this is the burden of the prediction so freely cast on the political winds of these days and times.

About 600 delegates were in attendance at the convention. Resolutions were adopted directing Chairman Pollard to invite expressions from the "plain people" throughout the State seeking their views on the situation. These same resolutions also include the Press and Pulpit to join hands in the movement "for political emancipation of the Race." The advisability of calling another National Conference at Washington, D. C., to further consider the political status of the American Negro, his rights, and the remedies for his wrongs is another feature of the resolutions.

Colonel Lewis, the candidate for Senator is one of the best known and wealthiest colored men in the State. He is also remembered for the successful campaign he managed for the late John M. Langston some years since. J. R. Pollard was re-elected State Chairman. The campaign will open at once.

Texas Tells the Negroes the Race; No More Voting

Members of the Race are said to have voted in the last Democratic primary election at San Antonio, Texas. As a result the committee on resolutions and platform recommended to the state Democratic convention the following platform plank:

"In view of the fact that certain counties in this state have not adhered to the recommendations of the state executive committee to exclude Negroes from participating in the primary elections, we direct our incoming legislature to so amend the law as to forever exclude Negroes from participating in any Democratic primary election to be held in any county of this state."

A sub-committee also dealing with the platform refused by a vote of 8 to 1 to accept any planks opposing the Ku Klux Klan. However, later they agreed upon the readoption of a plank from the 1896 Texas Democratic platform. So far as the Klan is concerned the platform was absolutely meaningless since it merely rehashed a number of worn-out principles which carried no weight with reference to the treatment of the Race, such as the strict construction of the Federal Constitution, preservation of the state and the liberties of the people, political equality of the citizens, freedom of conscience and of the press, separation of church and state—a resolution which could mean everything or nothing with reference to the Ku Klux Klan.

A real resolution with teeth to it was offered by Henry D. Lindsley but the presiding officer refused even to read it. Mr. Lindsley was very much disappointed and issued a statement in which he said "the existence of the Democratic party in

Texas and the nation is at stake as a result of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. The Ku Klux Klan issue is not state, but national; if the Democratic party does not purge itself of the influence of this organization it will soon become the party of the mob."

RICHMOND VA TIMES DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 25, 1922
A Dangerous Suggestion

RICHMOND'S negro newspaper, the Planet, arrives at a conclusion it might well have reached a year ago—that the Republican leaders of Virginia have definitely decided it is best for the future of that party that the negroes shall no longer vote its ticket. Nor will we quarrel with another statement in its columns, that the Republican organization in Virginia is maintained mainly for capture and distribution of Federal offices.

It is with conviction as to the best interests of the negro race, to which The Times-Dispatch has always been a friend, that we urge rejection of the suggestion of the Planet that negroes organize separately, and endeavor to present such a solid front that some day they may hold the balance of power between the major parties. Such a course would be disastrous to our colored population. No thoughtful man or woman can contemplate such a situation with the slightest degree of approval. It probably would be to the best interest of the Democratic party if at any time the gap between the size of the white parties should become narrow, for in that event most of the Republicans would vote the dominant Democratic ticket to prevent control of the State by a solid block of negroes. It would, however, be most unfortunate for Virginia, for both major parties, and most of all for the colored organization and its members.

For fifty years the negroes have presented an almost unbroken alignment with the Republican party. They could not expect much political recognition from the Democrats, and they have not had it. Now they are forced bodily out of the Republican ranks, for, as The Times-Dispatch predicted when Pollard held out the olive branch, it was rejected. There is but one practical course for the Virginia negro—to divide, so far as he has votes, on party lines in accordance with the issues of today.

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TEXAS REPUBLICANS PULL "BONE-HEAD."

Well, the Texas republicans, running true to form, pulled off another one of their customary "bone-head" plays in Fort Worth last week, when they nominated a full G. O. P. ticket for the autumn election. *Houston Informer 8-19-32*

For partisan effect the stunt was and is calculated to keep the republicans on the political map in Texas, but for accomplishing something concrete and tangible the act sounded the party's death knell in the Lone Star State, as far as the fall election is concerned.

Notwithstanding the apparent schism and split in the democratic ranks, it must be remembered that it is nothing more or less than a family row and it matters not how members of a family are fighting each other and raising sand generally, the moment an outsider attempts to butt in and alienate the affections and secure the good graces of one of the domestic belligerents, he is lucky and fortunate indeed if he gets off without serious injury.

A woman was once giving her husband unadulterated "down the country," in the presence of another female of the species, for some of his acts of indiscretion and waywardness, when the second woman joined in and proceeded to also lambast and excoriate said husband. But she had not gone far before his wife summarily stopped her with these remarks: "Look here, woman, when I talk about my husband, you listen!"

It is perfectly agreeable and in keeping for democrats to "cuss" and discuss each other and threaten to knock the daylight out of one another, but when republicans attempt to take advantage of these differences and disagreements, they are treading on dangerous ground.

The Informer is not a partisan publication, leaning more to an independent attitude in affairs political, but it strikes this paper that the feasible and proper thing for the republicans of Texas to have done, would have been to form a coalition with the dissatisfied and disgruntled members of other parties and brought out a strong ticket without the label of any particular party.

Diplomacy and discretion play a very important part in politics, and since the political complexion of Texas is rather peculiar and since there is so much deep-seated prejudice and antipathy against the republican party per se (and especially the name more than its policies), the democrats would have had a more stubborn opposition in the fall election than any combination nominated and labeled by the republican party as such.

If by placing a full republican ticket in the field, the G. O. P. leaders believe that they can win any office in Texas next fall, they are barking up the wrong tree and "there ain't nothing cooking what they smell."

There is no doubt but what Texas needs a change in administrative affairs and the same also applies in county and municipal circles, but that will hardly be brought about in the next few generations through republican instrumentalities in toto, for men still

vote their popular and partisan prejudices rather than their conscientious convictions and honest beliefs.

Since the colored citizen is a political outcast and orphan, his interest should and will most likely lie along independent lines, which appears to The Informer as the soundest, sanest and most feasible, logical and sensible political procedure.

What the republican party in Texas needs is not "white" leadership as much as "right" leadership, for the present pseudo-leaders are woefully lacking in diplomacy, discretion, executive and political ability. Truly, they are political pygmies and intellectual Lilliputians.

Like the calf, give them plenty of rope and they will break their own necks, and nothing is more convincing and conclusive of this fact than their recent "bone-head" play at the Ft. Worth state convention in nominating a full or quasi-full republican ticket.

To carry certain points and attain desired ends it is often necessary and wise to hold conferences, make compromises, effect combinations and form coalitions and consolidations.

This is considered good business sense and acumen and has often worked with satisfying and gratifying results in the political realm, and if any party or set of men ever expects to dethrone the democratic party in Texas, it can only be done as an independent, rather than a partisan, movement.

Any sensible man would much rather support a good democrat for any office within the gift of the Texas electorate than vote for a ham-fat republican for the same office or one of lesser importance.

Yes, sir, the Texas republicans have cooked their own goose and whether they relish it or not, from this angle it looks like the G. O. P. forces, and particularly the leaders, will be forced to eat their own cooking or go hungry, speaking politically.

Finally, what Texas and the entire South need in affairs political is a little more sense and a little less sentiment. *Selah!*

THE FT. WORTH POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

Houston Informer 8-19-32
The recent meeting of colored citizens in Fort Worth and the subsequent formation of the Independent Colored Voters' League, mark a new epoch in the political life of the race in Texas and if the leaders will outline and pursue a well-defined program it is possible to do much good for the race, state and society.

Contrary to some current beliefs and rumors, it is not the intention of those promoters this new political movement to bring out any ticket during the fall election, but to line up their forces and support and vote for the best men for the various offices without regard to partisan affiliations.

In accordance with its name, these colored voters plan to be independent and as such be neither hide-bound nor morally oblique to any party or clique of men.

The republican party in Texas (and this obtains practically throughout the republic, especially in the South) has made it known both by words and actions that the colored brother is persona non grata in the ranks of the erstwhile "grand old party" and

EXPLAINS EJECTION AT G. O. P. MEETING

Atlanta Constitution
Leonard Says He Favored
Pure White Party for
Public Good.

He was ejected bodily from the meeting of the republican state central committee in Atlanta, August 15, because of the fact that he stands for a "white" republican organization in Georgia and is emphatically opposed to the use of the organization to further the ends of politicians, according to a statement to The Constitution Saturday by A. L. Leonard, of Columbus.

Mr. Leonard, with C. W. McClure, also of Columbus, demanded seats in the executive session held by the state committee in Atlanta in August. Mr. Leonard was appointed a member of the state central committee in July, 1921. Mr. McClure held a voting proxy to the meeting. Both were denied seats and when they objected to leaving the meeting of the committee were forcibly compelled to leave.

Mr. Leonard stated a belief that the action of the committee was a result of opposition to the principles he had expressed in a circular letter he had sent out in September last year in which he declared himself for a "white republican party in Georgia" and opposed to the use of the party's power for "feathering the nests of petty politicians."

The committee meeting had been called for the purpose of considering the resignation of J. L. Philips, as chairman. The committee did not directly consider the resignation but did pass resolutions indorsing the Philips regime and assuring cordial support to him.

in the Lone Star State its leaders have adopted a policy of elimination and segregation that is distasteful and repulsive to every black man and woman possessing any self-respect, common sense and decency.

To say that the colored man owes any debt to the republican party is a misstatement of facts, for the black race has long since paid the republican party all that was owed it by our group and the new type of colored man and woman is unwilling to follow blindly and wantonly the present species of so-called republicanism prevalent in Texas.

Hereafter principles must appeal to us in a far larger measure than party and measures must take pre-eminence over men.

As a matter of fact, there is hardly any difference between the democratic and republican parties in the South, unless it be in name, for in principles and practices they are virtually one and the same.

Texas offers a virgin field for the colored race to demonstrate to the world that we are wholly exasperated and totally disgusted with the policy and program of the republican party in this commonwealth and that we will swallow no more of its political concoction without vehement protest and strenuous objections.

There are upwards of two hundred thousand qualified colored voters in Texas, sufficient number to be a balance of power in any

election and possessing such potentialities that its strength is not to be lightly esteemed or estimated nor regarded lightly by office-seekers and party leaders.

The race could not hope to gain much more than political solidarity of a racial nature by nominating and supporting a ticket composed of black men and women, but if that political strength and power be employed to support and vote for the best men for the various offices, then it will redound to the race's best interests and be of incalculable benefit to our racial contingent.

Moreover, votes cast in Texas for republican candidates, *per se*, are merely wasted, for despite democratic differences and disputes it will be many moons before Texas will elect republicans to county, state and national offices.

The issues and problems of the day call for and warrant the elevation to offices of the best minds that Texas affords, and to do this party lines must be eradicated and all join forces to the end that the Lone Star State may be blessed with officials and representatives that will not reflect discreditably upon our great commonwealth.

From time to time the colored voters of the state will be apprised of what the Independent Colored Voters' League is doing and just what its program is, and it is incumbent upon every free, untrammeled and right-thinking colored citizen to support this league in its outlined program.

From all parts of Texas come congratulations, commendations and promises of support in this new political venture, for the day has arrived when we must cease to be political monkeys and become civic men.

Bear in mind that any man that exploits our race merely for selfish motives, even of a political nature, is not only a dangerous character, but a designing demagogue and unworthy of public offices, partisan preferment and emoluments.

The Independent Colored Voters' League is a step in the right

direction, for the leaders of the republican party in Texas have proclaimed it from the housetops that they are not particular about the colored adherent nor his or her vote; and, since we are political orphans, prudence suggests that we organize our forces and cast our votes without regard to party lines, supporting principles rather than parties and measures rather than men.

National Figures Attend

Citizens' Club Banquet

At Atlantic City

By WILFRED R. BAIN

Atlantic City, Aug. 28.—What was regarded as one of the most significant events to happen in this city among colored people, one that will undoubtedly have considerable bearing on the coming fall campaigns in various municipalities and states throughout the country; an event that will go down in history of colored America as noteworthy and constructive to a remarkable degree, was the Citizens' Club banquet, which was held in the New Fitzgerald's cafe, on Saturday evening, August 26. Notables from all sections of the East and the South and the West addressed the more than one hundred men who sat around the banquet table and listened attentively to every word uttered by their leaders—and the leaders of 13,000,000 of their kind.

Never before in the history of this sea shore city have so many of the leading spirits in the political life of colored America gathered together at one place and challenged their oppressors. With one accord each man present voiced the indignation felt by the whole race over the failure of the Republican administration, up to the present time to pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill—legislation vital to the life of future colored Americans, yet unborn, and needed at this very hour to save the lives of innocent men and women who are being burned alive in the uncivilized sections of the South.

The Citizens' Republican Club is the leading political factor among our group in Philadelphia. They arrived here a few days ago to celebrate their annual frolic and arranged a banquet as a fitting climax for their year's work. Following in the lead of La Bohemia Societe, which social and intellectual organization held their banquet at the same place three days prior to the Citizens' Club, prominent men, leaders in their respective fields, were called upon to speak. Filled with the spirit of good cheer and glowing with enthusiasm the members paid tribute to each succeeding speaker by giving him a rousing cheer.

The principal topic of discussion was "Leadership," which was severely criticized by Gillis Nutter as being vacillating; the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill was a burning subject, very magnificently handled by Colonel Henry Lin-

States Senate to pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill and accused the opponents of the bill of ignorance in their duty toward the country, continuing with Robert L. Vann, who declared that he would refuse longer to be a party to factional politics if the Pennsylvania State legislature failed to pass the Equal Rights bill, and closing with J. C. Asbury's declaration to fight in behalf of the measure as long as he had health and strength, the addresses delivered by these men will convince the average American that colored leaders are demanding an accounting now and not in 1924.

These men intend to see that the rights, liberties and welfare of colored citizens are protected; they intend that the lawmakers of the country, be they Democrats, Republicans or Socialists, shall know they are fighting and will continue to fight to maintain those rights regardless of possible consequences. Fearing only God, these men are going to arouse the 8,000,000 black American voters to a sense of their power with the ballot, and signs indicate that in the not distant future colored voters will wield an effective fight for the rights they are now denied. They will accept the challenge laid down by their oppressors and with one accord will march to the ballot box in coming elections and only men in power who, as stated by Nutter of West Virginia, "are right on the race question" will receive their support.

The eminent, progressive, intelligent men who compose the membership of the Citizens' Republican Club of Philadelphia deserve the commendation of the masses for the opportunity they offered, which was accepted by race leaders to get together with one accord and fight the battle, for the passage of legislation that will guarantee each colored citizen the same rights and privileges enjoyed by all other citizens. Walled beachfronts in Atlantic City, Tom Watson's in Georgia, and all other handicaps will be surmounted in the onward march of colored voters to the ballot box, there to wipe away the stigma of disgrace, insults heaped upon them by hypocritical legislators, v holding elective offices.

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Party Affiliation

Col. Simmons Pokes Fun At Louisvillians

Louisville News 8-19-22
Says they were willing to Mob Man over
"Two Bits" But Couldn't be found when
White Bully Attacked Colored Editor

— was a foolish attempt to intimidate AL LNEGROES who dare resent the lily-white and anti-Negro spirit of these latter day Republicans. Every intelligent Negro knows that and will resent it at the polls in November. In last week's Defender Col. Simmons said:

"In Louisville, Ky., world's greatest city, a mob of 500 Colored people chased a Colored thief almost half a mile from Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Colored headquarters, in session at Roanoke last Monday, threatening to kill him because he seems to have been dominated by Col. held up a man and took twenty-five cents from him.

"On the same corner not long ago a white Republican assaulted William Warley, leading thinker of his city, because Warley had kicked up against what he called Republican duplicity.

"At that time not a Colored man was in sight.

"Colored people are usually very brave when there is nothing to be brave over. What is Warley when compared to two bits?"

The disaffection among the Democratic Colonels is too hard on crats is presumed to be of a sufficient magnitude to justify a spirited campaign in this State. Those, who under Scales insult will be resented in No-paign in this State. Those, who under cember by hundreds of Colored men stand political conditions realize that and women who have sense enough this ticket as nominated will be used to know that when Scales assaulted from trading purposes. Disgrun-Warley, he assaulted every Negro in tied Democrats will proceed to

use it as a scare-crow to force from the present Democratic machine certain concessions and when these con-cessions are granted, they will return to the fold of the Democratic Party. WHAT SHALL THE COLORED VOTERS DO?

Richmond Planet 8/23/22
The all-important question now pre-senting itself is "What Shall the Col-

Republi-
colored Voters Do?". The Republican organization in this State has taken the position that the more of the colored people, who go over to the Democratic nominees, the better it will be for the Republican Party in this common-wealth. For this reason, they are not making any bid whatsoever for the colored vote. They do not care whether their candidates are elected or not. They are running for Federal patronage. With this secured, they are well satisfied.

As for the colored people them-selves they are of the opinion that they are hopelessly divided and that they are not in position to do any material damage to either Party. It seems to us that the proper thing to do is to build up a Negro organization of sufficient size and importance to meet this condition. We should see to it that our people pay their poll taxes and register and be prepared to vote. We should carry this organization in to all of our various other organizations, in order that we may be in a position to state just how many votes we have on the poll-books.

We can then say to this party o- that just what political strength we control. A colored organization with twenty-five thousand or more voters, which voters will act as a unit will attract the attention of any political party and will command respect. We have a good organization at the top. Let us extend this good organization to the bottom, to the end that the colored people of Virginia may take their place among the other political organizations of the commonwealth.

Letters to the Editor

THE NEGRO AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Editor The Advertiser: Please allow me a space in your valuable paper to publish some facts that was carried on in the Republican convention to debar the colored people from participating in the Republican State convention here after that is not right, I wouldn't expect no better for the Democratic party when the Republican party hope build up and organize the Republican party and hope whip Great Britain when she jumped on the American people in the war of 1812, that is the second time the Spanish-American war we stood by the American people in the World War, the colored people in the State of Alabama is worth over three hundred millions of dollars. I want you to notify every colored qualified

elector through your paper both male and female, not to support the Republican candidate for Governor, and we will notify all the qualified voters that we possibly can. I wrote to Mr. O. D. Street on this matter and he said to me I have your letter of September 15th, and if you see Major Bark of Mobile, or Colonel Winters of Montgomery and talk with them I think you would find that you would have no just grounds for complaining at the action of the last Republican State convention. I have been voting since 1874, was a delegate in 1904 to the Chicago National Republican convention, helped to nominate Theodore Roosevelt, I have supported twelve presidents from Mr. Hayes down to President Harding, this is my first time to be debarred out of a convention, a set of young men 35 and 40 years old that we helped to educate and raise.

Sincerely,
WALKER DACUS.

Brewton, Alabama.

WHITE REPUBLICANS BAR NEGRO DELEGATES FROM STATE MEETING: MIXON MENTIONED AS BURLY NEGRO

EX-CHAIRMAN BOASTS THE FACT THAT HE WONT LET NEGROES IN MEETING WHERE WHITE REPUBLICANS ARE IN SESSION.

The Birmingham Reporter
9-16-22

NEGROES START DRIVE FOR REAL REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AND CONVENTION

State Convention May Convene the 22nd of September—Plans Are Being Worked Out For State-Wide Meetings to Save the Party.

The State Republican Convention held its meeting here Thursday, September 7th at the Jefferson Theatre. The meeting was well-attended and most every district and county in the state was represented. It was what might be styled as a "white republican convention," as the colored representatives were noticeably absent. Not a single Negro delegate was seated, not even those without a contest, and those with tickets to enter the meeting were not admitted. The ex-chairman, Pope Long, took occasion to boast of the fact that he had succeeded in getting every Negro out of the party and that the Republicans of Alabama had made their organization decent for white men and women, and referred to Dr. W. H. Mixon as the "burley nigger preacher who offered the invocation in the last State Republican convention held in Montgomery, Alabama, "and today," he said, "we meet without a single nigger delegate." Mr. Long failed to tell his white hearers that many Ne-

gro delegates were present on the outside, having been elected from their various districts and had a much right in the convention as he, and they were barred because of a prejudice, born out of an effort to coerce white democrats or white Negro haters into the Republican party. Because of this the colored people of Alabama are stirred and such expressions and attitude on the part of the regular Republican convention has put determination in the Negro people of Alabama and they are working now as never before in order that something will be doing in 1924. Dr. W. H. Mixon is a national character and has been in conference with more Republicans, more leaders and has spoken to more audiences for the Republican party than Mr. Pope Long has ever seen or read of. Speaking of the prayer in Montgomery, it will be known that it was W. H. Mixon who prayed the opening prayer when the Progressive Party was launched in Chicago in 1912.

Leaders Planning Big Republican Meeting For Birmingham.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN BIRMINGHAM

Because of the insult and disregard of the Negro Republicans of the State of Alabama as shown by the meeting held here September 7th, a large number of leading colored men and women are planning for a statewide Republican Convention to be staged here the latter part of this month. It is in the minds of the leaders of the race to organize in A meeting of the Republican party styled as a state Republican convention was held in Birmingham, Thursday, September 7. It was what newspaper styled "a white Republican meeting" and what the ex-chairman, Pope Long, of Walker County, openly boasted of in his opening address as a meeting for white Republicans and a place where decent white men and white ladies would feel free to attend, and in praising himself for such a wonderful meeting, he thanked God that there was not a Negro delegate or alternate seated in the convention. Mr. Long was decisively defeated on all points by the Street and Kennemar aggregation.

leaders of the race to organize in Alabama a real Republican party when all races and creeds will be admitted. Those interested are working diligently on the plans and the details will be announced later, it is thought that Friday, September 22nd will be the day for the meeting. This day carried with it a bit of history and it will be known that September 22nd, 1867, is when Mississippi rejected the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving the Negro equal suffrage. Those favoring this date are requested to send letters immediately to The Birmingham Reporter and delegates to the convention will do likewise.

It was hardly a Republican convention. In reading and studying the movements, it appears now to have been a mass meeting called under what had been styled as a regular organization in order to form one that would at least make some effort at Republican principles. No decent Republican let him be white or black, or from whatever section, can feel happy under the Pope Long spirit and endorsement of the convention held here September 7th. The Negro of the South and all over this country is going to have party affiliation; he is having it everywhere and he is going to have it in the South. If men choose to tear up the party and destroy its use in Alabama bidding for office and appointments, it should be no barrier or charge against the colored population; and the Republican party through its national head must recognize, respect, tolerate and support an organization of blacks carrying out the principles of the party without regard to race, color, section or previous conditions. The Negro has no disposition to fight his white neighbors in the South; he has no disposition to be at variance with them in policies or in any of the affairs affecting his happiness and theirs. He would rather be at peace and foster the idea of well directed government and sup-

Among some of the leading Republicans who are interested and are invited to attend are W. H. Mixon, of Selma; James Peterson, of Mobile; George Newstell, of Montgomery; H. V. Cashin, of Decatur; Attorney V. Hundley, of Huntsville; H. Fields, of Sheffield; U. G. Mason, of Birmingham. Rather be at peace and foster the idea of well directed government and support the plans of organized and respected institutions. But when men seek to use him as a foot-mat, cat's paw or a ward, it is then time for him and his to seek a resting place or a point of battle. Mr. Long cannot maintain this idea through 1924, and the Negro has his best opportunity now to form an ery; H. V. Cashin, of Decatur; At organization in Alabama and report the disposition of the state convention 1924.

Such a change of front on the part of our white political parties and on the part of some men that we chose to be our friends during 1916, 1917 and 1918! We walked together with them in America for the rights of humanity everywhere; we stood with them on the battlefields of France, and wherever bayonet, sword or cannon were directed against the principles of our government and the annihilation of our flag. We were great fellows then, brave and loyal soldiers, encouraged, lavishly encouraged; millions of promises were made, and these promises came by no demand of the colored man, as he was on the job at home and abroad to do his duty as other citizens. The writer

Prominent men from out of the State who are close to Republican leaders and who believe in a decent Republican party, have been invited to attend the meeting and deliver addresses. It is believed by students of political history and management that no plainer and more brutal departure from the principles of the Republican party were ever made than the ones made here during the white Republican meeting. of these lines, the editor of this publication, has been on the rostrum with men of the white race, men whom we had every reason to believe and respect, who made the declaration there and then that the political rights of the colored man in the South and everywhere would be forthcoming, in education, more civil protection, more of all the things guaranteed him in the constitution of the United States would be granted. We don't find those leaders today; for some reason or cause they are so remote that they cannot be found; their attitude is different; their manner has changed entirely. Organizations are formed, clubs are intact to take from the black man even that which he seems to have had. Most every state convention has spoken against his interest; every effort is made to discourage him and dis-

The leaders are asking that the men who are interested in good government and the principles of the publican party, to watch for announcements and not wait for special invitation when the call is made.

make this thing right. But the Negro must understand his position; he must make manly and gentlemanly exposures and complaints and lead his own folk right. It isn't all in lands and bank accounts, these things are not protected without the accompanying power of civil rights guaranteed in the exercise of franchise. And whatever Mr. Long might say, whatever the party

might do, it will be a long time before they are entirely through with the Negro. There are enough of them in Alabama to form an organization, and when properly led they will form an organization that will be respected by any and all parties, an organization for human rights and the common liberties belonging to human kind, will be as good as any.

ARE you keeping up with the Missouri constitutional convention? You ought to.

However, the Missouri Colored newspapers have but little about it, and the Associated Press gives it the go-by altogether.

Missouri was once the pivot of the nation. Even now it cuts quite a figure. The political cry now is "As goes Maine so goes the Union."

That is not true, of course, but you hear it just the same.

So years ago, back in the '40s, the cry was "As goes Missouri so goes slavery." That cry was about true. Henry Clay, the Virginian who made Kentucky famous, said he had settled the slavery question in his Missouri compromise. *Chicago*

But you know that he but opened it. Until recently Missouri was the fourth state—St. Louis the fourth city.

St. Louis Colored people are all
wool and a yard wide.

A Colored man, B. F. Bowles, is member of the Constitutional Convention in session at Jefferson City.

vention in session at Jefferson City. That is pretty good for Missouri, although Kansas City ought to have a man there also. In getting up the constitution of Illinois two Colored men were members. They have O. K'd that instrument. That is why all Colored Illinois will vote for it. Dec. 12.

nois will vote for it Dec. 12.
If Morris and Cary are satisfied
everything is all right.
So it will be with the Missouri con-
stitution. If Bowles comes out and
says he is satisfied, Missouri Colored
people will feel that matters are
about as good as they can expect
under the circumstances.

There is but one Illinois. God rules it; Lincoln rests within its bosom.

A few days back some fastidious ladies and gentlemen brought before the Missouri convention a provision for a literacy test for voters. You know what that means, of course.

It means that before a citizen may vote he must do a lot of reading and writing and "satisfy" some election official* that he is up on the law and the prophets.

Promptly, overwhelmingly, the delegates voted the proposition down. Bowles made a speech against it. Bowles was right.

Let Missouri unite and thank Bowles. Address him, Jefferson City, Mo., care the Capitol. Progress.

No state ought to prescribe any kind of qualification for its citizens as basis for voting.

Instead of disfranchising anybody the state should enfranchise everybody.

able to bear arms in common de-

Political - 1922

Party Affiliation

Republican

NO NEGROES ALLOWED AT "REPUBLICAN" PICNIC

Told to go to Chickasaw--That Jim Crow Dump In Parkland Can Get No Policemen or Firemen or Any-

Louisville News
thing Worth While

Will Colored Voters Ever Wake Up?

8-19-22

An amusing incident, and yet a sad one, occurred last Tuesday at Fontaine Ferry Park, where the great "Republican" picnic was held.

The incident was this: A fine-looking Colored brother drove up to the front gate in a big car loaded with his Colored friends. The ticket taker who in November would have not hesitated to accept the Colored brethren's ballots was dumfounded to see a car full of Negroes at a lily-white Republican picnic. But thinking some Jim Crow arrangements similar to Chickasaw had been made he directed the Colored brothers to the side gate. Being a big Colored politician, this got the Colored brother's goat, but he went only to be told by a flunkey at the side gate: "This picnic is exclusively for white Republicans; there's a boat going up the river for you people, or you can run over to Chickasaw."

Last year 27,000 Negroes were "Republicans" when it came to electing a Republican ticket. But after Think of the thousands of self-respecting Colored men and women, boys and girls, who do not go to this picnic is exclusively for white Republicans; there's a boat going up the river for you people, or you can run over to Chickasaw." Chickasaw in the grass! A dump—to sooth the brand of inferiority inflicted on the is the dump set aside "exclusively for Negroes." been installed—a gee-gaw, a toy to Republicans. Chickasaw Park is to sooth the childish Negro. Search naught but a dump, weedy, unkempt

and dirty. Besides being a dangerous precedent for future Jim Crow legislation, it is now a danger to the morals of the community. But while Negroes can get a Jim Crow dump for a park, THEY CANNOT GET COLORED POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN; THEY CANNOT GET COLOR-ED DOCTORS AND NURSES IN THE CITY HOSPITAL; they cannot get anything decent and elevating.

Reports are continually being brought to this paper about Colored men and even women being beaten by policemen; reports are forever being made about insults such as that at Fontaine Ferry Park, Tuesday, complaints are heard on every side about the shortcomings of this alleged Republican Party. What can The News do about it? The News, with others, last year tried to point the way to political freedom and they were reviled and scorned. If the Negro has learned anything he will support the Lincoln Party this year. It is the only solution.

RING' TO GRAB OFFICES IS LAID TO J. L. PHILIPS

Conspiracy to Break Up 'Solid South, Charged by C. W. Arthur, Figure in 'Pie Probe'
Atlanta Independent Body Seeking to Balk Election of Lumberman as G. O. P. Chairman Marshals Forces

8-17-22

Existence of a conspiracy headed by J. L. Philips, chairman of the State Central Committee of the Republican Party in Georgia, designed to break up the "Solid South" by the establishment of a non-partisan "ring" to control offices in the State, was charged by C. Woods Arthur, a Republican, of Gainesville, in a statement Saturday. Mr. Arthur took a prominent part in the "pie fund" probe conducted by Clint W. Hager, United States District Attorney, recently. Mr. Arthur is secretary of a committee headed by C. W. McClure, the object of which is to prevent the re-election of Mr. Philips as State chairman at a meeting of

a non-partisan Tammany organization in Georgia. Democrats were appointed to office to procure them and their followers to this followers to this organization.

The Republican Educational Association was incorporated at Elberton, Ga., by C. W. Parker and others. It collected \$7,200.

"The President and the national committee expect the resignation of Mr. Philips Tuesday."

C. C. Coyle, secretary of the State Central Committee, and a strong supporter of J. L. Philips, ridiculed the charges brought against Mr. Philips by Mr. McClure and Mr. Arthur.

"Mr. Arthur is a lieutenant of Clark Grier and never served in any official capacity with the Republican Party in Georgia," he said. "Mr. McClure was never a member of the State Central Committee and does not know his own mind in politics."

"Mr. Philips has the endorsement of the Republican Party in Georgia, and should he insist that his resignation be accepted, a chairman will be selected who will carry out his policies."—The Sunday American, Washington, D. C.

PHILIPS STEAM ROLLS OPPOSITION.

The irregular State Central Committee, headed by J. "Lumber" Philips, met on last Tuesday in the city of Atlanta, at which time it was reported that Chairman Philips would offer his resignation as head of the committee, because of his recent indictment in having defrauded the Government during the war. For obvious reasons, however, Mr. Philips did not offer his resignation, but succeeded, we are told, in having a minority vote of confidence in his "character, ability and integrity as well as his loyalty and devotion to Republican principles," as a subterfuge.

The setting up of this committee is well remembered by everybody. President Harding and the Republican National Committee overstepped their authority in sending into Georgia Joe Kealing and the late Clarence B. Miller, then secretary of the National Committee, who violated the law

of both the Republican Party and the State of Georgia in their efforts to outlaw the regular Republican State Central Committee of Georgia, elected at a regular Republican State Convention and approved by the Republican National Convention assembled in the city of Chicago in 1920. These carpetbaggers entered into this State and overstepped the rights of every loyal Republican within its bounds when they set up this committee with Mr. Philips of Pennsylvania as its head. When the members of the Republican State Central Committee appeared before Republican National Committeemen in protest of the outrage perpetrated upon the regular organization, the members of the National Committee acknowledged the wrongfulness of the act but stated that they would not change the policy of the President every 30 days to suit anybody, or words to that effect.

The President and the National Committee adopted irregular and illegal means of keeping the regular elected State Central Committee out of control of affairs in this State and placing the dispensation of Federal patronage into the hands of Mr. Philips, who, prior to 1920, had never before been seen in a Republican county or district or State convention before nor since.

As soon as Mr. Philips took the chair, he proceeded to ignore his own committee and dish out patronage to his own likings, and if reports are true, to his own financial benefit. Then comes a stir in the ranks of his own committee. Some members of this committee would not submit to the dictatorship and autocratic practices of the chairman and immediately filed their resignations. Other

members of the same committee did not resign, but condemned the illegal practices. We have no words of sympathy for members of the committee who permitted their names to remain on the list, but leave them to take their own medicine.

The recent indictment of Mr. Philips for alleged war fraud threw a positive dampness on his activities and placed the administration in a bad light with all loyal,

respectable and honest Republicans. Because of this act, Mr. Philips decided to attempt to camouflage the people with a fake resignation, which he did not intend to present to the committee. When the members of the committee attempted to force his resignation from him, he steam-rolled them, according to reports, and succeeded in getting a vote of confidence on the part of the members favorable to him.

The opposition, it is stated, intends to carry the fight further in an effort to rid itself of Philips. What will be the outcome, we cannot say, but we do know that the regular State Central Committee of Georgia, made regular by the Republican National Convention, is going to continue to function and carry its fight to the floor of the next Republican National Convention.

NATIONAL DISGRACE
Atlanta Independent
The policy of the Republican administration at Washington seems to have been one damn thing after another. From failure to make good to disgrace has been the signifying features of the Harding administration. But the most revolting disgrace of the administration has been its policy in Georgia.

Without regard to party regularity, precedent or principle, the Harding administration came into Georgia and through carpetbaggers outlawed the regular organization of fifty years' standing—the organization having a record of fifty years regularity stamped quadrennially by the National Convention, and at the very Convention in which Mr. Harding was nominated after a heated contest lasting a week, the Republican National Convention recognized the Johnson-Martin organization stamped it as regular and said by its vote that it was the sole authority in Georgia Republican politics between sitting conventions. In spite of its long history of service and regularity, the Harding administration came into Georgia, struck this organization down and set up a lily white organization, in order to establish white leadership. This fraudulent organization was in no sense representative of the people. The people were not consulted as he had a right to do. Neither

were not asked to send representatives, but arbitrarily Joe Kealing of Indiana, Clarence Miller of Minnesota, J. Lumber Philips of Pennsylvania, and carpetbaggers from other states, selected quite two hundred white men and ten Negroes to meet in Atlanta for the purpose of perfecting an organization that would function in the politics of the state. Mr. Harding declared through Clarence Miller, who has since died, that he wanted an active, efficient party in the state of white leadership; that white men would not follow Negroes, but Negroes must follow white men; that the President believed that white leadership and the elimination of the Negro from the body politic in the South, would be an incentive to build up an active, efficient, outstanding Republican party in the South.

In pursuance of this policy, the President selected Clarence Miller and other carpetbaggers to come to Georgia with a cut and dried and ready-prepared resolution, July 26, 1921, and put over a program that has resulted in the most flaming political disgrace of the age. One J. Lumber Philips, recently indicted for defrauding the government out of two million dollars, and who has been charged with operating boats to violate the national prohibition law and with selling and bartering off Federal positions, was placed at the head of the organization, and a few other lesser lights were selected with him. The charges for which Philips has been indicted was a matter of record at the White House. Mr. Harding appointed him. In Mr. Harding did not know where there was no reason why his chief political advisor, the Attorney General did not know it, for the government audit had made its findings and filed them with the Department of Justice before Philips because chairman.

With Philips as chief patronage dispenser or office broker in Georgia, he has filled the offices very largely with men after his own hear. Scandal after scandal has appeared in the wake of his appointments. He ignored the committee given him by the President to establish white leadership. This fraudulent organization was in no sense representative of the people. The people were not consulted as he had a right to do. Neither

he nor the committee had any authority to act for or represent the Republicans of Georgia, and Mr. Philips being advised of that fact, proceeded to ignore them. The committee fell out among themselves and began to cut one another's throats. Just recently a warrant was issued for the Collector of Internal Revenue, charging him with assault upon a woman, and the newspapers were full of the report that it was a frame-up on the Collector, organized in Philips' office with his knowledge

Just preceding this disgrace, the government subpoenaed one hundred Federal officeholders before the Federal grand jury to investigate the workings of the Educational Society, which was being operated by one Parker at Elberton, Georgia, for the purpose of raising money to finance the Philips machine, it being alleged that Parker was levying tribute to the amount of ten per cent of the salaries of the Federal officeholders as the price of their jobs.

All these things are publicly known in the state and country and yet the President dispenses his patronage through this machine. Philips came to Georgia a few days ago to resign. He met and had his henchmen pass a resolution of confidence in him and his resignation was not mentioned. And still the administration at Washington recognizes and functions through Philips, who is under a \$25,000 bond for robbing the government he serves.

This is the outstanding, efficient, active Republican organization that the President desired. Whether he desired it or had it in his mind, this is the organization that he recognizes over and above the regular organization, which is regularly constituted and so stamped by the National Convention that nominated him.

John Adams, the National Chairman, admits that the Philips organization is irregular and without a scintilla of regularity; but though fraudulent, the administration purposes to recognize it, and function through it—a shameful admission and a disgraceful attitude for the National Committee

and administration at Washington to take in purely a local affair.

We are disgraced in Georgia and largely in the nation. The Republican party's record has been one of blunders, misgivings and deception. It has not pleased anybody. The Republicans are divided in many factions, some standing for honesty and uprightness; some for downright graft and dishonesty. The administration has no policy; it is just drifting and floating around, unable to settle the tariff question, strike or any other economic or industrial question. If it were not for the able management of the State Department headed by Secretary Hughes, the people in this country would rise up en masse and vote the present administration out of power. We cannot believe that the Republicans will go to bat any more with Harding.

The present administration has alienated the Negroes throughout the country. Every Negro paper in America is opposed to the present administration, and there is not a single Negro in this country, with the exception of Dr. W. S. Scarborough, who has the courage, and physical at that, to open his mouth in behalf of the present administration, and it is commonly understood that the good old Doctor merely opens his mouth because he has a secure, a little job without duties which pays him \$1,800 a year.

O. Bundy as secretary.

The convention adjourned with instruction to send all communications to the state secretary, A. W. Jackson, 109 Bridge St., Waco, Texas.

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES

AUGUST 10 1922

The Negro Vote.

There is little fear that the colored voters of this city will be swerved from their allegiance to the Republican party. However the colored brother may stray in local elections, when it comes to voting for Congressmen or U. S. Senator, it will be found that the Democratic appeal, though subtle and persuasive, falls on deaf ears.

With the Democratic Solid South organized as it is to suppress the Negro vote, it is inconceivable that self-respecting colored men and women in the North could be otherwise than Republican on questions of National or State import. Ingenuity has been laid at the door of the Negro because he has not maintained his party standing with the permanence and persistence that extreme partisans look for. There is, however, but little truth in this charge. The colored man has been led occasionally into support of the Democratic ticket for personal or other reasons not related to the political issue on which Negro solidarity in the North is predicated.

That issue, of course, is the domination of the Democracy in the Solid South, the effective disfranchisement of the colored vote in all that vast section, and the apparent acquiescence in this policy of the Democracy of the Nation.

While such conditions remain unchanged, the South may be Democratic, but the Negro in the North, where his vote is counted, will continue to be Republican.

PARTIES

Savannah Tribune
Negroes for fifty years have marched to the polls and voted for men because they called themselves Republicans and hollered the Abraham Lincoln stuff. But the principles of Abraham Lincoln and his immediate successors seem to be dead and to be forgotten by the generation of leaders of this day.

5-4-22

And now Negroes are awakened to the fact that parties are instruments to be used for the benefit of the country, primarily, and closely following, for the benefit of the people, who give adherence and support to the party of their choice. When the party fails to

of its citizens and becomes callous in the matter of protection of the rights of those citizens to life, liberty and the possession of property, it is time for them to cast about for new alliances. And the time is now ripe for Negroes in every part of the United States to think in terms of practical politics and cast sentiment and tradition to the winds.—Baltimore Herald.

THE BAY SHORE MEETING

Richmond Planet

Members of the Advisory Committee of the Colored Republican Party of Virginia met at Bay Shore Hotel last Sunday afternoon with Chairman J. R. Pollard of Richmond, Va., presiding. It was well attended. John Mitchell, Jr., presented his views upon the political situation and expressed himself as to the best course for the organization to pursue. He related the incident in connection with his interview with Hon. C. Bascom Slemp. Attorney J. Thomas Newsome spoke at some length. He was followed by others, including Editor P. B. Young of Norfolk, Va. Dr. Frank V. Bacchus of Lynchburg, Va., was present. Chairman J. R. Pollard expressed himself as opposed to the plan submitted by John Mitchell Jr., stating in emphatic terms his reasons therefor. The vote was taken on the proposition and Editor Mitchell's plan was adopted by a vote of 14 to 5. Mr. Mitchell had left the meeting to take the 4 P. M. train for Richmond.

No mention was made of Mr. Henry Ford's candidacy for President and only the local Virginia situation was discussed. Chairman Pollard announced that he would act in accord with the recommendations of the committee and abide by its decision. Under this arrangement a committee will be appointed as represented by Chairman John L. Crupper. This failing of results positive action will be taken to deal with the political situation in this State.

No Time For Indifference

The senatorial contest which closes with the election next Saturday is not one to which citizens can remain indifferent and yet fully discharge their full duty to the State.

The Post does not address this admonition to the liquor traffic vote, which is lined up for Ferguson, and would be lined up for a candidate of even less worth, if there were such in the field, or if one of less worth possibly could be found.

The Post is not speaking to the men and women who vote like automatons at the command of those who pull the strings of their consciences.

The Post is not speaking to those who have all the awful facts of Ferguson's public career before them, and are supporting him in the full knowledge of his utter unworthiness; these have permitted their anger to becloud their good judgment.

The Post has in mind that not inconsiderable number of voters who may have decided not to vote at all, because of their antipathy to the Ku Klux Klan, whose support Earle Mayfield is said to have obtained.

Cullen F. Thomas, a high-minded citizen of Dallas who received nearly 90,000 votes for senator in the July primary, was very positive in his anti-Klan declarations. But viewing the lineup in Texas, he has come out for Earle Mayfield. Intelligently reviewing the vital issues of the campaign, he found that Earle Mayfield was standing for the maintenance of the Eighteenth amendment and the Volstead law; for the preservation of the Federal Reserve Banking system, the best ever devised by the genius of man and of proven efficacy in the severest test that a financial system ever had; for the control of intrastate transportation by the States, and for all the ideals and policies of government that are accepted democratic doctrine. He found that Jim Ferguson was opposing all these things.

Coming to the Klan issue, Mr. Thomas declared that the Klan was either a passing fancy or a permanent thing. If passing, it would soon be gone; if permanent, and it proved to be vicious, it could be regulated at some later time when the lines were more clearly drawn, and not now when such moral and economic issues are at stake with which the Klan question has nothing to do.

That is a fair, sensible and highly patriotic statement of the case by a man for whom 90,000 Texans cast their votes in July. That is precisely the position The Post assumed earlier in the contest.

Remaining away from the polls in such an emergency as now presented would not be just to the State, not fair to its high position among the American commonwealths, not considerate of its great prestige in the United States senate.

Either Mayfield or Ferguson will be the next senator from Texas, and one must be either blind to the peril of Fergusonism or utterly indifferent to the good name of the State not to see that there is a choice of tremendous consequence between the two men. There is no question of Klan or anti-Klan in it; it is solely a question of Texas and our pride in the prestige and glory of the State.

If there is really anything at all in the Klan issue, it is certainly not a Federal matter, for a congressional committee has so declared. If it be a local issue, the people can decide it in the light of fuller knowledge hereafter.

There is something of Federal consequence in Ferguson's proposal to restore the liquor traffic; in his proposal to wreck the Federal Reserve system, and perhaps substitute for it such rotten money systems as are cursing Europe today; in his proposal to wreck the interstate commerce commission, and return control of all interstate commerce to the corporations; and there is even more of Federal consequence in the issue of breaking the State's line of great statesmen in the United States senate and sending there a man impeached, discredited and scoured from the high office of governor for acts which violated the trust and

THE PHILIPS VICTORY

It is needless to say that The Constitution has no part in the Republican politics of the state, but even a political critic can with propriety admire the game fight of a political opponent.

In this spirit The Constitution takes occasion to felicitate the Republican chairman of the state central committee, Hon. J. L. Philips, upon the completeness of the job done by him in steam-rolling the opposition which has been following his tracks for the last year or so.

Notwithstanding the assurances of the irreconcilables in Mr. Philips' organization that they had made their arrangements to demolish him upon the assembling of the committee, and that they had taken the state into their confidence in their deliberations to that end, the encounter resulted in their complete rout, and Chairman Philips had the satisfaction not only of ejecting the opposition by the back door, but of receiving the unanimous approval of his state organization.

That was a considerable job, but it was neatly and expeditiously done and it leaves him as the unquestioned master of the Republican organization of the state.

Even Democrats will derive some satisfaction out of this situation, for unquestionably the opposition to the Republican chairman has made many hits below the belt, and the sportsmanlike spirit of the Democratic opposition cannot but help approve the manner in which he has overwhelmed his adversaries and vindicated himself.

Ordinarily we view with much satisfaction Republican entanglements of every possible variety, but in this instance it is but fair to the Republican chairman to say that he has conducted himself with becoming propriety in meeting and overcoming the opposition with which he has had to contend.—Constitution.

Political — 1922
Party Affiliation

WRITE GEORGE PEDDY INTO SENATE!

Legal litigations and court proceedings, at this angle of the game, seem to warrant the assertion that neither the name of Earle B. Mayfield, klan nominee for United States senator from Texas, nor George Peddy, independent democratic and anti-klan candidate, will appear on the official ballot at the general election Tuesday, November 7. *Houston Informer*

It is virtually a conceded fact that the name of George Peddy will not be printed on the official ballot. Yet this contingency has not dampened the ardor of the fusion candidate nor put a crimp upon the activities of his supporters. *Houston Texas 10-28-22*

Candidate George Peddy is addressing large and enthusiastic audiences throughout Texas and his cause (which is the people's cause) goes merrily on.

Legal opinions and court decisions can keep Candidate Peddy's name off the official ballot, but the election laws of Texas permit every voter the right and prerogative to write in his or her choice for any position on the official ballot, and thus the patriotic and liberty-loving citizens of the Lone Star State are asked to go to the polls on Tuesday, November 7, 1922, and WRITE IN the name of GEORGE PEDDY for United States senator on the independent ticket.

Ordinarily, the official ballot for general elections has one blank column, in which voters can write in their choice for certain positions, provided they scratch the name of the candidate or candidates occupying the same position or running for the same office as the one or ones said citizens desire to vote for and support.

By writing in the name of GEORGE PEDDY in the blank column and scratching both the democratic and republican tickets, the colored voters can extricate themselves from an embarrassing situation.

Moreover, they can scratch every name on both the democratic and republican tickets and write in the name of George Peddy on either the democratic or republican ticket under the title of "For United States Senator."

The Informer is not supporting either the democratic or republican ticket, but this paper does favor the candidacy of George Peddy for United States senator as an independent candidate, and it is possible for colored citizens to vote for him (as suggested and outlined hereinbefore) without stultifying their manhood or womanhood by swallowing the brand of political moonshine distilled by the professed democrats and pseudo-republicans.

Democratic form of government is on trial and recent disclosures should convince the otherwise lukewarm and unconcerned citizen that lethargy and indifference are twin evils inimicable to the best interests of a democratic republic.

As between the democratic and republican parties, there is little

Republican

for colored voters to choose, the former excluding us by practice and preachment, and the latter eliminating us by its policy of "lily-whiteism."

But just like America can no longer hold herself aloof from world problems and programs, neither can the colored voter hope to isolate himself nor straddle the fence when such an issue arises as now confronts the entire electorate of Texas.

The issue has resolved itself into visible government, law and order on one side and "invisible empire," anarchy and disorder on the other.

Candidate GEORGE PEDDY stands for constitutional government and its time-tested institutions and ideals.

Practice writing the name of GEORGE PEDDY (leave off all other initials) and go to the polls on Tuesday, November 7, and write the independent senatorial candidate right into the United States senate. Selah!

Colored Voter Betrays His Race Who Votes for Democrat for U. S. Senate

*New York Amsterdam News
N.Y., 10/25/22*

Elliott Republican Club Appeals to Race Throughout State on Behalf of Senator Calder, Who Stood Up Strong for Anti-Lynching Bill and Who Prevented Democrats From Barring 24th and 25th Infantry.

Proving that the election of a Northern Democrat either for the United States Senate or a member of Congress would be just the thing the Negro-hating solid South wants, the Elliott Republican Club of Kings County, voicing the sentiment of the colored race throughout the country, has come out in a strong appeal for the election of United States Senator William M. Calder, who stood up squarely for the anti-lynching bill, and who prevented Democratic senators from cutting out of the National Army the crack 24th and 25th Infantry. The appeal says:

"The unparalleled record and traditions of the colored soldier have always been pointed to with pardonable pride by colored Americans. In the fight to reduce the army in numbers an effort was made by Democratic senators to cut out one of the colored regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. Failing to do this, the Democrats, Senator Calder said in a speech:

"To cut out the 24th or 25th infantry or the 9th or 10th cavalry would mean that you would eliminate the glorious pages which these

men and women of our race resident in New York State, these including lawyers appointed as counsellors to the Shipping Board, clerks in the office of the Internal Revenue Department and others."

"Senators or Congressmen do not belong to the local subdivisions from which they are elected, but to the nation at large. They legislate for the whole country. The Democratic Party nationally has been the traditional enemy of the Race for over half a century. The Colorphobists, the Democratic traducers of the Race and the political demagogues who denounce the hopes and aspirations of the colored people control the Democratic Party. They control the caucus of the Democratic Party in the Senate—these include such shining stars of bourbon democracy as Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, Heflin of Alabama, Caraway of Arkansas and Smith of South Carolina.

"Legislation in Congress is controlled by committees and the party caucus. When a national Democrat is elected to Congress he lays aside the garments of individuality and becomes reduced to the consistency of his party caucus and subject to its policies. His committee assignments and his work in the Senate are dictated by Senator Underwood of Alabama—and the new senator at once enters a Party Caucus presided over by Pat Harrison of Mississippi, pledged to support its decisions, and all his associates are avowed enemies of the Colored Race, who dominate all of his legislative actions. The Democratic Party caucus has always voted against every measure that would elevate and advance the Colored Race. The Democratic Caucus voted to oppose the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. We cannot afford to give aid and comfort to the enemies of our Race by sending a Democratic to the Senate from this State.

"A vote for Senator William M. Calder is a vote to continue the civic progress of our Race.

"A vote for Calder is a vote to stop the crime of lynching. A vote for Calder is a vote against those bourbon Southern Democrats who control the Democratic Party nationally and insult and ridicule the Race at every opportunity.

"When you go to the polls you will find the ballot a very long one. It is the paramount obligation and duty of the colored citizens of New York to strike a telling blow for the entire race by looking for the name on the ballot and voting for Senator William M. Calder."

THOUSANDS OF NEGROES VOTE DEMOCRATIC

Brown Reporter

By J. M. Batchman.

(For The Associated Negro Press)

St. Louis Missouri, Nov. 15.—Missouri went back into the Democratic column a few days ago, and identified with this swing were several thousand Negroes over the state who had grown tired of repeated broken promises and former electioneering salve. Three of the heaviest Negro wards in the city returned majorities for Sen. James A. Reed. They were the sixteenth, seventeenth, and the nineteenth. Raising in these wards are many independent minded Colored men whose experience with the Republican party in past years has been none too pleasant. In the recent primary this skilful manipulating hand was said to be seen, and it was currently reported there would be an attempt to defeat Negro office seekers and place white men in their places on the ticket. At one of the large churches, it was openly hinted some of them were marked for slaughter.

Previously Dr. Charles Henry Phillips had been defeated for the Congressional nomination, on another occasion the Colored brothers were denied their chosen one as Delegate-at-Large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, still later Ernest Patillo claimed he had been robbed of the nomination for City Committeeman and George L. Vaughn was defeated in a primary for the Congressional nomination. During these stormy times with the politicians of the race, there was a strong desire to make the fight within the party. It failed, and since then, with many other short-comings of the party nationally, in the state and locally, the Colored voters have begun to experience a change of heart and to resolve to take what they want. That this spirit is meeting with opposition among white Republicans was evidence during the recent election, when there was a marked reduction in the number of Judges and Clerks of the race in the various election precincts of the city. Police officers were assigned for duty, but it has been remarked there was a noticeable marked absence of Negro officers in the polling places, though several Colored officers are assigned to patrol Colored districts. One Colored man remarked after noticing

the changed conditions at a polling place on Clark Avenue, "I got mad when I saw it and voted the straight Democratic ticket."

Elect Justice of the Peace.

A most gratifying thing for the Race was the election of Crittenden Clark for Justice of the Peace in the fourth District with the handsome vote of 4,417. Clark is a graduate of the Washington U. Law School, and perhaps the most efficient man so far as equipment is concerned ever election to such an office in the city.

Elect Two Constables.

Langston Harrison and Charley Turpin were elected Constables in the Fourth District. All the above Colored men had majorities of two to one. In the Fifth District, Ira Dorsey on the unofficial returns was defeated by the narrow margin of 17.

Representative Loses.

In the Third District Walthall Moore, the only Colored man to ever sit in the Legislature was defeated for re-election. Propaganda was circulated against Moore tending to play on the racial aspect of his candidacy, and as his district has a majority of white voters, he was beaten. Consolation may be taken in the election of Clark who will now hold what is probably the most remunerative elective position ever held by a Colored Missourian.

Congressman Dyer secured a much smaller majority than usual and it is certain no little of this came from Colored men who followed Israel, a very wealthy Jew, and a man who was closely identified with former Governor Gardner's campaign. Gardner was known as the Colored man's friend, securing some 3,700 votes, and this fact was of considerable value to Israel.

Argus Attitude Helps.

It must be admitted that the stand taken by the ST. LOUIS ARGUS, while it tried to swallow much, had its effect. From time to time this staunch Republican paper has filed its protests to what was going on within its camp. It has driven all after nail into the Republican corpse, seeking to awaken it from its slumber, but the corpse would not take heed. This constant calling attention to the evils from which the Race has suffered was oil on the troubled waters, and added to this was a Manifesto issued by the St. Louis Colored Democratic Club which was spread all over the city calling to light these very abuses, many of which the ARGUS had complained without specifying, and these constant blows made the Negro voter act as a matter of self-defense and self-

respect and he did a dandy job of it. The city is wondering how old staid St. Louis, which last campaign rolled up 60,000 majority for Harding, gave Reed over 42,000. Yet this is but a beginning. It is a very difficult matter to make a white Republican believe anyone can cause the Negro to think of the Democrats as anything but Devils and all Republicans Angels. If they do not wage up, 1924 will probably bring additional surprises.

The Thirteenth ward registration approaches nearest the figures obtained in 1920. This year the ward registered 8,021 and in 1920 the registration was 8,170.

A table, comparing the 1922 registration in the fifteen wards in Indianapolis with the 1920 and 1921 registration has been prepared. In studying it the fact should be kept in mind that the Fourth, Ninth and Fifteenth wards have different boundaries in municipal and county elections, as several precincts in those wards are outside of center township.

The Fourth ward had twenty-five precincts in the city election last year, and twenty-one for the county election. The Ninth ward had one more precinct for the city election and the Fifteenth had twelve precincts for the city election and has three for the county election.

Table of Comparison.

The figures are as follows:

Wards.	1922.	1920.	1921.
1	12,248	13,905	13,682
2	9,086	11,790	10,145
3	7,450	9,676	8,106
4	16,858	20,355	22,952
5	4,781	6,868	6,096
6	3,955	5,396	4,584
7	4,745	6,998	6,159
8	6,727	8,795	6,163
9	14,154	16,377	16,997
10	10,471	11,302	11,909
11	4,706	6,180	5,535
12	2,701	3,505	3,524
13	8,021	8,170	9,036
14	4,522	5,319	5,979
15	2,432	2,673	9,672

The Fourth ward, on the north side, which gave President Harding a plurality of 5,220 over James M. Cox in the presidential election of 1920, shows a decrease of 3,497 under the number of registrants in 1920. The present registration in this ward is 6,094 under the total obtained in 1921, when the ward was carried by Mr. Ralston over Mayor Shank by 148 votes.

It should be remembered, however, that four precincts, the voters of which took part in the city election of 1921, are not included in the ward registration totals for 1922, as they are a part of Washington township for county election purposes. This accounts, in a measure, for the large discrepancy shown between the 1922 and 1921 registration figures for the ward.

Slump in Fifth Ward.

The Fifth ward, largely composed of colored voters, shows a slump of 2,087 under the 1920 registration and 1,315 under the 1921 registration. This ward was carried by President Harding in 1920 by a plurality of 2,412 and by Mayor Shank in 1921 by 3,012. In the Sixth ward, which with the Fifth forms the two big colored wards of the city, the registration decreased 1,441 from the 1920 figures and 629 from the 1921 registration. President Harding carried this ward by 3,050 votes to 1,328 for James M. Cox, a plurality of 1,722, and Mayor Shank carried it over Ralston by 1,842 votes.

The Seventh ward, which was carried by Harding in 1920 by 416 votes, and by Shank in 1921 by 1,916 votes, shows a registration of 2,253 under that of 1920 and 1,414 under that of 1921.

The Second ward, which was carried by Ralston by 146 votes over Shank, shows a decrease of 1,059 under the 1921 registration and a decrease of 2,704 under the 1920 registration. Harding carried this ward by a plurality of 2,903.

In Democratic Wards.

In the presidential election, Cox carried the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth

wards, or all those lying largely south of Washington street and normally regarded as Democratic strongholds. The total 1922 registration for those wards is 32,853, as compared to 37,149 in 1920. This shows a decrease of 13 per cent. under the last county registration.

President Harding carried the first nine wards, or those lying north of Washington street, in what is generally regarded as Republican territory. The total registration in these so-called Republican wards this year is 30,103, as compared to a registration of 30,160 in 1920. This represents a decrease of 25 per cent., thus showing that the normal Democratic wards registered more nearly their full strength than the Republican wards.

16,858 in Fourth Ward.

The Fourth ward, made up of twenty-one precincts, the largest in the county, registered the largest number of voters, a total of 16,858. Of this number 9,105 are men and 7,753 women. The Ninth ward, with fifteen precincts, is second with 14,154 registrants. The First ward, with sixteen precincts, is third with 12,248 registrants.

The last three precincts to be checked were the Sixth of the Seventh ward, which registered 450 men and 296 women, making a total for the precinct of 746 and for the ward of 4,745; the Third precinct of the Eighth ward, which registered 187 men and 211 women, a total of 398 for the precinct, and the Fourth precinct of the Eighth, which registered 425 men and 405 women, a total of 830 for the precinct and a total of 6,727 for the ward.

In fourteen of the 205 precincts of the county the women registrants outnumbered the men and they "carried" one ward. For example, in the Second ward, which was one of the two carried by Boyd M. Ralston in the mayoralty campaign last year, three precincts reported more women than men had registered. In the Eighth precinct, the figures are 360 men and 404 women; in the Tenth precinct, 406 men and 504 women; in the Eleventh precinct, 396 men and 410 women; in the Twelfth precinct, 265 men and 265 women.

The First precinct of the Third ward reported 391 men and 394 women; the Fifth precinct, 313 men and 376 women, and the Sixth precinct, 386 men and 437 women, although the ward total shows 3,862 men and 3,687 women.

Women Trail in Sixth Ward.

In the Sixth ward, made up largely of colored voters, the women trailed far behind the men. The total for the ward, 3,955, is made up of 2,493 men and 1,462 women. In the Fifth precinct of the Sixth ward only 94 women registered, as compared to 197 men. In the Eighth precinct 94 women and 298 men registered. The same is true of the Seventh and Eighth precincts of the Seventh ward. In the former 67 women and 216 men registered, and in the latter 78 women and 308 men. The ward total of 4,745, includes 2,875 men and 1,870 women.

The Eighth ward is the only one in the county where the women outnumbered the men in the ward totals. They registered 3,436 as compared to 3,291 men. This was due to the fact that the men fell behind in three precincts. In the Third precinct 187 men and 211 women registered. In the Seventh precinct 425 men and 485 women registered. In the Eighth precinct 385 men and 350 women registered.

Figures for Ninth Ward.

In the Fifteenth precinct of the

Fourth ward 328 women registered and 344 men registered and in the First precinct only 245 women registered. In Warren township the women registered 222 women registered and 222 men registered. In the Second precinct, as against 298 a total of 2,536, as compared to 2,581 men and 633 women registered. In the Third precinct, 506 women registered and 506 men registered. In the Twelfth ward with the 94 men and 94 women registered and 94 women registered.

Political - 1922
Party Affiliation

REPUBLICAN PARTY WARNED BY HEAD OF NEGRO PRESS

Washington Tribune 10/14/32

In 1920, the Republican National Committee bought space in Negro newspapers for advertising purposes, made weekly releases of news matter on the progress of the campaign to them and circulated photographic heralds—all in order to arouse interest among Negro voters. Negro editors were called to the New York and Chicago headquarters for conferences.

In the congressional election this year, neither the Republican National Committee nor the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee is using Negro publications for any purposes. Commenting upon this, J. Finley Wilson, president of the National Negro Press Association, had the following to say:

"I will not assume to be responsible for the Negro vote on the attitude of Negro publications. The Republican party has ignored the wishes of the Negro on the Dyer bill, whitewashed the rape of Haiti by the report of the Senate committee, blackjacked the only Negro member of the Republican National Committee by rejecting his nomination for a Presidential appointment, and is now ignoring Negro publications throughout the country.

"My advice to the brothers of the fourth estate is leap to your feet, accept political advertisement from anybody and everybody who wants to give it to you. Keep your editorial columns clean and support men and not parties. You warned our party at the last session of the Negro Press Association assembled here in August; then be steadfast in October and November."

G. O. P. Politics Languishes In State, Says Correspondent

By DR. H. R. BUTLER.

till the party rids itself of pie hunters and will reward with office
I had a letter the other day from only men and women that are not
the headquarters of the National ashamed to come out into the open
Committee of the Republican party and work and vote for the party.
asking for financial aid in the Now we are face to face here in
past several years I have given my congressional election. For the Atlanta with the election of mem-
bers of the city council, board of
little money to help in, what I aldermen, board of education, con-
thought to be, a worthy effort; to gressmen and a governor; but
help a party on to victory that I where are the Republicans that Mr.
believed was working for the bet- Harding placed in offices in the
terment of America first and her state? Where is the postmaster of
people with her regardless of Atlanta? Where are the hundreds
race, but after the Harding vic- of clerks and assistants in the post-
tory I found that I was very much office? Where are the hundreds of
mistaken. I did not send a dime clerks in the Veterans' Bureau? I
and I shall not send one again un- tell you, they are not doing one

Republican

thing to kindle and keep burning the fires of Republicanism in the state and city. Not one of them has so much as suggested the putting out of a state, county or city Republican ticket, and yet the national committee can stomach such officials. I held that any party that will swallow such do-nothing Republican officials in the South should be defeated in the North, East and West. If I were president of the United States these people would not hold office long enough to pack their suit cases.

The very idea of allowing six or seven thousand registered voters in the city of Atlanta and the Fifth Congressional District to stand about with no candidate to vote for is a disgrace to the Republican office-holders in this city and the state. How and why aggressive Republicans will put up with these so-called Republicans who are doing nothing but drawing their salaries is a mystery to me. They have not got the courage to put out a ticket and stump the state, they are afraid to put out a city ticket; they are what might be called—well I will not name them, will let the reader do that.

This much is true: If the white Republicans mean something besides talk, let them get out a ticket and give the party something to vote for. Don't run with the fox and then with the hounds; don't draw Republican money and buy Republican bread and vote white primary Democratic ballots. That is politically wrong and spiritually wrong. Come out in the open. It may be all right with some people, but to me it does not look right to take a fellow's money every month and then work against him, and yet that thing is being done by some so-called Republicans in this city and state; it is up to the national committee to set these so-called Republicans to work, or call on them to give up their places to those who have worked and who will work again.

We want candidates for every city office; we want a candidate for Congress in this Fifth District and we want a candidate for governor and members of the legislature. We do not want the offices, but we

want a chance to vote for the the awful hand of the HYPOCRIT. men who are supposed to represent us. We are tired of paying taxes mittee bring some pressure to bear to be used to pay salaries of offi- upon the Republicans of this state ers to misrepresent and abuse our and especially those here in Atlanta, Fulton County, and the Fifth group in the legislative halls of the state and nation and on the Congressional District, where six bench. Just think of it, nearly or seven thousand registered voters are colored citizens and all they do is to pay taxes. Is it not ridiculous, to say the least? And when you see the Christian church approving and taking a part in such a program it does somewhat shake a fellow's faith—it just can't help it. Political parties are expected to do those they placed in power (unlawful anything, both good and foul) to do something else besides bad, but the churches are expected, always, to be on the side of right. On the other hand, why don't the But, alas, this is not always true.

(Continued from Page 2.) county and city get busy and put And right here lies the rock upon out a ticket? What is the trouble which the Christian church is in, gentlemen? Come on acrossing wrecked—that rock's name is with the goods; the people are HYPOCRIT. The rising genera- tion sees the church holding on to are watching the game and they the dirty political world with one say to the regular State Central hand and trying to hold up the Committee, "It is your move." cross of Jesus to them with the Where are the Republicans of the other hand. This rising generation State, counties, Congressional dis- of young, educated, thinking people tricts and cities? Come on out in is disgusted at the sickening sight the open, gentlemen.

COLORED VOTERS EXCEED WHITE IN 14TH WARD

Atlanta, Ga.
Registration Assures Elec-
tion Of Two Colored
Councilmen Again

Next Election
10/27/32

POLITICIANS GETTING BUSY Baltimore, Md. Every Effort To Be Made

To Kill One-Branch
Council Plan

There is a decided lull in activi-
ty among city politicians, but
things are expected to assume a

busy aspect next week, getting on the Supreme Bench, is kept busier each day until November 7, when Maryland is to cast its vote for a United States Senator, ix members of Congress and a few local officers, along with the proposals to reduce the number of elections and to increase the representation of Baltimore city in the legislature.

Senator France's headquarters in the Maryland Casualty Building looked deserted this week, but his secretary, Harry M. Sachs, was on hand to greet callers and tell them that the Senator was campaigning on the Eastern Shore. Next week the Senator plans to invade Southern Maryland, and will be in Baltimore about November 1 for a whirlwind wind-up of his fight for re-election.

Weller Puzzles

The attitude of Senator Weller toward his colleague is puzzling to many, the two not having met since the former returned from Japan. Senator Weller was in town Tuesday, but he did not see France. He called at the offices of Collector of Customs Holtzman and Collector of Internal Revenue Tait in the Customhouse, but the two gentlemen were out, being at Senator France's home in a political conference.

City Chairman George W. Cameron is rapidly getting things in shape for the final efforts of the campaign. Headquarters for the city are at 210 N. Calvert street.

As To Registration

While the colored registration figures fell 10,000 behind what it was a year ago, and there is some apathy manifest among those who are registered, party leaders say the loss among the white Democratic voter will offset this.

There are 300 more colored voters registered in the 14th Ward than whites, and, of course, the race leads overwhelmingly in the 17th. This fact assures a colored councilman from each next spring. Though a number have been mentioned in the 14th Ward no one has announced himself as a candidate as yet, save City Councilman Warner T. McGuinn.

It is a foregone conclusion that City Councilman William L. Fitzgerald will be a candidate for re-nomination.

"My hat is still in the ring," says Charles W. Wesley, "and you can tell the world that."

"I am glad the way my friends have been boasting me," says Dr. James A. White, "but have nothing further to say."

L. H. Davenport has been too busy attending various fraternal conventions out of town to say anything, and Dr. Howard E. Young is non-committal when approached.

John H. Jones says he is willing to make the run in the 5th Ward, but wants support from the great majority of the race voters there, along with whites.

Pushing Billy Lawrence

William H. Lawrence, Republican candidate for additional judge

busy acknowledging offers of support from unexpected sources.

Loan Is Boosted

The \$15,000,000 school loan is being boosted in colored circles, while the opposition against the one-branch City Council idea of nineteen members is growing.

Congressman Blakeney's friends are engaged in doing some tall explaining why he left Congress and came to Baltimore the day the vote on the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was taken.

John Philip Hill is busy among the voters of the Third District and tells everybody that he is going to beat "Tony" Dimarco.

Charles J. Butler, State's attorney for Talbot County and prosecutor of Isaiah Fountain, is trying to placate any opposition that may rise against him among the colored voters of the Eastern Shore.

Congressman Mudd is working to overcome some opposition that taken against him among colored voters in Southern Maryland. A significant thing is that twenty-two colored men were reported as attending a Bruce rally in Prince George's County, and said they came with open minds. Jeremiah Hawkins is trying to allay opposition in that county.

Bruce, despite his anti-Negro record, has some supporters in the city, and William Chapman declares that he is going to work for him from now until the polls close on election day.

CONGRESS RACE HERE KILLS LETHARGY.

Atlanta Georgian
Early Lack Of Interest Turns As
11-8-22
Negro Vote Is Reported

Against Upshaw.

Voting in the regular election of a United States senator, twelve congressmen and all state officials was reported to be light all over Georgia Tuesday, with little interest manifested.

In Atlanta some spirit was shown as the result of the fight on Peach County and the candidacy of Max H. Wilensky against William Upshaw for Congress.

Advocates of the Peach County amendment and also their opponents centered on the large cities in the state, and had numerous workers around the voting places in Atlanta, naming of several men to places, and This was done because the total one of them is likely to be Charles

A. Cottril of Toledo, Ohio. There has been more sidewalk comment with reference to the former Collector of Internal Revenue for the Port of Honolulu not being in the federal family, than almost any other, unless it be the failure of the Senate to confirm Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson as Register of Deeds, which place is now being capably filled by Arthur G. Froe, of West Virginia.

There has never been in the history of American politics, a more disgruntled group of citizens, scores of whom take no active part in the practical game of politics, that would make one's hair stand up. How are these people, and their friends going to vote this fall? That is the big question before the country. The failure of the United States Senate to make a motion to consider the Dyer Anti-lynching Bill prior to the election will have a further disquieting effect upon the voters. More than appointments, more than the personal attitude of President Harding on the race question, comes the unqualified universal desire of Colored Americans from one end of the country to the other to see immediate action on the anti-lynching bill.

That the Democrats sense the political advantage for Republicans in passing the Dyer Bill, and will use all of the tactical and parliamentary trick of the game to obstruct action, will not be accepted by the masses of voters as "sufficient cause" for inactivity. It has got down to the blunt fact, that if the Senators on the Republican ticket expect to receive enthusiastic support from Colored voters, if those who are already in the Senate and up for re-election, and those who have been nominated, and desire to be elected, from states where Colored voters have the use of the ballot desire favorable consideration in November, it will be necessary to "Show some speed" and get the measure before the Senate and the country.

It has been argued that the Democrats will filibuster. That doubtless is true, but political history discloses the fact that the Republican meet an issue when they make up their mind. That fact is well known to Colored Voters who are reading newspapers as never before, and are wide awake on the fine point, served to them in most illuminating fashion by well informed people.

September and October will bring many political changes and surprises, there will be rude awakenings and determined stands, by the statistical comparisons "now henceforth and forevermore."

CLAIM HARDING LEAVING LILY WHITES.

The Western Daily Houston Post 9/29/22
(By A. N. P.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—The so-called "Southern Policy," that has caused such widespread disfavor among voters, in the Harding administration, it can be stated with high authority, has "been weighed in the balance and found wanting." Never in favor with practical politicians of the administration, there is every reason to believe that the President has been convinced of the folly in trying to make a strictly "lily white" partly in the South, and will soon express this changed viewpoint by naming one or more Colored men to places in the South.

In a quiet way, there has been recently quite a little progress in appointments. As a matter of cold fact, it is remarkable displacement in a high federal office soon, and the final naming of several men to places, and around the voting places in Atlanta, naming of one of them is likely to be Charles

formed Peddy participated in these elections. The opinion holds, however, that the republican State convention held in Fort Worth on August 8 and 9 had authority to nominate candidates for State offices and was legal on the grounds that the republican candidate for governor at the last general election did not receive 100,000 votes and the election law governing conventions of parties casting over 100,000 votes therefore does not apply. Secretary Staples stated tonight that republican candidates with the exception of Peddy will be certified as a result of the ruling.

Staples expressed the opinion that the attorney general's ruling covers the question involved in the protest of Republican Chairman R. B. Creager against certifying Earle B. Mayfield as democratic candidate and that he probably will certify Mayfield's name without a further ruling.

Holding primary elections are required under the State senatorial act, the opinion declares:

"We have but to read the law according to its plain provisions and give the words their ordinary and commonly understood significance to arrive at the conclusion that according to the statutory law of this State the republican party can lawfully nominate a candidate for United States senate only at a general primary election. The language of this statute is mandatory. It is as clearly mandatory in its terms about the general primary election law which governs the holding of democratic primaries."

Under the ruling of the Texas supreme court in the case of Westerman versus Mims, the opinion holds that Peddy, if he voted at the democratic primaries, is morally bound to support the democratic nominee and that he "can not come into court and ask for writ of mandamus to compel the secretary of state to assist him in violating the moral obligation."

The opinion is a lengthy one of Texas election laws, containing 26 pages. It was written by Assistant General L. G. Sutton and approved by the entire legal department.

Will Bar Peddy

From Official Ballot

Houston Post 9/29/22
Associated Press Report

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 28.—Certification of George E. B. Peddy of Houston as republican candidate for United States senator will be rejected, Secretary of State S. L. Staples announced late today following receipt of an opinion from the attorney general, which holds that Peddy's nomination was not in compliance with the State senatorial election laws.

Peddy's nomination was illegal, the opinion holds, because under the State senatorial law, the republican party is required to nominate senatorial candidates by a general primary election. It further declares Peddy is not legally entitled to a place as republican candidate on the official ballot if he voted in either or both democratic primary elections. Secretary of State Staples said he had been reliably in-

Political - 1922
Party Affiliation

Special to The News.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 2.—An organization of the Republican State Executive Committee was perfected here yesterday at the state capital, at which time Congressman Joseph Brown, of Chattanooga, was elected chairman. The name of General Hal H. Clements, of Knoxville, was offered in opposition, but Mr. Clements announced his withdrawal in favor of Mr. Brown, and the latter was unanimously chosen.

The ever present contest of Robert R. Church, from Memphis, the Tenth Congressional District, was in evidence at this meeting and like the ghost of Banquo, Mr. Church and his contest would not down, all of which seemed to throw the affairs of the committee in somewhat of a turmoil and especially as friends of Messrs. King and Barker, Memphis white men, gave vent to their spleen and injected the race question, while contending for the ousting of the Negro contendents and the seating of their contestants.

Frank S. Elgin, Memphis lawyer, appeared for C. H. King, who held the certificate of election to the committee of the Shelby County Republican Primary Board. He declared he had no prejudices and the action of the committee vitally concerned the future of the party in Memphis. He gave a brief history of the case and said that Messrs. King and Barker, being the only men certified by the primary board, would have to be seated.

Looking at Bob Church who sat with the committee his shirt front glittering with diamonds, Mr. Elgin said that he had no prejudice against any Negro.

"But every time this board meets in Memphis, papers say something in big letters about Bob Church, the negro Republican political leader," said Mr. Elgin. "If Church will resign, he will do the party a great deal of good and he will not hurt himself with the national administration at Washington. The papers continually say he is the leader of the Republican party in Memphis. It will cost us more votes than you can replace in a long time if you go on record as saying that you favor this colored man as committeeman from the Tenth district. It will do an injustice to the party. It will be an injustice to the splendid governor whose administration so appeals to the business men of Memphis; it will be an injustice to the Christian gentlemen whom we hope to elect to the senate."

John W. Farley, of Memphis, appeared in behalf of Will H. Barker. He said Church and Murray could hold only two years, in spite of the fact that there was no Republican primary in Memphis in August. He pleaded that Barker and King be seated "for the good of the party."

Harry True, of Memphis, declared that the contest was

Republican.

the committee with both the election boards in the county and still he was thrown out on a technicality.

Speaking in his own behalf, S. E. Murray said his committee really had no jurisdiction over such a contest.

C. H. King appeared for himself and said Mr. True had three representatives on the board he is denouncing. He was interrupted by True and Murray.

GEN. CLEMENTS TO THE RESCUE.

Cooler heads on the committee had visions of a stiff opposition directed against the G. O. P. ticket on the part of the Negro voters, in the approaching November election, should the report go out that Church was flatly turned down, and as a reporter of one of Nashville's daily papers termed the situation, "oil was poured on the troubled waters by Hal Clements who deplored injection of personalities and the race question into the debate."

"Barker and King are both good men, but no better than Mr. Church and Mr. Murray," General Clements is quoted as having remarked. He then moved the seating of Murray and Church, which was done unanimously.

MAJORITY OF NEGRO VOTERS UNCONCERNED.

Whether the "seating" of Bob Church will serve to line up the Negro vote of the state, was a question discussed around the capital city following the meeting of the committee, and equally as much thought was given the action of the committee in naming Mr. Brown as its chairman. The Negroes of the state have not forgotten the attitude of Mr. Brown toward the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill which came before congress for a vote last fall and at which time Congressman Brown ignored the requests of a large number of his constituents who gave him loyal support in his race for the office, in that he voted against and offered stiff opposition to the measure. It will be remembered that Congressman Brown has recently announced that he would not again seek the office of representative to the Washington House.

The Negro voters of Middle and East Tennessee are expressing themselves as being in disfavor with the recognition that is being accorded Bob Church, of the Tenth district, when the actual facts are brought to light that very little material support is given the Republican candidates, state or national, from that section.

One prominent leader was heard to comment, "while it is very true that a larger population of Negroes reside in West Tennessee, yet the largest support given the ticket on the part of the Negro voters, is that shown by Middle and East Tennessee voters. Therefore, the 'tail appears to be wagging the head,' and Bob Church and his few followers are accorded the recognition and given the credit for the support, when in reality, the credit is due the leaders of the other sections of the state."

The fact is further referred to that Church has recently sold much of his property and possessions in the "Bluff City" and it is stated that he now has plans under way to change his residence from Tennessee to some other state.

G. O. P. AND THE SOUTH
News dispatches credit the republican congressional campaign committee with the statement that it will make a desperate effort to hold the seats in the house from the south that it snatched from the democrats in 1920. *9-3-22*

That means that the republicans will concentrate their fight in the south this fall to Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma and in one district in Texas.

It is not probable that the republicans will hold any of them, with the bare exception of the Bascom Slemp district in Virginia, which has been republican for a generation, and the two Kentucky districts that have also been long republican.

And the reason is very plain, not to take into account the lack this year of the natural momentum of a presidential race. And that reason is President Harding's treatment of the south during the year and a half of his administration.

In the first place, he is the first republican president in the memory of the oldest voters of today who did not recognize the south in his cabinet, with the single exception of Chester A. Arthur.

It will be recalled that Lincoln's cabinet consisted of only seven, and yet Lincoln came south for his attorney general. Grant's cabinet, coming on the heels of a conflict that divided the sections, contained three southerners; Hayes' cabinet three; Garfield's one; Harrison's two; McKinley's one; Roosevelt's four, and Taft's one.

Perhaps nothing would be asked as an evidence of Harding's contempt for the southern republican; and yet it is shown just as plainly in his other appointments, and especially in the diplomatic service in which the south has been almost entirely ignored.

There is merit in the argument that a state is less disturbed by party contests than by personal or factional contests—and even that it would be an improvement in political conditions in the south, perhaps, if two strong white-controlled major parties should strive for mastery at the polls in each of the southern states, but it will be a difficult undertaking to build up any considerable republican strength in the southern states, even in those states where a nucleus has been created to work to, in the face of the treatment the south has gotten from the administration.

WAS SEATING OF CHURCH A COMPROMISE?

Many questions have loomed up in our mind since the session of the Republican Executive Committee held in Nashville last week at which time Congressman Joe Brown, of Chattanooga, was chosen chairman of that important body, and Robert R. Church, of the extreme western part of the state was seated as a member of the committee, after much wrangling.

One of those questions referred to is—Will Tennessee Negroes forget that Mr. Brown thoroughly ignored the wishes of a large number of his constituents in the Third Congressional district, by voting against the Dyer bill—a bill before congress designed to prescribe punishment by the federal government for the crime of lynching in the United States? Congressman Brown not only voted against the bill, but is said to have sent word back to some of the leading and most intelligent Negro citizens in his district that they did not understand what they were asking for in requesting the passage of the Dyer bill. Some of these leaders also tell that the answer forwarded by Congressman Brown to them was printed in the Chattanooga Daily Times before they received a copy of the same.

Another question that will not down with us is,—Will Tennessee Negroes accept Bob Church's leadership. For a long time we have studied Mr. Church's activities in politics, and regardless as to how hard we may have tried to agree with ourselves that he has done anything tangible for the race, and that he has done other than "get a seat on some committee" after a lot of needless scrapping and undesirable publicity for the race in the state, we have been forced to conclude that there is nothing worth while in what has been accomplished by the "smiling" young West Tennessean, especially that would commend him for leadership. This conclusion was more readily reached after hearing expressions from different leaders throughout the state, some of whom are residents of the Tenth district, from whence comes Mr. Church.

Certainly we are desirous of having representation in every organization where the welfare of the populace of our commonwealth will be discussed, but if nothing more is hoped for than a "seat" in turn for which the support of that large element of our citizenship composed of the Negro race, will be given, we say let the seat go, and the echo resounds, "let 'er go!"

For years in our state the Negroes of Middle, West and East Tennessee have watched Bob Church and "Little" Joe Settle, go to the conventions and committee meetings, both within the state and at the National Conventions, and the only thing which appeared on the surface was a great hubbub over the "seating of the great Negro leader," and the question again comes up, "what has been accomplished after he will have been seated." It has been likened unto a toothless, roaring lion, caged in one of the circus wagons. He jars the surroundings with his roaring and when the keeper tosses him a piece of beef, he lays down and peacefully sleeps.

We are yet to hear of Bob Church contending for any-

thing which will effect the best interests of the race in the entire state. It's true that he wants his friends appointed in the postoffices about Memphis, but are Negroes of Middle and East Tennessee willing to accept his leadership and say to the Republican party in the state, we are going to follow Church's lead, in view of what he has accomplished in the past? The News hardly thinks so and if there are any organizations that do think so, they are going to find out differently and that very early. The time is at hand when merely a Negro committeeman will not suffice, but what is wanted is a committeeman or committeemen who will look after the interests of their entire constituents, regardless as to race or class, let him be black or white.

WHITE REPUBLICANS TAKE CHARGE OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY PARTY MACHINE AT MASS MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY

Candidates Named For Circuit Clerk and Sheriff; Delegates Elected

Seven Negro Women Report ed Among Colored Con tingent of Delegation

Montgomery Advertiser
The white republican wing took charge of the Montgomery county republican organization at a meeting of republicans of the county Tuesday. The representation was divided, the white section outvot ing the negro element on all ques tions.

8-9-22

If the organization perfected at yesterday's meeting is recognized by the state republican convention the republican organization of this county will be in complete control of the white element. According to the report there were seven negro women in the negro section.

The meeting agreed upon candidates for circuit court clerk and sheriff of Montgomery to run in the November election. W. Kelly Gentry, flagman on the Louisville and Nashville road and formerly from Chilton county, was nominated for circuit court clerk. George M. King, a merchant of North Montgomery and formerly of Clay county, was made the party's nominee for sheriff. A resolution adopted gave the executive committee authority to place candidates in the field for other county offices.

Delegates to the state convention elected at a meeting are: Joseph P. Dimmick and George N. King, regular delegates; W. Kelly Gentry and John T. Wheeler, alternates. Mr. Dimmick stated after the meeting that in accepting a delegate's place he does so without a desire to seek an office of any kind and that he is not an applicant for any office or promoting the interests of any other applicants.

The new county committee is as follows: George N. King, chairman; F. O. Dudley, J. H. Lunsford, J. T. Wheeler, S. C. Dawsey, J. H. Holliday, W. Kelly Gentry, Thomas J. Scott, J. B. Reynolds, J. J. Holliday, J. P. Dimmick. Five additional members will

MINNEAPOLIS M. EVE. TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 12, 1922
Dickey Cites Figures as further Reason for Getting Big Registration.

Delving into the census figures, F. A. Dickey, chairman of the Hennepin county Republican committee, has discovered that fully one-third of the qualified voters in Minneapolis failed to vote in the Presidential election two years ago. He gives that as one more potent reason why extra efforts should be made to get out a big registration on October 28.

In an effort to focus the attention of the entire community upon the registration the first free tag day in the history of the city will be held on Friday, October 27. On that day a corps of women and girls will tag every person on the streets will be a red, white and blue tag, urging registration. Miss Estelle Holbrook has issued a call for volunteer workers to report to her at the Red Elephant Tea shop.

What Census Shows.

Mr. Dickey startled the city last Saturday when he showed that only one taxpayer out of six was registered and therefore qualified to vote. Today he made public the results of his study of the census figures.

There were 166,650 white males of 21 years of age and over in Hennepin county in 1920 and there were 110,513 white females, making a total white vote of 227,163. The Negro population over 21 years totalled 3,110, making a grand total of qualified voters of 230,282.

The total vote cast in 1920, the largest ever cast, was 145,805. That means that 84,477 men and women qualified to vote as citizens failed to go to the polls.

140,000 Not Registered.

There are now approximately 92,000 registered in Minneapolis. There are at least 140,000 who have not registered.

"The more one studies this situation the more evident it becomes that a tremendous responsibility rests upon every citizen to talk registration," said Mr. Dickey today. "There is just the one day left to register, namely, October 28. On that day there should be the greatest outpouring of citizens in the history of registration days. We must register more than 100,000 on that day. From now on we shall devote all of our efforts to getting the voters registered."

"Be it further resolved, that we heartily endorse the efforts of the Hon. Pope M. Long, our state chairman, to set up such organizations in the various counties of the state, as will be inviting and attractive to the electorate of Alabama."

**CENSUS SHOWS
THIRD OF VOTERS
NEGLECTED DUTY**

Political - 1922
Party Affiliation

Warley Sues Scales For Assault and Battery

Louisville News - Louisville, Ky.

Case Recalls Attack on Editor By Republican Boss

10/21/22

Thursday afternoon Mr. Al. A. Andrews, well known attorney, acting for William Warley, editor of The News, filed suit against J. H. Scales, secretary of the Republican League, asking for damages for \$10,000 for assault and battery.

The suit reads:

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT

Common Pleas Branch

William Warley Plaintiff
vs.
J. H. Scales Defendant

PETITION.

The plaintiff William Warley, says that he is a citizen and resident of Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky, and has been so for many years, next past; that he is now the owner, publisher and editor of the "LOUISVILLE NEWS," a weekly newspaper, published from his office at 1003 W. Chestnut st., in the city, county and State above mentioned, and has such at all times hereinafter mentioned; that the defendant, J. H. Scales, on the 14th day of June, 1922, and while this plaintiff was seated at the phone in his office, and without any provocation on the part of this plaintiff or without any cause for so doing, the said defendant, J. H. Scales, did assault and batter this plaintiff, by striking him in and upon the face and by using vile and profane language towards him, and threatening him with further personal and physical violence, and in the presence of divers persons; that because of such striking and

threatening, this plaintiff has been greatly humiliated and suffered great and serious physical and mental damage, and that by reason of such unprovoked assault and battery this plaintiff has been damaged in the sum of TEN THOUSAND (\$10,000.00) Dollars.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays judgment against the said defendant, J. H. Scales in the sum of TEN THOUSAND (\$10,000.00) DOLLARS; for his costs herein expended and for proper relief.

A. A. ANDREWS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

William Warley says that the statements contained in the foregoing petition are true, as he verily believes.

WILLIAM WARLEY.

Plaintiff. Subscribed and sworn to before me by William Warley, this 19th day of October, 1922. My commission expires April 8, 1926.

A. A. ANDREWS,
Notary Public, Jeff., Co., Ky.

The filing of this suit is an echo of one of the most shocking exhibitions of a white man's contempt for Negroes ever shown in this city. Candidates for office trying to get votes have assailed the race in speeches, policemen, whose heads had been turned by a little authority have beaten up Colored men, but never in the history of the city has a white man, supposedly a man of standing, taken it upon himself to strike, abuse and threaten any Colored man for what that Colored man might say or think of a public nature. Readers of the papers know that Mr. Warley and

Republican

the Louisville News have criticised the shortcomings of the Republican party. The News charges the Republican is lily white and anti-Negro; that all it wants of the Negro is his vote at election time; it has charged and still charges the Republican party does not merit nor deserve the undivided support of the Negro. Time and again it has pointed out how the Republican party has deceived and betrayed the Negro in City, State and Nation.

That The News has done this is true. That it had a perfect right to do so everybody will admit. Everybody did grant The News that right. Everybody but one man in the city of Louisville; that man, because he felt he had the entire political machinery and police power, not to mention the color of his skin behind him, did not concede a Negro the right to think for himself, or to criticise enemies of his race. So that man came down to the Louisville News office with the crazy idea he could scare the Negro into silence. So it was that on the night of June 14 J. H. Scales, secretary of the Republican League, and a Republican boss, entered the Louisville News office, and while the editor was SITTING DOWN talking over the phone, NOT EVEN LOOKING at the said J. H. SCALES, that individual walked up and slapped the editor and let loose a flow of vulgarity that would have shocked a Bowery rat. The air fairly reeked with such phrases as "You d—d Nigger s— of b—," etc. And the most conciliatory tones and talk used failed to cool or restrain him. Indeed, when officers of the law were called in he assumed an even more pugnacious attitude, and advised or instructed the police officers to "Get this Nigger s— of b— wherever you see him." So very wrought up was he that even one of his superiors up town who talked to him over the phone failed to stop him. He finally left the place after he was completely exhausted with his own tirade.

It will also be remembered that a deputy police clerk refused to give Mr. Warley a warrant the next day. It must be said to the credit of Mr. Huhlein, chairman of the Board of Safety, that he assured Mr. Warley the police would not molest him, adding that the Board and the Chief of Police had charge of the Police Force.

It should be borne in mind that up to the time of this assault the

News never had mentioned the name of "J. H. Scales" in its columns. The editor, Mr. Warley, had not seen or talked with Scales in months and never in his life had a cross word with Scales. The News as a paper, spoke for the Negro and criticised the party and no individual. The News never gave Scales, as an individual, a thought, far less a printed line. As evidence that the attack on Warley by Scales was an attack on every Negro by lily whiteism is shown in the fact that the daily papers have been unsparing in their criticisms of Scales as an individual and as a politician. He has been present in raids, he was present in a house when a murder was committed and the daily papers played him up unmercifully and tried their best to discredit him in this community. But up to this good hour it is not recorded that J. H. Scales hit, cursed or threatened the editors of the Courier-Journal, Times, Post or Herald. Which brings a reason back to the original thought that J. H. Scales hit, cursed and threatened William Warley because he (Scales) was white and Warley was black and because he had a strong political organization behind him. The idea apparently uppermost in his mind was that the Negro is the property of the Republican party and if any Negro dares criticise the Republican party for its shortcomings he (Scales) has a divine right to defy all Negroes and go down and punch his head.

That the Republican party is filled with contempt for the Negro is proven by the fact Scales was never removed from his place in the Republican League, and was left in a position where he is still over Negro workers and comes in personal contact with Colored women.

After the assault on Warley an indignation meeting was held and Scales' actions were condemned, and the Republican bosses were asked to remove him from the office of Secretary of the Republican League. Hundreds of Colored people have been heard to say they would not vote the Republican ticket as long as Scales held that position. Others have said that when Scales hit Warley he hit every Negro in Jefferson County, and they will not vote for the ticket as a result. Well, election day is November 7.

The News hopes to show before that time that Mr. M. H. Thatcher, personally nor as a Republican deserves the Negro vote.

In the meantime Louisville will be shown, by the courts, whether a bully can walk into a man's office

and curse and threaten him, and get away with it.

CLARENCE CARPENTER, BRILLIANT NEGRO, NOW ASSEMBLY CANDIDATE

NOVEMBER 4, 1922



CLARENCE A. CARPENTER,

Clarence A. Carpenter is candidate for Assembly in the 21st district for the Socialist and the Farmer-Labor parties. He is one of a group of brilliant young Socialists who have been carrying on aggressive agitation for Socialism in the Negro section of Harlem.

Carpenter is one of the ablest of the lot, and every night for months he has been spreading the propaganda on Seventh and Lenox avenues. Socialism has become a force of real importance in that section as a result. He was candidate last year and polled an excellent vote.

THIS TAKES THE RAG OFF THE BUSH!

Houston Informer, Houston, Tex.
The city council of Houston has decided to submit the municipal charter amendments along with the city primaries, to be held Saturday, December 30, 1922.

17-25-22
If this does not take the rag off the bush, pray tell us what does.

Two of these proposed city charter amendments are salary boosts for the city commissioners and city controller; yet, while all the citizens are eligible and supposed to vote on these measures, colored citizens have heretofore been denied the right to cast a ballot for city officials in these primaries, and the same situation is likely to obtain this year, unless the colored citizens mandamus those conducting the primary election.

Now the city fathers have the cheek or nerve to ask the colored citizens to vote for an increase in salary for men whose election to office these selfsame colored tax-payers and citizens have no voice nor vote in selecting.

Maybe the municipal officials consider such an occasion a nice time to "put over" their pet scheme of salary boost for the four commissioners and city controller, proposing to increase the salary of the former from \$2400 to \$3600 per annum and the latter from \$3600 to \$4800 per year, figuring that the colored voters will stay away from the polls because of the "white man's primary."

Yes, sir! Colored tax-payers and citizens, who are denied the right to vote for city officers, are asked to march to the polls on Saturday, December 30, and while they cannot cast a vote for the mayor, city commissioners and controller, they may (if they choose) vote to pay these same city officials a larger salary.

This action is an insult to and a reflection upon the intelligence and citizenship of the colored inhabitants and taxpayers of Houston, and we should resent it en masse at the ballot box on election day, Saturday, December 30, 1922.

The Informer is of the opinion that the colored citizens and taxpayers of Houston should hold a mass meeting in the near future, organize their forces and conduct an intensive campaign to swat these proposed charter amendments.

It appears to this paper that the colored citizens of Houston have slept too long on their political and civic rights and now is the time to inform these municipal heads that patience ceases to be a virtue with us at some stage in the game, and the best way to say it is with our votes on election day.

Legal interpretations, court decisions and political maneuvers and machinations can deny us the right to cast a ballot for city officials in the so-called primary, but none of these things can stop nor prevent us casting a healthy vote against these proposed salary increases for city commissioners and controller.

If we are unfit to vote for them for the offices they seek, then let us also be unfit to vote to increase their annual stipend.

To wage an impressive and effective campaign against these proposed amendments, it will be necessary for the colored voters to organize their forces and then "SAY IT WITH VOTES."

What say ye, colored tax-payers and citizens?

NEWPORT NEWS HERALD
NOVEMBER 14, 1922

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

A correspondent of a New York Democratic newspaper, whom we take to be a negro, declares that the negro voters in that State voted for Smith instead of for Miller for Governor.

"In past years," he says, "the negroes of this country used very little intellect when selecting their candidates for office. They plunged headlong into the Republican party, giving their support simply because Abraham Lincoln happened to be of that party. The Republican party threw dust in their eyes by making wonderful promises; but these promises were rarely heard of after election. The negro is no longer a slave to any political party."

Most of the trouble the negro fell into in the South for many years after he had secured his freedom and the ballot was directly due to politics; to the manner in which the masses allowed themselves to be led by political adventurers, some of them carpetbaggers from the North, who exploited the negro vote for their own profit. And it was done in the name of friendship for the negro! It was an infamous betrayal. The difference between the Democratic party and the Republican party is that the Democrats deal frankly with the negro and the Republicans have gulled him by making promises which they had no intention of redeeming.

It is to the honor of the Republican party of Virginia as now constituted that the leaders broke away from the traditions several years ago and adopted a policy of frankness. But since then the negro political leaders have denounced the Republican party in this State with more bitterness than they formerly denounced the Democratic party. They would make it appear that they were betrayed by the "Lily Whites." In point of fact it was the old regime that betrayed and exploited them.

REVOLT OF WHOLE NEGRO VOTE OF STATE MAY DEFEAT REPUBLICAN HOPES IN FALL ELECTIONS. 600 DELEGATES ATTEND CONVENTION.

Richmond Express, Dallas, Tex.
10/31/22

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 19.—The fight political that has somehow gripped is on. The "Coal Blacks" have got the Negro consciousness during the off to a good start and unless there past few years.

is a good guess gone wrong there will not be a single Republican named in the next congressional delegation from this State. Colored men have been named for the U. S. Senate and the three Congressional districts where, under ordinary circumstances the Republicans usually have a more than fighting chance to be elected.

Matt. N. Lewis, the Editor of the Newport News was nominated at the 6th of October convention for United States Senator by the "Coal Blacks." Dr. J. J. Jones was nominated for Congress for the 1st District, W. W. Foreman for the 2nd District and C. C. Gill for the 3rd District.

About 600 delegates were in attendance at the convention. Resolutions were adopted directing Chairman Pollard to invite expressions from the "plain people" throughout the State seeking their views on the situation. These same resolutions also include the Press and Pulpit to join hands in the movement "for political emancipation of the Race." The advisability of calling another National Conference at Washington, D. C., to further consider the political status of the American Negro his rights and the remedies for his wrongs is another feature of the resolutions.

Colonel Lewis, the candidate for Senator is one of the best known and wealthiest Colored men in the

State. He is also remembered for the successful campaign he managed for the late John M. Langston some years since. J. R. Pollard was re-elected State Chairman. The campaign will open at once

Political - 1926
Party Affiliation

Legionnaires Vote to Exclude Negroes From Forty and Eight Body

Bales Leads Way to Overwhelming Vote to Make Organization Exclusively For White Members; Four States Vote Against Proposed Amendment

10/20/26

MATT MURPHY IN RACE AND HAS GOOD CHANCE TO WIN, IS STATEMENT OF HORACE WILKINSON

Alabama Wins Four Prizes in Rifle Contests, Leading All Other Departments; Connally and Waller Are Montgomery Winners in Meet; Connally Second

(Special to The Advertiser)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 19.—

The American Legion in convention here, by the decisive and overwhelming vote of 384 to 92, passed an amendment to the constitution and by-laws prohibiting membership in the Quarante Hommes Et Huit Cheveaux (Forty and Eight) to negroes. The vote was taken on an amendment reported by the committee on constitution and by-laws to place the word "white" in the eligibility clause to replace "male."

The report brought about a lengthy and at times heated discussion. Alabama's position as the head of states in the roll call gave George Lewis Bales, chairman of the delegation, an opportunity to point out to the convention that Alabama's vote in favor of the amendment was the position not only of that state, but of the entire South. Pointing out that the organization was purely social, he laid stress on the question of social equality.

Iowa, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania were the only states voting against the amendment. Efforts to put over substitute motions on the question failed.

Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, of Birmingham, chairman of Matt Murphy's campaign for commander of the legion, stated tonight that despite reports that Mr. Murphy had practically withdrawn from the race, his name would be presented to the convention, and declared he had a good chance to win. He stated that he had been assured of the support of the Solid South for Murphy and that General Steiner was aiding Mr. Murphy's candidacy through his strong influence with delegates from other sections.

Alabama showed up especially strong in the individual rifle meet. Alabama furnished four winners. A. G. Connally, of Montgomery, won second

place. Other Alabama winners were: L. H. Waller, Montgomery; W. E. Burch, Mobile, and Captain Walthour, Birmingham. General Steiner in warm words of praise expressed his pleasure over the splendid showing made by the Alabama men. No other delegation in the meet obtained as many individual winners.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 19.—The American Legion, after a long business session, in which a resolution was adopted criticizing severely Brigadier-General Sawyer, in spite of the protest of the legion's hospitalization commissioner, A. A. Sprague, of Chicago, tonight entertained General John J. Pershing, head of the army in France, and made last minute preparations for the contest tomorrow for the selection of its national officers.

Out of the names of a multitude of candidates for the national commander, those of William F. Deegan, of New York, and Alvin M. Owsley, of Dallas, Texas, stood forth most prominently, if the gossip of the lobbies and committee rooms was any indication.

Both assert confidence that their campaigns will be successful.

Neither man had anything further to add early tonight to his pronouncements, already made public as to his stand on legion policies. Owsley, in his report as head of the legion's Americanization commission, had laid stress upon what he terms the necessity for "100 per cent Americanism," total exclusion of immigrants from this country for an indefinite period, correction of alleged deficiencies in text books dealing with the war, with the result that the Germans have been given too favorable a report, according to Mr. Owsley.

Deegan has chosen as his principal policy continuation of the bonus fight.

Both endorse the policy and the record of Hanford MacNider, the present

Republican.

commander.

Matthew Murphy, of Birmingham, Ala., whose name was suggested several days ago by Milton J. Foreman of Chicago, as a promising candidate, had the director of the veterans' bureau to practically withdrawn from the race tonight.

Another name which continues to be discussed is that of Joseph F. Thompson, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a former state commander of the legion in that state.

It was hinted tonight that a resolution, calling for definite action in behalf of universal peace, might be introduced tomorrow by legionnaires who are also members of the Inter-Allied Veterans' Federation.

Although the Inter-Allied Veterans formally concluded their convention Monday, an executive committee of the organization, empowered by the convention to take what action it deemed expedient toward forwarding world peace, has been in session here all day today, and is expected to make a statement shortly covering its position.

Adopted By Big Vote.

The resolution attacking and demanding the removal of Brig. Gen. Sawyer, President Harding's personal physician, from the post of chief coordinator of the federal hospitalization board, was adopted by convention by a vote of 601 to 375.

Major A. A. Sprague, of Chicago, mentioned as a candidate for the position of national commander, vainly tried to stem the tide against Dr. Sawyer. Sprague precipitated the issue several weeks ago by a bitter attack on Sawyer, but pleaded today with the convention to give Dr. Sawyer "a chance" on the latter's recent promise of cooperation with the legion's rehabilitation committee.

The suggestion by Delegate Bettman, of Ohio, that a repudiation of Dr. Sawyer would hurt the cause of the disabled veterans, and make President Harding "sore" was greeted with hoots and jeers, mingled with applause.

Repudiation of Dr. Sawyer came in the form of an amendment to the report of the rehabilitation committee, which report was even more conservative in tone than had been expected, and carried the recommendation that "the American Legion accept for the time being the pledge of cooperation given by Brig. Gen. Sawyer, in the hope that it will be carried out by him in spirit, as well as in the letter."

State Commander Baron, of Minnesota, presented the substitute resolution attacking General Sawyer, and demanding his removal.

It follows in part:

"Whereas, although four years have elapsed since the signing of the armistice and vast sums have been appropriated by congress for the hospitalization of sick and disabled veterans suffering without hospital care or in state or contract hospitals or in unfit government hospitals, and,

"Whereas, in many cases more than one year has elapsed between the date of congressional appropriation and the selection of sites for new hospitals while many of the men for whom such hospitals were intended have died for the lack of proper treatment; and,

"Whereas the director of the United States Veterans' Bureau has made commendable efforts to get these hospitals

completed while there is yet hope of saving many of the veterans in need of them; and

"Whereas, the director of the United States Veterans' Bureau has hampered the efforts of E. Sawyer, has hampered the efforts of Chicago, as a promising candidate, had the director of the veterans' bureau to practically withdrawn from the race tonight.

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the city at large. The districts are to correspond with the new legislative districts for the city, provided the Greater Representation amendments to the State Constitution are approved.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE OTHER OTHER SCANDALS

11-18-22

Chicago, Nov. 16.—The announcement of Senator-elect Ferris, Democrat, of Michigan, that his first move in Congress will be to ask a reconsideration for the removal of Senator Newberry, Republican, of the same state, is being met by the counter threat that Republican Senators and members of the House of Representatives propose to delve deeply into the whole hypocritical and scandalous system of electing members of the Senate and the House in the South.

It is charged that not a single Democrat from the "Solid South" is elected fairly, that in the process, hundreds of thousands of American citizens knowingly and purposely disfranchised, in disobedience to the mandates of the Constitution of the United States.

For a number of years Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts has sought to bring this subject before Congress for consideration. He has been clocked in his patriotic efforts not only by Democrats, but by Republicans, also, not the least of whom is Floor Leader Mondell, who has been defeated for the Senate, and who, of course, will not be a member of Congress after the present session.

Republicans are reputed to be so "put out" by the arrogance and cocky defiance of the Democrats, on the issue of "clean and honest elections," with the finger of scorn pointed at Senator Newberry, that they are determined to show up before the American electorate just what "low down election grand larceny really is," according to a prominent member of Congress.

Republican leaders have become the more indignant on the subject, in view of the miserable failure in the attempt to "build a white man's Republican party in the South." As stated to the Associated Negro Press by one of the Republican leaders: "There never was a chance in the first place. There will never be a real Republican party in the South until all of the citizens

are permitted to vote, regardless of race. Then, and only then, you will find thousands of whites voting the Republican ticket."

Federal Judge Carpenter of Chicago has recently declared that the government has the right to guard the votes, and voting of citizens, and agreed that U. S. Marshal Levy, of Chicago was entirely within his rights in issuing an order for Deputy U. S. Marshals to guard the votes of Chicago, when it was charged by citizens that fraud was suspected.

Looking to 1924, with the idea of producing "results," it is stated that Republicans are going to endeavor to show the people just what "functioning" means.

RILEY-WHITES" LOSE

Richmond Planet
The result of the election last Tuesday has ended the hopes of the "Lily-white" contingent of the Republican Party in the Southland. In Virginia, under the regular Republican regime, the delegation to Congress was nine Democrats and one Republican. With the complete elimination of the Negro the delegation to this same representative body stands ten Democrats. The promised "land-slide" for Republicans did not develop and the only result as had been predicted was the placing of several hundred Republican "lily-whites" in office. 11-11-22

The sacrifice of fundamental Republican principles by the leaders of the Republican Party at Washington has resulted just as we believed that it would do. The Republicans retain control of the United States Senate by a reduced majority and the majority in the House of Representatives is reduced to the vanishing point. It is time to get back to the fundamental principles of the Party and remain there. Tennessee has gone back into the Democratic fold and the Republican candidate for Governor defeated. Negroes have long since realized

The result in New York State is not that as far as the Negroes are concerned democracy is a mockery and a farce and sham. Democratic candidate received. It should be evident to the most prejudiced observer that these Republican movements in the Southland fostered by Democratic insurgents are brought about to force terms with the dominant Democratic machines and when they are assured that their wants will be supplied, these insurgents return to the Democratic Party and leave the Republican managers in the lurch, so

In other words, they soon become disgruntled if they cannot get all they desire inside of the Republican Party and they are not slow in returning to the party of their "first love." Colored people are slow to organize and slower in keeping their political organizations intact. It costs money and it takes time to do this and they are not willing to continue the sacrifice in either instance.

THE SLUMP IN THE NEGRO East Tennessee Knoxville, Tenn. 11-16-22

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 13, 1922.

Editor News:

I noticed in The Sentinel of Nov. 12th, a report from one of its correspondents from Cleveland, Tenn., a statement to the effect that the great falling off of the republican vote in the state was due to many causes, and among them that the colored people repudiated Governor Taylor because he refused to commute the death sentence of the late Maurice Mayes never killed the white woman as charged, and while it is believed that the Governor could have exercised executive clemency and saved Mayes' head, yet it ought to be known that that was not the prime cause of the slump in the colored vote in the state. The Negroes of Tennessee have at last woke up to the fact that they are no longer wanted in the republican party in the state and the thinking Negroes have long since realized that the republicanism is a mockery and a farce and sham. The Negroes repudiated Tennessee Republicanism because they were not wanted only as tails to the republican kite. They were not asked to take any interest in the election and they took none. They repudiated Governor Taylor because he belonged to the crowd that felt that

the Negro was a liability to the party, or an asset of no value. They repudiated the republican state ticket because it was principally composed of "Lily White" Republicans who are worse enemies to the race than the rabid democrats. They repudiated the republicans of the state because they endorsed the three republican congressmen that voted against the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill. They repudiated the whole state republican machine that had said by its actions, "No 'Niggers' need apply." There is no use to try to saddle the sentimental subterfuge that all the Negroes of Tennessee were sore at Governor Taylor because he refused clemency to Maurice Mayes. What about the Negroes in the Ninth Virginia district, where the redoubtable Bascom Slemp inaugurated the Lilly White regime, and then refused to run again to save his political hide? What about Indiana, Ohio and other sections of the country where the Negro votes count for something? The Negroes are getting tired of being led as lambs to the political salughter, they are tired of flimsy promises. In fact they are about as tired of Warren G. Harding as president as they were of Woodrow Wilson, of whom they expected nothing. Our president has proven a misfit on racial matters. He is dominated and ruled by a few republican politicians that care but little for the

Political — 1922

Party Affiliation

DEMOCRATS GET COLORED VOTES IN TWO CITIES

Afro-American
Result of Election in Hartford, Conn., and Kansas City Shows Trend Away

From Republicans

Baltimore
DYER BILL THE ISSUE

President Harding in Position to Force its Passage If He Wishes

Washington, D. C., Apr. 27.—Sensational political news, there is a plenty, but it is not in the line of Negro appointments, as yet. President Harding by the summary dismissal of the Bureau of Engraving heads, gave rise to the hope in the breast of the faithful that he would follow up the action in other departments, "For the good of the Service," and appoint men and women who would loyally uphold the hands of the Administration in making good.

President Harding has shown the world that he can "insist" with telling effect in bringing Congress to a sense of realization with reference to a substantial navy. Regardless of the fact that a number of leaders in Congress, including the Republican majority leader, Mr. Mondell, fought for a small navy, the President was able to convince the House of Representatives by a strong letter that a navy of 86,000 is the smallest that can adequately meet the needs of the United States at this time.

It is being argued by those who are observing the trend of events that the President can "insist" with equal emphasis with reference to the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, and it is being urged that this be done, again. The term "again" is being used advisedly, for the reason that it is known that the Administration is in hearty sympathy with the purpose and passage of this measure.

Barometer Of Events

And well there might be some careful consideration of the political barometer of events. There is no mistaking facts if they are looked at with unbiased eyes. Shutting one's eyes to facts by no means

alters the case—the facts still ex—one of the things that will helpists. It is a fact that the Republi—"a considerable amount" as they can Administration is supremely say in Boston, but "a whole lot," anxious to remain in power. It is as they say in Indiana, "would be a well-known fact that to do this, for the dignified Senator to "fight a Republican Congress must be re—for the Dyer Bill like he did for turned next November.

Are there indications that colored voters are not wholly sympathetic into the picture again, after a with the program outlined for this sphinx-like silence of more than a purpose? The facts point to the year, repudiating his former Secret declaration that they are not. And tary Tumult, and laying an upper here are some of the facts, facts cut to the jaw of Senator Reed of Missouri. "It looks like business is picking up," said one politician the other day, "and while Wilson could never again be trusted by Negro voters, his re-entrance into crats, therefore duplicating what political picture puts a new phase was done in the New York last on the vista. November, electing Democratic mayors.

The New York News of which Alderman Geo. Harris, Republican is editor, calls attention to the fact that the former method of "counting on Negro vote will not do, and that the Colored political leaders who advise the party leaders that "everything will be alright with the Colored vote on election day" are not telling the truth, but are either blindly or falsely misleading the officials, from such a source, of course, can not be overlooked.

Indiana Man Bolted

Another example of a "Declaration of Independence" is notably afforded in the case of Cornelius Richardson, attorney of Richmond, Indiana, who fretted by what he termed "Republican failure", gave support last fall to a Democratic candidate for mayor of Richmond, and as a mark of appreciation for the support of Colored voters, the Mayor proceeded to appoint a Colored company in the fire department. Altho criticised and threatened from some sources, the Mayor "stood his guns" and has even very recently declared that he will not waver in his stand and the fire department men are functioning.

Senator Harry New, now making the "battle of his life" for renomination of United States Senator, has come out on the platform declaring strongly in favor of justice for the Negro citizens. Strange as it may seem, this stand is being made an issue by his opponent, Albert J. Beveridge, in Indiana. It is very evident that a successful Republican candidate must give unquestioned assurance that he will give the Negro citizens a square deal if he proposes to enjoy their suffrage.

Lodge And Wilson

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has been placed on his mettle, by the opposition to his renomination the "Bay state" have heretofore stood by Lodge, but the Senator, being more of a statesman than a politician, has done very little to enthuse the Colored voters, and hence, this "day of trouble," the number at the "mourners bench" is not up to former standard, as the days go on. Leaders in his state, and they have told him that

Democratic

crats Displaying Interest.

BY JAMES A. HOLOMON,
Constitution Bureau,
Raleigh Hotel.

Washington, May 20.—(By Constitution Leased Wire.)—President Harding this afternoon personally took up the tangled affairs of the republican party in Georgia with a view to giving an impartial consideration to the fight that is being made upon State Chairman Phillips by Clark Greer and others of the Georgia insurgent forces. A delegation of these insurgents is now in Washington, and they have influenced a personal consideration of the situation by the president by reason of the fact that charges were recently made against Mr. Phillips by two republican members of congress on the floor of the house.

In the meantime, Chairman Phillips continues to have the ear of the national committee and continues to dictate federal patronage in Georgia as is his prerogative by virtue of position. Those close to the administration unhesitatingly say that the fact that an insurgent delegation has influenced the president to personally review the Georgia fight does not mean that there will be any yielding of support to the Phillips or White organization as perfected at the meeting of 100 selected delegates last summer, or certainly not until the charges against Phillips have been proven. The friends of Mr. Phillips say that the charges against him are the result of political persecution by enemies in Georgia who seek control of party affairs in the state.

Fight for Judgeship.

In the meantime, the fight for the judgeship in the southern district to succeed the late Beverly D. Evans goes merrily on. Solicitor-General Anderson, of one of the southeastern Georgia circuits, is here in the interest of Boatwright, and several other delegations arrived tonight to be in the firing line Monday morning.

It is understood that Chairman Phillips will largely keep hands off, taking the position that legal ability and not politics should influence the appointment. It is still a three-cornered race between Williams, Akerman and Boatwright among republicans, with a possibility that a row among the republicans may eventually lead to the naming of a democrat. In that event the most foremost names mentioned are John Ross, of Macon; Barrett, of Augusta; Bennett, of

Waycross, and Lovett, of Savannah.

Democrats Interested.

Democrats by the score have been in Washington during the week in the interest of one or the other of the candidates, many of them appearing for their republican favorites in the event no democrat could be considered. During the week it was officially given out by republican headquarters here that among the Georgia democrats appearing here in this capacity was Toombs DuBose, of Athens, the chairman of the appropriations committee of the Georgia house. That was an error of the republican officials releasing the information. A Mr. DuBose, of Georgia, was here on the judgeship mission, but it was not the well-known Clarke county legislator.

NEW YORK HERALD
JULY 23, 1922

FLORIDA G. O. P. GROUP IN ANTI-NEGRO STAND

Plans Test of Strength in November Election.

ORLANDO, Fla., July 22.—The newly organized Independent Republican Party in Florida, formed for the avowed purpose of eliminating the negro from republican politics in the South, announced to-day that, in order to test the strength of its principles in the election next November, W. G. Lawson of this city would be its candidate for the United States Senate against the regular Republican candidate, should one be nominated.

Birmingham Negroes Will Support Ford; Brand Harding Policies Commercial Appeal

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 17.—Members of the "Ford-for-President" Independent Negro Labor Club No. 1 at a meeting at the Pythian Temple made official announcement that they expected to indorse Henry Ford as a presidential candidate against Warren G. Harding.

In regard to the Harding administration they made the following statement: "The policies of the Republican national administration functioning under President Harding accomplish nothing, are inconsistent and un-Republican in principle, doctrines and traditions. No black Republican can find it in his heart to indorse the policies of Mr. Harding, either foreign, state or national. In Texas Mr. Harding has made a wretched failure in ignoring real Republicans and Democrats."

HARDING WILL TRY TO UNRAVEL SNARL IN GEORGIA G. O. P.

Atlanta Constitution
"Insurgents" Win Presidential Consideration of Situation in Fight Waged on Chairman Phillips.

ATTACK ON PHILLIPS IN CONGRESS FACTOR

Struggle for Judgeship in South Georgia Continues. With Many Demo-

A DEMOCRAT WRITES TO A COLORED REPUBLICAN.

Louisville Ky. News
The following letter has a very pointed significance. It was given us some weeks ago and we have kept it for an opportune time to publish it. It will strike intelligent and thoughtful people and they are the only ones we hope to interest.

5/6/22
When the Dyer Anti-lynching bill passed the lower house of Congress it was found that seventeen Republicans had voted against the bill while quite a number had taken no side at all. It was further found that congressmen from Kentucky were divided; that Ben Johnson, a Democrat, had voted for the bill while Congressman C. F. Ogden, our own Republican representative and John Langley, another "great" Republican, had not voted for or against the bill, but had "straddled" as Kentucky Republicans always do when the Negro's interests are at stake.

Apologists for Mr. Ogden say he was away from Washington at the bedside of his son. Records show there was a long debate on the bill before the vote. Mr. Ogden was there while the debate was on. Did he raise his voice in behalf of the bill? He did—like the Egyptian Sphinx.

Now comes the Congressional election. Mr. Ogden nor any other Republican from this district deserves the Colored vote. Doubtless no Democrat deserves it either. In that case the only logical thing to do is to run a Negro for Congress and vote for him. What if he can't win? We will have the satisfaction of having voted for a man who would speak and vote for us if he could. That is more than can be said of Mr. Ogden or any other Republican or Democrat. To refuse to vote for the best man because he can not win is a childish argument.

But we are straying from our point—we will have lots to say about the Congressional race later—what we want to do is to have our readers read and ponder this letter. It is deep and no shallow-brained artist is going to get it, but we are trying to get the thoughtful, intelligent folks now.

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Feb. 21, 1922.

Kirke Smith Dean,
Lincoln Institute of Kentucky,
Lincoln Ridge, Ky.

Dear Sir:

Your letter recommending my vote on the anti-lynching bill was duly received. In your letter you say "We have always regarded you as a friend of our race." Such being the case I can not but wonder why virtually all of your race have so persistently opposed me at the polls.

You also say: "Fifteen million Negroes join me in again thanking you for the sense of justice and the high regard for the country's best interest you have shown."

Again, if that be so, may I inquire why it happens that almost none on them reside in the Fourth Congressional District of Kentucky.

At Bardstown I once took my life in the palm of my hand to save a Negro from a mob. I saved him and when I became a candidate every member of his family voted against me and in favor of a man whose opportunities to interfere were the same as mine, but who did nothing to stop the mob. When the Negro had been convicted I got the Governor to pardon him, and the man for whom the Negro voted against me refused to sign a petition for a pardon.

So, you see, I am moved by a spirit to do the right thing only because it is right.

The continued opposition of the Negroes—if they continue to oppose me—shall not tempt or provoke me from doing right as I see it.

I have had a number of letters like yours from prominent Negroes. I shall answer each of them by sending a copy of this letter.

Yours truly,

BEN JOHNSON.

CHAIRMAN WEBB ON PARTY LAW IN ALABAMA

Mobile News-Item—

In view of the meeting of colored voters last night, at which it was indicated that they would participate in the coming Democratic Primary, if permitted to do so, a reporter of the Item interviewed Mr. James H. Webb, Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, on the subject. He stated that at the meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee, calling said Primary, the following resolution was adopted:

"That all white voters otherwise qualified under the laws of Alabama to vote shall be permitted to participate in such primary, and provided, further, that any voter who participates in such primary thereby obligates and binds himself or herself to support the nominees thereby selected."

The Chairman was also authorized and instructed to "Appoint a committee having in charge the carrying out of these resolutions in reference to the holding of the general primary to be held on Tuesday, August 8, 1922; the designation of entry fees to be required of candidates for office or party offices; the rules and regulations for entering and holding said primary, including the necessary provisions for supervising the casting, counting and returning of said votes, and certification to the proper officers of the results of said primary; said committee being given the same full and plenary powers in reference to said matters as the State Committee itself has, and its acts in reference thereto being no expressly authorized and confirmed." Which committee promulgated the following:

"That, whereas, there are a large number of citizens in Alabama who will be qualified for the first time to participate in the coming primary election, and that, whereas, the Democratic Party of Alabama wishes to invite within its fold all of these new voters and any others who may become qualified before the date of holding the primary election, therefore we hereby extend an invitation to all qualified white voters of the State of Alabama, and those may become qualified by that time, who believe in the principles of the Democratic Party, and who will support the nominees of said primary, and by participation therein they thereby pledge themselves to support such nominees, to participate in the said primaries and these qualifications shall be the only requirements for the participation of qualified electors in said primary."

It will therefore be observed that by the rule laid down by the full Committee and the sub-committee, only white voters may participate, and under the rule laid down by the subcommittee, only those white voters who believe in the principles of the Democratic Party.

In other words, the doors are wide open to all white voters who believe in the principles of the Democratic Party, and desire to affiliate with the same, but not to avow Republicans, who merely enter the Democratic Primary because they have no

opportunity to vote for a Republican, or because they desire to have a voice and exercise their influence in the selection of the nominees of the Democratic Party, whose election is a foregone conclusion.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS HOLD MASS MEETING

New York Age

An interesting mass meeting was held at Palace Casino on Thursday night, July 27, by the Pocahontas Negro Democratic Club of the 21st Assembly District. Prominent city officials were present and with other well known speakers of the community told of how better relations between the races in Harlem could be brought about. Mayor Hylan was on the program as one of the speakers, but he found that he could not be present, and sent a representative.

Other city officials who spoke were: Miss Annie Matthews, Register, who spoke on better race relations; and Judge Francis X. Manusco.

Other addresses were made by the Rev. J. W. Brown, who introduced the chairman, John William Smith; Edgar M. Grey, Mrs. I. M. Blackstone, Charles H. Payne, Michael Reiburn, Fred R. Moore, Edmond P. Holahan and Hubert H. Harrison. The McMahon Brother who gave the use of the casino, and S. T. Saxon, a colored promoter, were introduced to the large audience for their part in helping to make the meeting a success. Excellent music was furnished by the bands from the Monarch and Imperial Lodges of Elks.

The Pocahontas Negro Democratic Club was organized a few months ago by John William Smith, who made a race for alderman in the 21st Aldermanic District last fall.

Colored Voters of Anne Arundel County Organize

The colored voters of Anne Arundel County organized at Annapolis, Md., Saturday, August 12, 1922, with the following officers: R. P. D. Garver, president; John T. Stepney, 1st vice-president; Robert Sye, 2nd vice-president; Charles A. Oliver, secretary; Benjamin Diggs, assistant secretary; Geo. R. Thomas, treasurer; H. C. McCoy, chaplain; Edward Culley, sergeant-at-arms. The committee on principles was appointed as follows: Rev. A. J. Mitchell, president; James Harris, John W. Russell, H. C. McCoy, and John T. Stepney, secretary, reported the following principles, which were adopted by the organization:

Statement of Principles, Adopted

August 12, 1922

Feeling that the time has arrived in the civic life of the Colored Voters of Anne Arundel County when

there should be greater solidarity and unity in the political thinking and voting of the Colored voters of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, we herein set forth such principles that shall forever hereafter claim our highest devotion.

1st. We are eternally opposed to mob rule under any form whatever, and particularly are we opposed to Lynch Law, and do not favor electing or maintaining in the United States Senate, nor in Congress, State Senate or Assembly, or any other public office any Citizen who will not always vote and work and administer their office to maintain law and order.

2nd. With the growing consciousness of the race in this Democratic age we feel that the hour has arrived when Maryland, the State which gave birth to the Star Spangled Banner, should wipe from its statute books the discriminatory Jim Crow car law and recognize the growing intelligence of the Colored race, and from a political standpoint, we are only willing to support by our voice and vote for such Candidates who are willing to have such laws repealed.

3rd. Since we are constantly thought of as a separate group in the world of politics, we claim the right to say, to whatever party we affiliate, the persons who are to represent us as leaders, the right to select our leaders.

4th. American citizenship is predicated upon intelligence. The Commonwealth that demands an intelligent franchise should make ample provision for the proper education of every child. We, therefore, pledge our political support only to those seeking office who are willing to vote and work for a system of education and educational facilities which will qualify the last child, white or black alike, for the intelligent citizenship. And for a salary compensation to teachers of both races on the principle of equal pay for equal services. We wholly disapprove of the present educational system for Colored people under the special law for Anne Arundel County, and we urge both those who may be elected to either National or local office to work for a change in this unequal opportunity for the Colored race.

5th. All colored Citizens who subscribe to the principles herein set forth may become a member of this organization by a vote of the majority of the members present and voting.

R. P. S. GARVER, Pres.
Adv. CHAS. A. OLIVER, Sec.

Political - 1922
Party Affiliation

DEMOCRATS MAKE STRONG PLEA FOR THE NEGRO VOTE IN NORTH, EAST AND WEST; VOTE DIVIDED; REPUBLICANS DEFEATED

The Black Leader
NEGRO IN STRONG APPEALS FOR MEASURES AND NOT MEN WENT TO THE POLLS IN MANY SECTIONS AND DEFEATED REPUBLICANS FOR THEIR VASILATING DECEPTIVE POLICIES.

11-18-22
LILY WHITE IDEA MURDERED WITH OTHER UNREPUBLICAN TACTICS AND FALSE POSITIONS

THINGS PROMISES TO BE HOT IN POLITICS THROUGH NOVEMBER. 1924. DEFEATED CANDIDATES ARE PLANNING TO COME BACK—OLD TIMERS ARE FIGURING OUT THE CAUSE—DYER ANTI-LYNCHING BILL PROVED THE WINDING SHROUD OF MANY.

Staff Correspondence
(By The Associated Negro Press)

Washington, Nov. 13.—It has happened! The election. The "I-Told-You-So" society is now functioning in enthusiastic assemblage. Election returns tell a most interesting story. Political leaders in all sections are studying them religiously. The Associated Negro Press has carefully combed the entire field for unvarnished truth, and gives it to the people for what it is worth for information and guidance in future—to say nothing of present—activities.

The election reveals first of all that Colored voters took President Harding at his word, in his message at Birmingham, Alabama, and divided their votes as never before. This is one of the amazing facts of the election. The votes were not divided because of the President's suggestion, but in spite of it.

Throughout the entire North, Democrats made open and unqualified bid for Colored votes. In such states as Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia, Michigan, New Jersey, Delaware, New York, and Massachusetts, Democratic organizations plead and labored for Colored votes, and got more of them than ever before. Republicans were advised of this state of affairs, but in many cases, were either indifferent or refused to take the matter

seriously.

Specific Cases.

Democratic politicians played to the cause—party advantage—for the effect—votes and office. For example, in Missouri, where thousands of Colored voted for Senator Reed, the wet and dry issue was used, and the same in New Jersey, where other thousands voted for Governor Edwards, instead of Senator Frelinghuysen. In some other states, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, for example, the Ku Klux Klan issue was used extensively, and effectively. Democrats "branded" Republican candidates with the approbrium of the Klux.

Republicans waved aside Democratic strategy, and depended for the most part on tradition and luck. They failed in many important instances.

"Discontent," is the general term used for the results. That is a good term; but the cause, so far as Colored voters are concerned, must be traced back to the beginning. Here are some:

- 1—Lily White policy of the South.
- 2—Reduction of representation in National Conventions.
- 3—Failure to make larger number of appointments and promotions.
- 4—Failure of Senate to Confirm Henry Lincoln Johnson.
- 5—Failure to finally pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill.
- 6—Measured interest of leaders in party organization.

Lily White Idea Murdered!

Democratic

The Lily White idea of increasing Republican power in the South has been murdered in cold blood. The cynical Democratic South rises to laugh to scorn Republican efforts, and flings the banner: "Solid South," one more in the faces of the adherents of Abraham Lincoln.

Tennessee went back to the Democrats, and Texas, where hope sprang eternal, voted in their Ku Klux Senator, a Democrat. Virginia, the state of Bascom Slemp, originator of the new Lily White policy, after a score of years, returns to Congress, from the district where Slemp lives—he seeing the "handwriting on the wall," and refusing to be crucified.

Michigan defeating Senator Townsend, Republican, and friend to all, sends to the Senate former Governor on issue, but the strategists also said erris. "Newberryism," was used as that Governor Ferris is a friend of Colored people, and proceeded to prove

Indiana, state of vice-Presidents and it by the record.

all-year-round politicians, voted to continue Albert J. Beveridge at home, Colored voters taking the stand that Beveridge, while protesting friendship now, failed to exercise much of it while Senator, and kicked the party traces in 1912.

Some Telling Defeats.

At this writing, it appears that Congressman Layton of Delaware and Congressman Parker of New Jersey, both of whom voted against the Dyer bill in the House of Representatives, will be permitted to think it over at home. Colored voters made an out and out fight against these men.

It is shown that Colored voters went largely to Senator Calder of New York, and Senator France of Maryland, both of whom are for the Dyer bill, but the strong wave of Democratic sentiment brought about defeat of these statesmen.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican leader of the United States Senate, received a fine showing of Colored votes. It is believed on every hand that Senator Lodge will use every influence to have the Dyer bill acted upon at the Special session of Congress.

In Illinois, the state went Republican, but the county of Cook, Chicago, went largely Democratic. Early election night reports threw a scare into the friends of Congressmen Madden and Mann, who represent districts largely inhabited by Colored voters, when it seemed that both might be defeated. Final results showed their

election, but also showed that the Democrats polled thousands of votes among Colored citizens.

With the mayoralty election on next April, in Chicago, and Mayor Thompson announcing that he will again be a candidate if the people desire him, and the showing made by Democrats in Colored wards, there is consternation in Republican circles.

In Ohio Colored voters split their votes in the larger cities. The failure to elect Colonel Thompson as governor, is regretted by Colored voters; the defeat of Senator Pomerene and the election to the Senate of Congressman Fess, shows a division of Colored votes, some for each candidate.

In Pennsylvania, Colored voters did some dividing, but Senators Pepper and Reed, were elected by large pluralities; while the defeat of Senator Sutherland of West Virginia is not attributed to deflection of Colored voters, but to local matters.

Starting for 1924.

Chastened by the election of 1922, Republicans throughout the nation have begun efforts for resuscitation in 1924. Their efforts will meet a newly militant Democratic party that neither knows nor gives quarter, but it appears that the Republican leaders are determined to play "old time politics" and bring out the Rooseveltian "Square Deal" motto to be used from now on.

The air will be rife with politics until after November, 1924. Talk of a Third Party continues, but it is believed that Colored voters will give ear to Republican pleadings, if they "come clean," rather than trust the Democrats for a President, or a Third Party, in which there would be some leadership of questionable sincerity.

YOUNG COLORED
Wilmington Advocate
VOTERS ORGANIZE
wilmington, Del.
12-2-22

Independent Political Organization—Birth of
"New Era League"

At a rousing and enthusiastic meeting held in the National Theatre building on last Tuesday eve., an organization known as the New Era League was formed, having as its slogan and purposes the need of independent political thought among the members of the Negro race in the State of Delaware. Quite a number of young men were out and readily fell in line with the spirit and principles of the organization. These are all intelligent and progressive young men who have become awakened to the fact that too long have the colored people enslaved themselves to one particular party in this State, whose friendship and votes the office seeker only solicits at election time. The time has come when either of the political parties that want the colored vote must either come across with results and not promises or lose the support of the colored voter. Too long have we allowed ourselves to be slapped on the back and go home with our heads swimming with pledges and promises that have never been fulfilled. The New Era League is out for those things that will increase colored representation in every line of political life in the city and State and hope to see in the very near future colored lawyers practicing before the bar of this state. Out of the recent campaign some very peculiar ideas about the colored voters rights and privileges were brought to light. It has been found that it is always a very hard matter for a man to stand up under the medicine that he so graciously metes out to the other fellow, for when the time comes for him to take his share he finds it a very bitter pill to swallow.

The members of the New Era League are men who stand for principles and measures and, having convictions are not afraid to stand up for them, contend for them. The officers of the League are:

Elijah Stricklin, President.
Frank M. Ashton, Vice-President.
Franklyn M. Robinson, Secretary.
S. Raymond Smith, Assistant Sec.
Horace Roberts, Treasurer.
Mervin Miller, Chaplain.
Adolphus C. Halestock, Corres. Sec.

The organization cordially invites all young men of thought to join with them in their efforts not only to free but to keep free, the colored people from the bonds of political slavery.

THE ELECTION TURNOVER

In the sweeping Democratic victories last week, the Harding administration and Hardingism was as thoroughly and severely rebuked and repudiated as was Wilsonism and the Wilson administration two years ago.

The most colossal majority any party has ever had in Congress was almost wiped out. State Republican majorities were either annihilated or reduced to a measly and pitiful margin. The people of the country are thoroughly awakened and intensely alive to the fact that the Republican party no longer stands forth as the guardian of the people's rights, that it stands firmly and unshakenly for the principles of human liberty, justice and equality of rights to all citizens.

And thank God in the general movement of casting aside party garments worn threadbare and ragged in party service, the Negro has also cast off the shackles which have bound him for a half century to a party name. No man in states where citizens are not robbed of the right of suffrage can look a colored citizen in the face and name his political party because of his color. The Negro in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio and other States in the zone of freedom has given President Harding notice that his Birmingham advice has been taken, accepted and followed. He has shown the administration and party leaders that if the Republican platform is not wide enough for the Negro to stand upon in Virginia and Georgia it is too utterly narrow for him in Ohio, Jersey, and New York. *Wilmington Advocate, Wilmington Del.*

Some good and true Republicans, sincere friends of the race went down to defeat which we greatly deplore, but the hard-handed spanking given the lily-white national leaders is the joy of the entire Negro group. 11-23-22

Negro leaders in the free suffrage States must now counsel together and plan to stand by their friends and down their enemies in 1924.

The slogan must be "Death to Lily-Whitism and its Promoters," whether in the presidential chair or in some other official capacity.

Eternal enmity and eternal warfare must be sworn and waged against Republicans who would bargain away the liberties and make perpetual the disfranchisement of Negroes in the South in exchange for white votes. No political party is fit to live which sanctions such infamy; and the Negro must bend his energies toward destroying it.—Baltimore Herald.

REJUVENATING THE G. O. P.

The day before sailing for Europe Senator McCormick gave out a letter which he had written to Senator Lodge regarding the leadership of the Republican Party in Congress. In this letter Mr. McCormick pointed out to the Republican Leader in the Upper House the handicaps under which the Party labored on account of the senescence of its leaders. His letter was chiefly a protest against the seniority rule under which the man who has seen longest service on a committee gets the chairmanship. As a result of this rule the chairmen of the committees in the Senate are all men of advanced age, and these are the men who have in their hands the shaping and carrying out of the policies of the Party.

For instance, Senator Lodge, who is the Leader of the Party in the Senate and the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is seventy-two years of age; Senator Warren, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, is seventy-eight years of age; Senator Cummins, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, is seventy-two; Senator Colt, Chairman of the Committee on Immigration, is seventy-six; Senator Page, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, is seventy-nine; Senator Dillingham, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, is seventy-nine. *New York Age 11-25-22*

It is only natural that these men, no matter in how great a degree they may have retained their intellectual powers, have not the physical strength to carry on the actual work of Party leadership; and that is one of the reasons why the Republican Party since it has come into power has not impressed the country with having a definite program and policy. It has seemed to drift along in a sea of opportunism. The leaders that are left are men with ten or fifteen years ago, before the party went out of power, were

men who had the vigor to help make it the constructive party that it then was.

One of the reasons why the Democratic Party, when it came into power under Wilson, dropped its old role of being merely a party of negation and became a constructive party, was because in the long years the old leaders had died out or had been supplanted. A comparison of the ages of the leaders of the Democratic side at the present time will well illustrate this point.

Senator Underhill, Democratic Leader, is sixty. Of the men who are the active leaders of the Democratic side, Senator Hitchcock of Nevada is sixty-three; Senator Reed of Missouri is sixty-one; Senator Caraway of Arkansas is fifty-one; Senator Robinson of Arkansas is fifty; Senator Walsh of Massachusetts is fifty, and Senator Harrison of Mississippi is forty-one.

The only young man on the Republican side, who is the chairman of an important committee, is Senator Wadsworth of New York who is forty-five, and at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs.

There is little doubt that Senator McCormick has diagnosed the chief malady of the Republican Party. The Party has slowed down, and it has slowed down because the men who are charged with leading it have slowed down on account of age. It is quite probable that if the leadership of the Party is rejuvenated by giving the young men in Congress the work of shaping and carrying out its policies, the G. O. P. will take another spurt forward. Already there are signs that the leadership of the Republican Party will come into the hands of men who are still in full physical as well as mental strength.

DEMOCRATS CHARGE DYER BILL MERELY POLITICAL SOP FOR RACE; MISSOURI BLACKS DESERT G. O. P.

Houston Informer, Houston Tex. 11-23-22

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

St. Louis, Mo.—The failure of a republican senate to pass the Dyer anti-lynching bill occasioned no surprise among colored democrats of this city. It was common talk around democratic state headquarters in the Central National Bank building that this bill was being used to fool the Negro voter, like much other propaganda which has kept the Negro hitched to the republican band wagon for the past fifty years. During that time the lynching evil has been paraded before him in a number of national platforms, threats of curtailing Southern representation in congress have been held up as bait, and local scare-crows have been used to keep the democratic influence from weaning away the more sceptical Negro from the G. O. P.

Now, however, the Negro—the situation assures even an intelligent new crop of voters—men and women are demanding to be shown. Hundreds of Negroes in this state voted the straight

colored men, while admitting the discussion of the measure, as was brought about by the presentation of the bill, did the Negro a world of moral good, the actual effect of such legislation, if passed, would be of doubtful value until the moral conscience of the country was awakened to the evil.

Lynching in the South, where the greatest part of this crime is produced, is securing a far greater and more powerful opponent than the Dyer bill even will be, in the awakening of the Southern white womanhood, which in some sections is demanding a single standard of morals for the races. Once these women arise in their might, they will shackle the mob that would lynch on a pretext on the one hand, pretending to shield white womanhood which is capable of its own protection, while raping Negro womanhood with impunity on the other. This spirit will make lynch law impotent regardless of enforcement provisions of the most stringent character, than the Volstead prohibition law, so long as the moral consciences of the nation remains unawakened.

Political - 1922
Party Affiliation

Republican Party Is Reorganized at State Convention Last Week

Atlanta Independent

B. J. Davis had been elected temporary chairman and secretary, respectively.

On motion of Dr. F. H. Peck, the last Thursday noon the Republican State Central Committee met the night before and prepared a temporary roll according to custom, John W. Martin, State Chairman presiding, and Miss Ola M. Walker acting secretary in the absence of the regular secretary.

A quorum being present, the chairman announced that the committee was ready for business. The returns as filed in the office of the secretary were canvassed, and the temporary roll was made up practically as the secretary had prepared it. Chairman Martin then stated that the next business in order was the suggesting to the convention tomorrow of names for temporary officers. It was agreed by the committee and the chairman was instructed to present the names of Dr. H. E. Stockbridge for temporary chairman, and B. J. Davis as temporary secretary. These names were unanimously agreed to and Chairman Martin was authorized to nominate them. The committee then adjourned without date.

Thursday noon, pursuant to the call issued March 16th, 1922, Chairman Martin called the convention to order on the Odd Fellows' Roof Garden, 200 Auburn avenue, and his constituents in the state and his friends from without the state and could not help it because his endorsements were not accepted. He brushed away the subject with these brief remarks. As to the organization in the state, he did not say a word in denunciation of the outlawry perpetrated upon him and his constituents by carpet baggers from the North and West. He simply contented himself to argue

from the standpoint of a lawyer that our organization was legal and had a title of fifty years standing, and that any other organization save ours was illegal. He made no reference to Phillips or his aggregation; he uttered no word of criticism or condemnation; made no attack upon their irregularity or the things they were doing; said nothing about the lily whites or the administration's lily white policy; merely stated he was a Republican and would remain a Republican in spite of death and hell, it mattered not what the policy of the party was now or might be in the future. His address was taken more as an apology for the administration's shortcomings and the outrages perpetrated against the state organization than it was a defense of his record. In fact, while he uttered that he was accounting to his constituents for his stewardship, he recited nothing that he had done for his constituents or for the party. His address was rather a negative one and was indeed disappointing to his constituents who expected to hear him at least recite about how all this devilmint was done the state at Washington, how it came about and who was responsible. But the Colonel uttered not a word along these lines, and his constituents do not know today whether these crimes against the integrity of the organization were approved or disapproved by him. So far as his address disclosed, one cannot tell whether he is pleased with the administration at Washington or displeased with its policy toward his race.

The following Republican State Central Committee was elected for the next two years:

MEMBERS OF REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF GEORGIA.

Officers:

John W. Martin, chairman, Atlanta, Ga.

(Continued on Page 5)

Republican

to speak out against the political wrongs that are being done the organization in Georgia and to speak up for party regularity. Their silence has been eloquent in its dumbness. These Negro papers in common with every other race paper in the country, must stand uncompromisingly opposed to lilywhitism and political elimination.

On the 16th day of March, the Republican State Central Committee met and called a Republican Convention to convene in Atlanta, Georgia, April 20. Copies of this

call were sent out to every Negro paper in the state and every white daily. Every white daily carried the call as a news item, but only the Atlanta Independent, Supreme Baptist organization has all news item.

This part of the Negro press which refused to even carry a news item of the call of the republican convention speaks more eloquently and betrays more vividly the real character of the men on the publications than the Independent or any other manly paper can argue to the public.

The public has taken the size of these men. It knows their measure—it knows that they are not honest in their positions—that they are either government and controlled by prejudice against their own people or by exterior motives.

What the Negroes can hope to gain by constituting a Jimcrow annex to an insulting lilywhite, Ku Klux organization can only be read by studying the real character of the men who constitute the anomaly. What the two or three Negro editors who get every dollar they make from Negroes can hope to gain by their silence and refusal to support what they know to be the regular organization can only be explained by the few dollars they may hope to gain from the Czar for their silence. They cannot hope to get an office—they cannot hope to be voted for—they cannot hope to be recognized as men and many publications entitled to vote and to be voted for in the light of Mr. Phillips' declaration to the contrary—"That a darky's place is to follow and a white man" to lead—that white men never have and never will submit to Negro leaders and the Negroes had as well

Atlanta Independent

In our state the Negro press consists of the following journals: The Atlanta Independent, Savannah Tribune, Supreme Circle News, Rome Enterprise, Savannah Journal and the Georgia Baptist, and only four of these papers have had the moral courage or the consisten-

Circle News and the Rome Enterprise carried the call in their columns. The Savannah Journal and the Georgia Baptist were deathly silent on the call; and to their minds the importance of the convention was not of enough consequence to carry the call as a news item for the benefit of their readers.

Newspapers are public institutions, and the subscribers are entitled to the news. All clean, legitimate news ought to be carried in a newspaper for the benefit of their subscribers. The editors of the and Sherman of the Journal make silent papers all claim to be republicans, yet, they ignored and shamed Tuesday morning, Pref. J. O. Lewis officiating. Interment was at West View cemetery. The college extends its heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved parents.

COMMUNITY SEWING CLUB.

The Community Sewing Club met Thursday evening, April 13, at the home of Mrs. Shefton, 159 Davis street. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises, the president presiding. Mrs. Shefton in a short talk suggested that we do something to swell our treasury. We all thought it a very good idea and we are all willing to help understand it now and forever more and accept such places as followers

white men are content to give them."

Now, what can silent the sheets hope to gain? What service do they hope to render their race or country by their acquiescence in racial insults, racial humiliation and racial disgrace?

These same men yelp loudest and longest about racial consciousness and race pride when they are trying to warm the race up to their propositions for support, but when the opportunity comes for them to serve their race by standing by those institutions commercially, politically and otherwise that make for an independent and progressive citizenship, or become a Jimcrow annex to a lilywhite movement which has for its purpose the humiliation of the race and its elimination from a voice in party affairs, they remain stolidly silent--without the courage to stand up and

say we are men and will stand for our principles and regularity as enunciated by Lincoln.

No, they have not the moral courage to take this stand and too big a cowards, or afraid of the wrath of their race to say openly and above board, that we are with the lilywhites. But by their silence and cowardly acquiescence they stand guilty to the acceptance of the Jimcrow policy announced by the administration at Washington.

What excuse can Editors Saxon and Watson of the Georgia Baptist, and Sherman of the Journal make for their silence? What reasonable excuse can they give for not carrying the call of the party in their columns as a news item? If they have any reasonable excuse, let them speak out. If not, they stand convicted, and by their silence give consent to the administration's propaganda of eliminating the Negro from politics, and by the President's new method of repealing the 14th and 15th amendments to the Federal Constitution.

NEGROES CAN NOT VOTE IN PRIMARY

Houston Post

Houston Post Special.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 10.—Negroes are barred from participating in the democratic primary July 22 under the ruling of Judge James P. Alexander of the Nineteenth Judicial court at Waco. The opinion was made public here late Monday afternoon.

The decision was made in the case of R. C. Smith et al vs. J. K. Stretcher, et al, the latter being members of the McLennan county democratic committee. The former had sought an injunction against the committee to prevent them from interfering with negroes voting. The injunction was denied.

Judge Alexander cited the act of the legislature in giving the executive committee of any party the right to prescribe rules governing their primaries. He held that the act was not in violation of the constitution and was therefore valid.

Commenting, Judge Alexander said that it was the inherent right of an organization to determine who should become members of the body and that the same general rule should apply to membership in a political party.

HOBOKEN N. J. OBSERVER
MAY 29, 1922

COLORED VOTERS UNITE TO DEMAND FULL RECOGNITION

Rival Factions in Ranks of G. O. P. Want Share of Patronage.

To further insure cooperation to the end that colored Republicans in Hudson County will present a united front at the fall primary and general election campaign, a discussion of considerable moment attended the first joint conference between representatives of the Citizens' League of Hudson County and the Hudson County Republican Colored Association. The session took place on Saturday night in the home of Dr. G. Warren Hooper, 773 Ocean avenue, at which time the organization of the joint conference committee of the two bodies was effected.

It is planned to hold early in June a harmony banquet for the officers of the two bodies and at that time to down to actual working methods of the coming campaign. The joint session passed a vote of confidence in Dr. George E. Cannon, member of the Republican State Advisory Board of the State Republican Committee, who was present and spoke at the conference.

Dr. Cannon expressed the opinion that the colored voters were entitled to their full share of patronage in accordance with their voting strength, and he advised all hands to work to that end and be satisfied with nothing less. Rev. William A. Byrd, another speaker, and a close associate of Dr. Cannon in his work of Republicanism, reechoed the sentiments of Dr. Cannon advising those present to work together and profit by the lesson of leadership.

After the session it was stated that as far as the two organizations are concerned they will be as one as far as working strength is concerned. The joint conference marks the first of its kind in many months. There has been friction between the two bodies. The league representatives represent 500 members while the County Republican Association represents approximately 300 members.

Representing the Citizens' League at the conference were Rev. William A. Byrd, Dr. George E. Cannon, President Dr. G. Warren Hooper, James Gibson, Edwin B. Holden, J. A. Granger, while the Colored Republican organization was represented by President S. Alderwin Thomas, former President Robert E. T. Walker, N. B. Owens, J. Davis and C. Bion Jones.

COLORED REPUBLICANS GET TICKETS TO FOUNTAIN FERRY BY MISTAKE

Louisville News 8/19/22

A man came into the News office some time ago and showed a letter from Republican headquarters enclosing 30 tickets and inviting him to bring his friends to the great Republican picnic at Fountain Ferry Park Tuesday, August 15.

He said to us, "See the organization is inviting ALL Republicans to this picnic."

We said: "Yes, ALL WHITE Republicans. But if you do not want to be humiliated you had better call up your headquarters and see if those tickets to get in bad with the national administration and the Republican

national committee by excluding properly elected Negro delegates.

Citing the 1920 campaign when U. S. District Marshal Tom Kennamer, then Jefferson county chairman, appointed Hon. W. B. Driver, popular insurance man, to preside over the Republican mass meeting at the city hall, Freeman charges this is evidence of a conspiracy among the Street adherents to let the Negroes dominate. Representatives of Street contend that Freeman is sore because Driver got the most votes in Beat 37.

George Newstall of Montgomery, is brought into the controversy by Freeman, who admits Newstall had more votes than the lily-whites in the recent Montgomery county convention, and elected himself and one white man as delegates to the state convention.

Alabama State Republican Convention to Meet September 7th.

Montgomery Advertiser by the Chisely News Service.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 31.—The Alabama State Republican convention, which meets here September 7, will decide what faction is to control the Republican appointments. O. D. Street, white, of Guntersville, appears to date to have had more of his men appointed to federal jobs than has Pope M. Long, state chairman, who is a candidate to succeed himself.

Long and his forces, through N. H. Freeman, have raised the eternal color question and claim to want to lily-white party. The Street group contend that the Negroes of Alabama, with a few exceptions, are taking no interest in the Republican party and cite the action of Joe Rush and a crowd of Birmingham colored men who have organ-

Political - 1922

Party Affiliation

COLORED PRISONERS WEPT AS SOCIALIST

DEBS LEFT ATLANTA

Baltimore Afro-American

Radical Leader Kissed

11/16/22
Black Man At Parting

And Both Broke

Down

HIS INFLUENCE FEARED

Parties Alarmed At His Agitation For Full Citi- zenship Rights

(Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 1.—The release of Eugene V. Debs, several times a candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, has produced a new angle in national politics at this time. Debs has been fearless in his denunciation of American racial prejudice, and has won the silent, as well as active, admiration of thousands of Negroes throughout the United States.

It is altogether likely that in a short time the veteran agitator will "turn loose a barrel full" on Negrophobia. Politically, leaders are frankly alarmed at the situation and are "sitting tight," wondering what may happen.

When the prison doors closed on Debs at Atlanta, the Socialist leader wept, deeply touched by the scene he had just left. A most remarkable demonstration had attended his departure from prison.

All institutions in the prison had been suspended in his honor as an independent unit in the life politic. Two million votes, he estimated, were cast by Negroes in a national off". As he walked to the warden's election for President of the United States, and this aggregation of votes if cast solidly would form a balance of through the great stone building

They stood at the windows and power which would enable the Negro cheered again as he entered the to put in the White House a man who warden's automobile and rode out by his promises and his platform would of prison into freedom.

Early in the morning he had said farewell to most of them individually. They embraced the "best all along the lines set forth by the beloved prisoner" as Debs was President-General, and though some known in the Atlanta institution and wept as he parted from them. One youth swooned in his arms.

The last farewell was said to Sam Moore, Negro, who has been an inmate of the prison for thirty years, sent there from Washington and that some steps should be taken to for a murder committed while he help ourselves politically in this coun-

Socialist

try.

It was felt by some of the speakers that the political outlook for the Negro was gloomy. One delegate predicted that ten years from now no matter how strong we may be organized as a group throughout this country, we will not have the chance that we have right now. Therefore, we should corral and use our political strength to get some of the advantages which are now available, for we could never hope to be a serious competitor in American politics.

Among the delegates who spoke on the subject were: Hons. R. L. Poston, J. W. H. Eason, J. W. McHorse, Chicago; Adrian Johnson, William H. Ferris, H. F. Carroll, J. P. Williams, Boston; Miss Henrietta Vinton Davis, Mrs. Lillian Willis, C. E. Gaines, Thos. W. Anderson, Dr. Leroy Bundy.

AFTERNOON SESSION, AUGUST 16,

Negro World, N.Y.C. 8-26-22

The entire session this afternoon was devoted to "Discussing the politics of the American Negro." A great deal of interest centered around the discussion, especially among the American element of the convention, and out of the many views expressed and suggestions offered it is hoped that some plan may be evolved whereby the Negro voting strength of America which is at present so scattered among the different political parties may be mobilized and directed into a certain channel so that a powerful combination may be effected which will to a great extent give the Negro a voice in American government.

The President-General in introducing the discussion pointed out the need for a racial political affiliation which at the present time did not exist through the fact that the Negro vote was divided up among the various parties which controlled the politics of the nation. It was therefore the duty of this convention to discuss whether it is to the advantage of the Negro to continue being a party of the many parties or whether he ought to adopt ways and means of making his political voice felt

as an independent unit in the life politic. Two million votes, he estimated, were cast by Negroes in a national off". As he walked to the warden's election for President of the United States, and this aggregation of votes if cast solidly would form a balance of through the great stone building

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The last farewell was said to Sam Moore, Negro, who has been an inmate of the prison for thirty years, sent there from Washington and that some steps should be taken to for a murder committed while he help ourselves politically in this coun-

THE STRENGTH OF THE WEAK

The Negro comprises about one-tenth of the total population in America. Numerically therefore, he is the weak man of the body politic of the nation. Hence, any man of racial aggression if based on numbers must be doomed to failure. Industrially the Negro is also weak in this his earning power is dwarfed by the rigid policy of exclusion which serves to keep him from engaging in the highly skilled and better paid trades. And in the great financial centers he is seldom, if ever, given an opportunity of becoming a part of those organizations which control the distribution of wealth in America. Because the earning power of the mass is limited, the wealth which the professional class might be able to accrue is also limited, since the basic foundation of all wealth must be the labor of the mass, and if the earning power of the mass is curtailed either by its own incompetence or by external force the professional classes must thereby suffer inconvenience. And so, numerically and economically the Negro is the minority.

Townsville Leader

Political history teaches us however, that the minority HAS power and often a strong, united and energetic minority can not only protect itself from oppression by the majority, but can wield so great an influence that it can achieve its ends and aims tho' nimirally the weaker group.

Political history teaches us however, that the minority HAS power and often a strong, united and energetic minority can not only protect itself from oppression by the majority, but can wield so great an influence that it can achieve its ends and aims tho' nimirally the weaker group.

The only hope of the American Negro is to adopt the methods of successful minorities and to throw the weight of his political strength to that major group which gains most by his support and therefore is more inclined to render him service. For instance, the Socialist Party of the State of New York has nominated a brilliant young Negro for Secretary of State. If the Negro citizenry of New York wishes to render to the race a mighty service it will support Mr. Owen even though they do not agree with the principles of the Socialist party. If the Negro vote in the State of New York is cast solidly for the Socialist candidate for Secretary of state, Mr. Owen might be elected. The moral effect of a Negro Secretary of State in the mightiest state in the Union cannot be over-estimated, cannot even be surmised.

In Chicago and New York there are great black districts of from fifty to one hundred thousand Negro voters. The citizens of these cities are disreputable as long as they fail to insist on a Negro candidate for Congress. At least two Negroes should be sent to Congress this fall and then we will be able to DEMAND rather than petition. Political parties are moved by fear, not love and an independent, uncovered Negro constituency solidly aligned for the benefit of the race would galvanize our President from a truckling and spineless benefactor of the lily white party in the south into the man of promise which the Negro hoped he would be.

The Negro as a race must no longer be the possession of any one political party. The quicker he learns that men are but men regardless of party, the faster he will move forward. There is no greater rope around the Negro's neck than that of his own making, his allegiance to the Republican party. The future Negro, the rising generation must be taught that the measure of political loyalty should be service to his race and he should hold to merciless account that man or party which sacrifices him in order to appease those whose dictum is "nigger hatred." In this way, though weak, he will acquire the strength of the strong.

Political - 1920
Party Assiliation

THE CAMPAIGN DRAWS TO A CLOSE.

The senatorial campaign in Texas will end with the general election Tuesday, November 7, and, for the first time in the history of the democratic party in Texas in recent years, their candidate for United States senator will face some real and formidable opposition. *Houston Informer, Gafas*

Heretofore democratic nomination has been equivalent to election in the Lone Star State, but strange, novel and unusual alignments have altered the complexion of this political situation and the defenders, protectors and devotees of the Texas brand of "democracy" are spending many sleepless nights trying to figure out the final outcome in the senatorial fight in this state.

The situation has been made all the more complex and complicated by a series of legal litigations and court proceedings, which have engrossed more public attention than the candidates.

As a matter of fact, Candidate Earle B. Mayfield, nominee of the standpat and klux democrats, has been kept so busy trying to get his name on the official ballot that he has not had occasion nor time to deliver but one speech, and that was at the "endorsement" rally held in Dallas last Saturday.

On the other hand, Candidate George Pddy, nominee of the independent and anti-klan democrats and republicans, has not particularly interested himself in these court battles, but has traveled extensively throughout Texas acquainting the voters with THE MAIN ISSUE in the senatorial campaign.

Instead of a campaign of education on the issue or issues involved, this has been chiefly a campaign of injunctions, and from past actions and present indications, especially since the disclosures brought out in the Corsicana hearing, it would not be surprising to see the senatorial muddle finally adjusted and settled in the United States senate.

Nothing like the present political situation has ever existed in the history of Texas and it brings home to us this one pertinent fact: People who live in glass houses should be mighty careful how they throw stones.

Despite the issue involved, many of the voters are in a quandary and some are apathetic and indifferent, yet the election is just a few hours off, speaking figuratively.

For the first time in Texas' political history the name of one of the senatorial candidates will have to be "written in" on the ballot, and it is possible that the name of neither candidate will appear printed on the official ballot of Tuesday's election, and if this contingency obtains, it will be necessary to "write in" the name of either candidate.

The Informer has supported the candidacy of George Pddy for principle and not for self, and believes that his election is imperative in the face of the existing political evils in Texas.

Practically all has been said that is necessary about the issue, and the main task now is to get out the voters next Tuesday and see that they vote correctly and intelligently.

Elsewhere in this issue appears an article instructing the elec-

Democratic

torate how to vote for GEORGE PEDDY, and The Informer urges the colored voters to study it carefully and then go to the polls Tuesday, November 7, and strike a telling blow for law and order and constitutional government by writing in the name of GEORGE PEDDY and thereby help to elect him United States senator from Texas for the next six years.

This is a general election and every qualified voter is eligible to cast a ballot for his or her choice, and the colored voters cannot afford to cast a vote for a foe to orderly government, so simply go to your voting precinct Tuesday, November 7, and write in the name of GEORGE PEDDY for United States senator from Texas. Selah!

POLITICAL MATTERS

3' Horn Reporter, 3' Horn, Ala.
The returns on the national election show that quite a few congressmen and senators have been defeated and that the Democrats have made some substantial gains, but not sufficient to exercise any more power in congress than before the election. Negroes voted in this election in a general way different to any election since the emancipation. It seems that they forgot party and section and voted for men who were at least honest enough not to make any special promises. That spirit on the part of the American Negro is becoming more pronounced every day, and he is using his ballot just as the white man uses his to rebuke corruption, infidelity and indifference.

It is current over the country that but for Senator Lodge's rather frank position on the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill the Negroes of Massachusetts and their white friends had determined to retire him. Mr. Lodge sensed this feeling and arranged with the President as an American statesman looking forward to the protection of the fundamental laws of the land and seeking such consideration for black Americans as any other humanity in our American states is entitled to. Democrats throughout the country threw away their prejudices and played the kind of politics as the politicians they are can play. And they have results, and if the Republicans continue their vacillating policy it is no question as to what the outcome will be in the fall election of 1924. It will be a radical departure from the customs of the American Negro to vote against a Republican President of the United States, but this departure will be unless the Republicans begin to consider in a more substantial way the complaints and needs of the American black man as they are willing to consider the needs of other people. *11-18-22*

There are three men in the Democratic party, who, if they continue their strength to 1924, and if nominated, have great chance of election. And the Democrats would be wise if from this number they select their standard-bearer. They are in our mind as Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, who would carry the solid South, much of the East and may be able to break even with the Northwest; Senator James Reed, of Missouri, the most powerful Democrat living today, and has greater influence with all the people, high and low, than any other one Democrat of today. Whatever the party may conclude, Senator James Reed is the most powerful man in the party, unless it be Oscar W. Underwood, and as a campaigner in doubtful sections he might be considered the superior of our state senator. The other man is William G. McAdoo, the son-in-law of ex-President Woodrow Wilson. Either of these three men would make a mighty interesting campaign and bring our Republicans to a larger consideration of the cause than they have been thinking of in years past. Certainly there are Republicans who could equal these men, but could only equal them; they are not their superiors.

the Deep Blue Sea.

DEFEATED

3' Horn, Ala.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Missouri - 10/20/22

The defeat of the anti-lynching bill by a Republican Congress leaves the Negro voter between the "Devil and

We are at sea. We don't know where we shall go from here. We are

fearful of our future.

The Chicago Defender, the most widely circulated Negro paper in this country in a leading editorial, September 23rd suggests a happy medium as a solution of the situation. And while we may not agree as to the individual suggested by the Defender, yet in a general way, the editorial offers food for thought of the thinking Negro of this country. The Clarion call is sounding loud saying "Where do we go from here?"

For the benefit of the readers of the Argus, we reproduce the editorial from the Chicago Defender:

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

The candidacy of this distinguished gentleman for the presidency of the United States in 1924 as the nominee of a third party is being considered and discussed in certain quarters. Should he be nominated and elected something worse than this could happen. Mr. Hearst is not only a wealthy man, but he is the owner of a string of influential newspapers, and therefore contributes largely to the creation of public sentiment upon important questions.

Although politically classed a Democrat, his papers which, of course, reflect his individual views, are reasonably fair in their treatment of public questions, and this is especially true of those in which we are vitally interested. We are not yet prepared, however, to advise that members of our group support the candidate of a third party, whoever he may be. That will be determined by future developments. Until the inauguration of the Taft administration, the policies of which are being largely carried out by the present administration, the Republican party was the sheet anchor of our hopes, because it stood for and was the exponent of equal civil and political rights, rigid enforcement of the Constitution of the land, including the war amendments to the Federal Constitution, and opposition to racial procrition and discrimination.

The virtual abandonment of these sacred and fundamental doctrines and principles by the two administrations referred to, which constituted the principal difference between the two major parties, has produced a situation which makes it incumbent upon members of our group, as well as all white Americans who are in accord with them on these questions, to draw the line hereafter on individual candidates and not on parties. In other words, we should in the future support or oppose candidates rather than parties upon their respective records.

This being true, it will necessarily follow that more Republicans than Democrats will be the recipients of our endorsement and support for the reason that in spite of the fact that there are some leaders in the Republican party who are recreant and false, yet at the same time we have more friends than enemies in that party and more enemies than friends in the Democratic party. But since we have enemies and friends in both parties,

we should encourage and support our work with his political and private friends and discourage and oppose our business as the cause of this condition. *11-11-22*

When Congressman Slempe went out in the Ninth Congressional District, for us to support the candidate of the Democrats came in as a logical result. Of course, the disaffection of the Republicans will make the unpardonable mistake of renominating President Harding or of nominating a man of the type of Senator William E. Borah, and the liberal and fair-minded Northern Democrats should cut loose from the reactionary element of their party at the South and would nominate a man of the type of Edward F. Dunne. The records of the opposing candidates would be so well known that in the election of either, the country would not be experimenting. As between those two candidates the Democrat of the Dunne type would be the most acceptable and the least objectionable.

To support a third party candidate under such circumstances would be contributing in an indirect way to the success of the candidate for whose defeat we should bend every effort. On the other hand, suppose the Republicans were to nominate a genuine and not a spurious Republican, such, for instance, as Senator Shortridge of California, Sutherland of West Virginia, Dyer of Missouri, William Hale Thompson of Illinois or any other one of that type, and the Democrats should nominate a man of the type of Woodrow Wilson or any other man under the domination of the southern wing of the party—it would be our duty and to our interest to support the candidate of the Republican party. To support the candidate of a third party under these circumstances would be contributing to the defeat of the candidate to whose success we should bend every effort.

But if the candidates of both major parties should be unacceptable and objectionable we would have everything to lose and nothing to gain by the success of either. If in that case a third party should come to the front with a candidate such, for instance, as William Randolph Hearst, Senator Hiram Johnson of California or Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, or any other one of that type, he would be entitled to from the Republican Party to the Democratic organization. Southerners

know how to overlook the black man's foibles and follies and when they find the brother of the darker hue, they will go to any extent to aid him in time of trouble. It would be well for some of these latter day Republicans to realize this.

**SENATOR SHIELDS
SAYS HE DIDN'T**

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Almond Plantation
It is not generally known that there has been a disagreement between Hon. C. Bascom Slempe and the Hon. Henry W. Anderson as to the management of the Republican organization in Virginia. To our mind, this led to the practical retirement of the successful Republican chieftain from his candidacy for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District, of course with the additional inducement and incentive from ill-health as the result of over-

SAY IT, BUT
Chicago Defender
12-16-22
Thinks It Too Bad We Have
Right to Vote, Especially
the Women in South

ter that does not justify the protest against Senator Shields' appointment.

NEGOES WIN THEIR POINT IN VIRGINIA

St. Louis Argus
12-16-22
Independents Draw Enough
Votes To Completely An-
nihilate Matt Lewis And
The Lily Whites.

11-17-22
Associated Negro Press.

RICHMOND, Va. Nov. 15.—The independent colored ticket made its fight in the State and won its objective, the complete annihilation of the Lily Whites, Hon. Matt Lewis, candidate

for U. S. Senator and the three congressional candidates all polled a respectable vote and as a result the Democrats for the first time in years carried every District in Virginia. Where there was no colored candidate, the Negro voter supported the Democrat in an effort as the statement issued by Mr. Lewis said "to assert our political freedom and do the best we can for our own interests and welfare."

The four wards in Richmond gave Claude A. Swanson, Democrat, 5266; McGavock, 356; and Lewis, Independent, 167. In this District the colored

vote went to Montague, Democrat, and he won over Ward.

Basecomb Slempe's expenditures have been reduced by \$1,800.

district the 9th, was carried by the Democrats for the first time in 12 years. Slempe's father having held it prior to his ascendancy.

Slempe, the leader of Lily Whiteism, saw the handwriting on the wall and declined to run. Chairman Joseph G. Pollard

expressed himself as immensely pleased with the result. He said:

"Never before have the Negroes of

Virginia had the courage to announce

their political independence, and their

take the position to have it known in the afternoon, at the home of Mrs.

that they propose, in the future, to make their independent felt. In every

State similar movements to this one in Virginia are taking shape, and what the Virginians have done will develop into an important force, and in the next presidential contest the Negro will be in splendid organization to demand their proper recognition."

MILLS DENOUNCES TIGER TO NEGROES

NEW YORK HERALD
OCTOBER 20, 1922
Warns San Juan Hill Folk Not
to Succumb to Tam-
many's Bait.

Speaking last night before a large audience of negroes at the Fear Not Republican Club in the Seventh Assembly district, 323 West Fifty-ninth street, Representative Ogden A. Mills, who is opposing Herman A. Metz, in the Seventeenth Congressional district, warned against the possibility of the negro vote in this city going to Tammany Hall a second time. He said:

"I have noticed recently a tendency on the part of a good many colored people to break away from the Republican party and go over to Tammany Hall because of political appointments which some of their friends were seeking. Human nature being what it is, it is a natural and praiseworthy desire for members of the race to seek recognition, but this is not the major issue. And you can't afford to sacrifice the greater good to be derived by consistently supporting the Republican party, which has always worked for the best interests of the colored race."

"Vote for the Democrats if you will just to give a few men a job, but vote with the consciousness that you are selling out your race."

Mr. Mills devoted part of his address to the accomplishments of the Harding Administration. He said:

"Since Mr. Harding went into office this country has passed by the economic and industrial crisis. Wages and prices are beginning to stabilize, and there has been a tremendous increase in employment. In a single year, as the result of efficiency and economy, Government expenditures have been reduced by \$1,800,000. By cutting expenses the Government has made a definite contribution to the prosperity of the country."

Discussing the new tariff, he said:

"To throw the United States open to

the competition of cheap, foreign labor would be to destroy American industry.

When you diminish the supply of goods produced in this country you diminish

the available work for our people."

Other speakers were Harold Riegel-

man, Victor R. Kaufmann, Mrs. Grace

Van Namee and Albert J. Berwin. Mr.

Mills had spoken to two women groups

take the position to have it known in the afternoon, at the home of Mrs.

Peter Zucker, 1 West Seventieth street,

and later at Mrs. Peter Boynton's home,

at 134 West Seventy-fourth street.

Political 1922
Party Affiliation
WHAT SHOULD THE NEGRO VOTER
Mary Jo Mingo *Advertiser*

Gadsden, Ala., Sept. 30, 1922.

Editor The Advertiser: *10/2/22*
Please allow me the privilege through your paper to comment upon a letter appearing in The Advertiser on September the 27th, written to you by Walker Dacus, of Brewton, Ala. wherein he asks you to notify all of the colored qualified voters of Alabama not to support the Republican nominee for Governor, owing to the actions of the last Republican State convention in debarring the negro from their convention.

It seems that the correspondent's request comes from a heart or spirit of revenge and no good can come from revenge for revenge is nothing but a fire that burns to destroy. As the two great parties, both Republican and Democrats, were organized for the best interest of the American people, therefore it is but right that they both should be supported and they both should live.

We are now getting to the place where we should have arrived twenty years ago, that is, the negro voters should cease to be

married to the Republican party, but should become independent voters. The negro should line up and vote with the party whose policies appear to appeal to him the best, not a skin-deep policy or policies of a party that appeal to him from a racial viewpoint, but the party policies which appear to him to be the best for the interest of the American people of which he is a part.

We have been inclined for many years to think that it was an unpardonable sin to vote no other ticket but the Republican ticket, it appeared to us that it would be an act of ingratitude to vote otherwise, since we held that party responsible for our freedom. I think we have fully paid them for that God-sent blessing.

As the football player kicks his ball from player to player, so it seems to be the case with the negro's vote, it is being kicked from party to party.

So it becomes the duty of negro citizens of Alabama to so conduct themselves in the best law-abiding way and strive to gain the respect and confidence of their white friends that through their graces you may enter into citizenship and as men and women upon our honest convictions support the party who presents to us the policy or policies for the best interest of the American people.

Yours for the best,
JOHN H. REDRICK.
"REPUBLICAN" NOMINEE.

The Richmond Planet *9/30/22*

Political conditions in the Third Congressional District, so far as the colored people are concerned are growing steadily worse. We take this from the recent meeting of the so-called

Democratic

Republican District Convention held the Virginia Negro—to divide, so far as colored people, except as servants of the hotel are not admitted.

Hon. Channing M. Ward was made

the congressional nominee and the gentleman naming him stated without equivocation that he believed in making the Republican Party, a white cordance with the issues of today.

This is not only contrary to the fundamental principles of the regular Republican Party of the nation, but in direct opposition to the position taken by His Excellency, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States.

It is understood then that Mr. Ward is running for patronage and not for Congress. Opposed to him is a true blooded Virginian Hon. Andrew Jackson Montague and we might add that he is a gentleman of the "first water."

He has made no racial declarations and we feel safe in saying that he will not make any.

The colored people can do to suit themselves. They have the choice of nominating their own candidate which will be really a half vote for the Democratic nominee, or they can stay at home and permit the two candidates to fight it out among themselves. For our part, we believe in going to the polls and vote. Hon. Channing M. Ward practically openly announces through his spokesman that the votes of colored Republicans are not wanted, while Hon. Andrew Jackson Montague, the Democratic nominee wants all the votes that he can get.

We are of the opinion that this explanation will be of a kind and character to clarify the situation and enable the citizens of color to determine just which course to pursue.

THE DIVISION OF THE VOTE.

The Richmond Planet *9/30/22*
The Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch, in its editorial comment seems to fail to understand that the southern colored citizen is just like the southern white one. He has like habits and prejudices, although they may be of an opposite tendency. We are much impressed by one of the statements of our able and esteemed contemporary, when it says:

There is but one practical course for full realization of your advice

and hopes, colored folks, Negroes, Afro-American will be ready and will votes, on party lines in accordance with the issues of today.

To this, we would add:

There is but one practical course for the Virginia white man—to divide, so far as he votes, on party lines in accordance with the issues of today.

Colored Man Is Balance of Power

Louisville News *9/30/22*

Figures Published Below Will Shed Some Light on the Negro Vote—Will It Be Used Wisely?

Richmond, Va., Sept. 21—(Special Correspondence.) The bellicose attitude of the Negro vote in this state has brought to life a sincere disposition to give serious study to the actual political position which the Negro holds at the present time in American life. It will be remembered that whatever chances the Republicans had to elect their candidate in last year's election for Governor of the

State were killed by the action of the Colored voters when they put into the field their own race candidate for the honor. This action frightened the wavering white vote that had all but jumped over into the Republican band wagon on the Protective Tariff issue, and, as a result, the old time Democratic majorities were piled up for that ticket much to the chagrin of that element of Republicans in the North, who have been holding to the dream of breaking the Solid South.

"Balance of Power," threatening, imminent, and actual is the new "Bogie" and possibly the last straw upon which the "Negro domination" fear of the South feels obliged to cling to. Added to this is the fact that the Negro is beginning "to feel his oats" — whatever that might mean. Perhaps, this can be understood best by keeping in mind that the Negroes in Virginia paid the expenses of their contesting delegates to the 1920 convention at Chicago.

Coupling this bit of political history with the information that they financed and conducted their own campaign in the governorship fight one can get a pretty fair idea why the potential political power of the Negro is fast becoming a matter of somewhat serious concern.

There is no question of doubt that the Virginia Negro is "mad" all over. His wealth is increasing by leaps and

bounds. This new possession is giving him a fine sense of social and political responsibility. He is beginning to determine the importance of matters in his own fashion and after his own manner of thinking. "Uncle Tom" is as dead as four door nails. It is being recognized by even the bolder and more radical elements among the Negroes in this state that the finished product of Negro citizenship is not wholly here at the present time. "But he is far advanced in the making," they assert. "We don't want social intimacy. What we are after is social independence, political equality, economic equality, and by all that's fair or foul, finally we are going to have all of these things.

It must be agreed that this is big stuff. But let us turn back to the "balance of power" question. Figures have been published recently which may shed some bright light on this phase of the situation. They relate entirely to the Northern States and are as follows:

Negro Party-Elect	
	Pop. Plu. Votes
Massachusetts	45,666.. 20,899..10
New York	198,483.. 200,000..45
New Jersey	117,132.. 57,000..14
Pennsylvania	284,563.. 180,000..38
Ohio	186,187.. 90,000..24
Indiana	80,810.. 30,000..15
Illinois	182,274.. 200,000..29
Michigan	60,032.. 50,000..15
Iowa	19,005.. 55,000..13
Missouri	178,241.. 30,000..18
Nebraska	13,242.. 40,000..8
Kansas	57,925.. 35,000..10
Oklahoma	149,408.. 50,000..10
Delaware	30,333.. 5,000..3
Connecticut	21,046.. 7,000..7

Very revealing, it must be allowed. In another direction it can be pointed out also that the independent Negro vote officially, counted to 25,000 in the last Virginia State election. Actually it was approximately more than 50,000. This is the "balance of power" bogie romping about the field of old Virginia kicking up a considerable and disconcerting amount of real political dust. And it brings to the front that quite startling economic fact that a dollar carefully directed will have its social and political way whether it comes from the pocket of a black or a white. And this is where the shoe probably pinches the tightest. What is puzzling the thinking Negro is how he is going to take his rightful place.

effectively and to general benign ends. Settling this to his satisfaction the next step will be the assumption of those places and that responsibility which will enable him to become a healthful factor in each of the nation's endeavors to maintain a supreme Democracy on the Western Hemisphere.

The Congressional elections are upon us. The Petersburg district is of invisible government, that his State. Slempe is eliminated. His disappearance from the open political field is probably all that the Negro can reasonably expect at this time. It was a big moral victory that put him out of the political running. It has apparently heartened the Negro and urged him to a continuance of his fight for an honorable position as a citizen in the great State of Virginia. In the meantime those "balance of power" figures came along at the right moment. They have given "pep" to our thinking.

Bolt Is Rumored The unprecedented action of the committee in excluding a candidate from the right to accept the suffrage of the people is to be summarily rebuked in the general elections, according to Gump adherents.

The well-known statesman is to enter the arena as independent candidate against the democratic nominee and it is confidently predicted by followers of Mr. Gump that the bolt from the bosom of the party will draw fully 95 per cent of the people with it. The prohibition and anti-prohibition leaders are both lining up behind the 100 per cent peoples' candidate.

Bar Gump Name A DANGEROUS SUGGESTION From Balloting; Will Bolt Party

Bloody Ninth Up in Arms Over Exclusion of People's Candidate.

Lawrenceville, Ga., September 13. (Special Wireless to The Constitution)—The staunch and time-tried for the future of that party that the democrats of the bloody ninth district are up in arms. From all corners of this many sided district come shouts of arson, treason and petty larceny. Appeal has been rushed to the president of Cuba for troops; the Prince of Monaco has been asked to send two of his finest ships of the line to shell the seething woods.

Andrew Benjamin Gump, 100 per cent for the people candidate for congress, has been denied admittance to the lists of the state democratic primary.

People Bitter.

All through the day long ps and ques of people marched up to the polls to deposit ballots for Gump and simon-pure democracy. All day they marched away again with bitter scowls of suppressed rage. Andy Gump's name was not there.

Campaign managers for Andrew Gump issued a last minute state-

ment explaining that the executive committee had ruled that Mr. Gump was not a fit person to be a democratic candidate.

The committee made the following report:

"We find that Andrew B. Gump, aspirant for congressional honors in the democratic primary, bends the knee and bows the neck to no man, that he wears no man's collar, that he is 100 per cent for the people, that he is the tool of the vested interests, that he is the candidate and was entered in the race by the opponents of invisible government, that his maiden aunt's taxes are in arrears, that his nose has not been pierced this fall. In 1922, however, look for on too many sides of too many questions. He is therefore excluded from participation in the primary."

Bolt Is Rumored

subordinated to that one issue. The balance of power between the major parties. Such a division of the Negro vote then rests course would be disastrous to our colored population. No thoughtful man or woman can contemplate such a situation with the Negro. When they all unite to injure and destroy the Negro as a political entity, they force a solidarity best interest of the Democratic party of the Negro vote. As an organized if at any time the gap between the body, the Negro can force political size of the white parties should become narrow for in that event most of the Republicans would vote the dominant Democratic ticket to prevent control of the State by a solid block of Negroes. It would, however, be most unfortunate for Virginia, for both major parties and most of all for the colored organization and its members.

In this light our esteemed contemporary regards the Negro's action as disastrous to the Negro.

For our part, we have always advocated individual support of candidates that is where white men, who are known to be favorable to colored ones are nominated for office, we should exercise our individual preferences and vote for them, even though they be the nominees of the Democratic Party.

This is what we call building up individual friendships among the best class of white people of the Southland. In the present campaign, every colored man from the Democrats, and they have not voter knows or should know that had it. Now they are forced bodily out every vote cast for a colored nominee of the Republican ranks, for as The Times-Dispatch predicted when Pollard held out the olive branch, it was rejected. There is but one practical nominee and gives a half-vote to the course for the Virginia Negro—to Democratic nominee. Were we to condivide, so far as he has votes, on party lines the colored vote solidly and could lines in accordance with the issues of today.

But what does this suggestion mean? Let us see. We have always been of the opinion and this opinion has been supported by past experiences and by historic events that in disunion or division, there is weakness and "in union, there is strength." There is no doubt in the world that the Negroes in this State should divide, so far as he votes, on party lines in accordance with the issues of today. But when

those party lines are drawn in a way to prescribe this same Negro in his fundamental constitutional and political rights and he declines to support the party or parties making such proscription, it seems to us that he is forced to adopt a policy to protect him against political extinction.

Our position is that the Negroes as a unit should act together and to cast their support in accordance with the transcendent issues of today. If a citizen's political rights are in jeopardy and the safety of his life and property is at stake, all other issues are to be

Claim Republican Party more Harmful Than Good

Bad in Southland Record

In Jacksonville, Fla. there has been organized an independent Negro political club with Hon. N. K. McGill attorney. Who was president of Harding and Coolidge Republican Club of Jacksonville during the last national campaign, was chosen president. It is termed a split from the old Republican organization with which the Negro vote of the south has been so long identified. Attorney McGill asserted at the mass meeting which was held that 'The republican party has done the Negro more harm in the south than any other agency. He proposed the independent organization which was formed as a mean to ward getting the Negroes from under the G. O. P. yoke.

Commenting on the statement made by Editor Harry C. Smith of the Cleveland Gazette, that "some fifty Negro spellbinders were hired by his opponents to go up and down the State preaching against him and his candidacy," in the gubernatorial contest in Ohio, the Norfolk Journal and Guide said:

New York Age
He should not marvel at that. As long as the average Negro who takes to practical politics is as poor as Job's turkey, plenty of them will be found to be both mercenary and disloyal. It is the way of the hireling and time server everywhere. It should not be forgotten all of the time that as a whole and as a group we are just like the other races and groups. That puts Shakespeare among the prophets, by the saying, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." So it does; but it does not make all the world alike, each being built differently in his way and in his day and generation.

This is a philosophical view to take of the situation, politically and otherwise.

Political - 1922
Party Affiliation

Negro Democrat In N. Y. Legislature

Negroes in many sections of the country are following the injunction of President Harding given in his Birmingham speech last year to "divide their votes." If the President had known that colored people would follow his advice literally and without delay, he might not have been so free with it.

In Missouri, Delaware, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and New York, white Democrats throw open the doors and colored people who had always voted with the party of Lincoln came over in large numbers.

There was a time in Maryland and other states when a colored man who openly espoused the cause of the Democratic party was as well that of as members of the Ku Klux Klan. He was not only hated but oftentimes mobbed. Today all that is changed, witness the parade of thousands of colored Democrats in an anti-Republican parade in Ohio and the positive declaration that 75 per cent of New York colored vote went to the Democrats.

The swing to the Democrats in New York was so marked in the last election that Henri W. Shields was elected to the State legislature from the 21st Assembly District with a big majority. He is probably the first colored Democrat to be elected to any political office, and the precedent augurs well for a permanent division of New York's colored vote.

Race Has Opportunity For Elective Representation

12-4-22

Candidacy of R. M. Bolden for State Assembly, 19th A. D., Offers Splendid Chance for Colored Voters

Gov. Miller's Ringing Words

Declares Himself "Governor of All the People, Regardless of Race, Creed or Color" -- Calder and Ansorge Consistent Friends of Race

Interest in the 19th Assembly District among colored men and women over the candidacy of Rev. Richard Manuel Bolden, Republican nominee for the State Assembly, is rapidly approaching fever heat. Demands upon party leaders for race representation are answered by Bolden's candidacy and voters in the 19th are being urged to show consistency by supporting him on November 7.

A determined fight is being made upon the Republican can-

Democratic

didate by his Democratic opponent, and there is more than a suspicion that the bugaboo of color prejudice is being used to bring about a defection of white Republican voters. The answer to this is that colored voters in the district should present an unbroken front and cast a solid vote for the race representative, forgetting, if necessary, personal or party inclinations.

There can be no more definite reply to the demand for race representation in elective offices than the effort on part of party leaders to have a colored man named for office and then elected. Both Senator William M. Calder and Congressman Martin C. Ansorge are unqualified in their support of Mr. Bolden and a failure on part of colored voters in this crisis will be upon their own heads.

Governor Miller, in his address at P. S. 115, 177th street and St. Nicholas avenue, on Monday night, gave utterance to the following clearcut and unequivocal statement:

"For two years I have been the Governor of all the people of this state, regardless of race, creed or color, undertaking impartially to give every one a square deal, to respect my oath of office, to obey the constitution and to enforce the laws."

In this ringing declaration, Governor Miller sets at rest all doubt as to position on questions that affect the race, and presages, in event of his reelection, a consideration and recognition of the race that it is entitled to by reason of its advancement and accomplishment.

In voting the straight Republican ticket, by putting a cross (X) mark opposite the Eagle, wherever that insignia appears, the colored voters of New York City will be doing much toward making permanent the prospect of better and more positive civic and political consideration.

In the national field, the dominant interest of the colored voter is centered in the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, passed by the House, but hung up in the U. S. Senate. The attitude of members of Congress toward this measure is being closely scrutinized by the race in all sections of the country. As to Senator Calder and Congressman Ansorge, both have made their position plainly understood and both have been consistent workers for passage of the Bill, as also has been Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey.

The race is urged to be sure and give their suffrage in support of these men, and thus operate to keep in the halls of Congress men who have made a consistent record as faithful and sincere friends of the Negro.

NEGROES, SOURED BY REPUBLICANS, TURN DEMOCRATS
Atlanta, Georgia
THINK HARDING UNFAIR IN GIVING OUT PLUMS
12-7-22
Race Solidarity in Politics Is a Thing of the Past, Judged

by Recent Polling
Issue No Longer National but Local as Far as Party Tendency Is Concerned.

By Lester A. Walton

Carrying improvised banners on which were conspicuously displayed pictures of Alfred E. Smith and Dr. Royal S. Copeland, fifty or more boys, ranging in age from eleven to fifteen, hilariously marched through a section of Harlem on the evening of November 7, blowing horns and beating tin cans and other nondescript substitutes for drums. It was something new for this race to celebrate a Democratic victory.

For the first time in the history of American politics, Negro voters in large numbers are manifesting an uncompromising attitude of independence and one of marked indifference toward the Republican party.

Election results in many pivotal states disclose that particularly in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana the defection of the Negro vote had an important bearing on the fate of Senatorial, Congressional or Gubernatorial candidates. In Missouri several thousand Negroes abandoned the G. O. P., while in Virginia Negroes put forward members of their race to insure the election of Democratic candidates for Congress.

Contrary to expectations of some Negro voters went to the ballot box in a resentful mood on November 7. Charging the Republican party with base ingratitude and singing the song, "After All That I've Been to You," they cast their votes by the thousands for Democratic candidates.

During previous administrations Negroes were appointed as Minister to Hayti, Register of the Treasury, Recorder of Deeds, Assistant United States Attorney General and Minister to Liberia. Choice Federal places were also distributed to the race in various sections of the country. As a fitting reward for giving undivided support to Harding and his running mates in 1920, this group was high in its hopes to win back what had been lost under Democratic rule and secure more besides.

So far as representative Federal appointments are concerned to date, requiring Senatorial confirmation, the Negro has fared but little better than when Democrats were in control at Washington. A

Negro Republican has succeeded a Negro Democrat as Minister to Liberia and a Negro has been named Recorder of Deeds. Although President Harding at the beginning of his administration went on record as being opposed to the appointment of Negroes to high office in the South, four days before election he named Walter C. Cohen as Comptroller of Customs at New Orleans.

In the fall of 1921, during a speech at Birmingham, Ala., President Harding urged the Negro to divide his vote, further stating: "The only salvation, as I see it, for the colored man in the South is to fall into ranks behind white leadership until he can, acting through Southern legislatures, work out his own destiny. This is my policy, and I am going to follow it, live or die, sink or swim."

The Harding administration had not been in the saddle six months before a decision was reached to eliminate the Negro from active participation in politics in the South. This plan was approved by the President. Congressman Slemp, of Virginia, the only Republican representative from that state, was one of the originators of the "lily white" plan. It is significant that he was not a candidate for re-election this year. Negroes in his district nominated their own candidate for Congress and a Democrat was chosen, the first in years.

In Delaware the Republicans usually win by 2,000 votes. There are 9,000 Negro voters in the state.

A vigorous fight was waged against the re-election of Congressman Layton, of the Wilmington District, led by Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, whose first husband was Paul Laurence Dunbar, the Negro poet. Congressman Layton had refused to support the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. Senator duPont's chances for election were threatened by the revolt against Layton, whom he had backed for nomination despite the protests of his Negro constituents.

Negro Democrats and independents were brought into the state in the interest of Judge Boyce, Layton's Democratic opponent. Fifty-seven anti-Layton meetings were held, chiefly in Wilmington and Dover. To counteract this offensive the G. O. P. sent prominent campaign workers to talk for the Negroes into the state to talk for the

DuPont and Layton. Judge Boyce defeated Layton by a large plurality. Thomas F. Bayard, Democrat was winner over Coleman DuPont, Republican. Bayard's plurality was 37 votes for the short term and 125 votes for the long term.

Congressman Parker, of New Jersey, representing the Jersey City district, met a similar fate. He was defeated by the Negro vote of his district for failure to support measures they espoused and worked assiduously for the election of his Democratic opponent.

In Cincinnati 5,000 Negroes took part in an anti-Republican parade a few days before election. There is wide spread discontent among the group in Ohio, the President's home state.

"They charge the administration has not made good its pre-election promise. This year's large

vote

for the Democrats was in the nature of a reprisal.

The growing tendency of the Negro to divide his vote is more pronounced in New York City than anywhere in the country. Nearly 75 per cent of the vote went to Smith for Governor in the Negro districts of Harlem, which were also carried by other Democratic candidates, including those running for the United States Senate and Congress. Negroes have been reluctant in the past about sending Democrats to represent them at Washington.

One of the big surprises of the New York campaign was the election of a Negro Democrat as assemblyman from the Twenty-first Assembly District. The district is normally Republican, but Harlem was voting Democratic and Henri W. Shields was swept into office without making half a dozen speeches. It will be the first time a Negro Democrat has been sent to the legislature in any state.

In New York, Mayor Hylan, on the night before election, addressed two big colored meetings and asked

Negroes to support the entire Democratic ticket. He called on them to forget their former prejudices and also help elect the Democratic candidates for Congress and the United States Senate. One of the largest political gatherings of the Negroes in the state to talk for the

United Colored Democracy. Alfred E. Smith, Dr. Copeland and other candidates spoke to between 6,000 and 7,000 persons.

Arguments were made by white speakers that the Republican party was no longer the party of Abraham Lincoln. A prominent white lawyer arose at Douglass Hall on the last night of the campaign and said: "You colored people have been supporting the Republican party blindly since emancipation; but don't fail to overlook the fact that thousands of Northern Democrats went to war to preserve the Union and to bring about the abolition of slavery. My father was one."

Mayor Hague, of Jersey City, in speaking at a meeting held by the New Eng. Colored Democracy of Hudson County, said: "We accept

you into the Democratic party. I as the leader of the Democratic party (meaning in Hudson county) extend to you a hearty welcome, and I want you to consider yourself part and parcel of this organization. This invitation to you is made openly and in sincerity. It has been made because of the desire of the Democratic party to have the Negroes in the Negro districts of Harlem, which were also carried by other Democratic candidates, including those running for the United States Senate and Congress. Negroes have been reluctant in the past about sending Democrats to represent them at Washington.

In the matter of politics, New York Negroes have found they can and take notice. Just think of

advancing their political and civic

status by voting in large numbers all of their boasted intelligence,

the Democratic ticket. In another

community Negroes find that their

whom they presume to be leading,

interests are best conserved by

all with their hands tied. Not a

throwing much of their strength to

the Republican party. The day of

racial solidarity in politics has past.

—The (N. Y.) World.

Writer Shows Fallacy of Atlanta Independent White Primary Election

9-14-22

Mr. B. J. Davis, Sr.,
Editor of The Atlanta Independent

I do not desire, or wish to butt in our leading men's business, but being a registered voter, I think I should be permitted to say, or suggest, just a word or so without giving offense to any of you leaders. I say you leaders for I take it for granted, Mr. Editor, that you, yourself, are not only a leader of the regular group of our people, but more, a leader of leaders.

Now, I wish to say that we have in our group of so-called leaders many writers, speakers and barbers, pool rooms and street corner talkers along about every four years, during our presidential campaign, and seemingly lay down and sleep until the next four years. I think it is high time that our leaders should wake up, face about and do something that is constructive and the people will have better encouragement to follow your leadership.

THE COLORED VOTE.

THE Post has received a number of interesting letters from colored citizens of Louisville since the recent election, the argument of most of them being that racial solidarity in politics is a bad thing for the colored people of Louisville and that a breaking up of racial solidarity in the city is one of those things that can be brought about by wise conduct by both whites and blacks.

One of these correspondents, who forgot to sign his name to an unusually thoughtful communication, reminds the Post that, going back as far as 1909, an appeal to race prejudice was made by the Democratic organization in this city. And that is perfectly true, although we venture to remind our correspondent that that appeal was not approved by the best white citizens of Louisville, and the Post, for one, refused to support that year the political party responsible for flogging in the issue.

But 1909 is far back in the city history. Last year is the proper year to consider, and the fact stands out that, even though confronted with a racial solidarity that caused a majority of 20,800 among the whites to be overturned by 27,000 colored votes, the managers of the Democratic party and their candidates refused to seek support by abusing our colored neighbors.

There may be no doubt whatever of the fact that racial solidarity is only injuring the negro in Louisville, and we think it is true that the more intelligent negroes understand this. But it is true that Mr. Thatcher in this district this year through racial

COPIES
NOVEMBER 17, 1922

in won last year

Political - 1922

Party Affiliation

Chicago White 10/14/22

HOW TO VOTE.
Chicago, Ill.

From the most recent developments in the political world, one conclusion must fasten itself in the minds of all black people, and that is that the Republican party is no longer "the ship for us." We have been disappointed by the policies of the Harding Administration and we have learned much from the lesson. We have learned that in national politics we must adopt new plans and use different tactics.

In local politics, especially in large cities like New York and Chicago, much can be gained by playing the game of politics as all people play it. We have in this polyglot nation, people of all bloods and breeds, with all creeds and religions. These people, becoming naturalized, speedily absorb the political customs. This the black people have failed to do. In America we find Irish Republicans and Irish Democrats and Socialists; we find Jewish Republicans and Jewish Democrats and Socialists; we find Polish Republicans and Polish Democrats and Socialists, but rarely, if ever, do we find black Democrats and Socialists; they all are Republicans. These black people are Republicans for three reasons: First because of their ignorance; secondly, because their forefathers were Republicans, and thirdly, because Abraham Lincoln, the emancipating President, was a Republican. The result is that all other people get recognition in the affairs of the American government except the black people. They are shut out.

Because President Wilson appointed Louis Brandeis to the Supreme Court of the United States, the Jewish people did not all turn Democrats. The Jews were too wise for that. They play the game as it should be played. The Jews, while not even Christians in this Christian country, have more representatives in Congress than the black, who, in fact, have none and outnumber them two to one. Something is wrong with the black people.

In New York City most of the black people are Democrats and the Democratic party gives them proportionate political patronage. New York is one example of what can be done in playing the game of local and city politics as it should be played.

On November the Seventh, the people of Chicago will be called to the polls to exercise their fundamental right of citizenship, and that is to vote. At this election it is hoped that the black people will prove that they are shaking off their political stupor and will go to the polls and vote for men whom they know something about. It is hoped that they will go to the polls and vote for men who play fairly with them and are disposed to give them a square deal in the City of Chi-

Democratic

cago and in the County of Cook. We have some Democrats here who are our friends and some Republicans here who are our enemies. We have Republicans here who have never done us any favors, and to the contrary, have affiliated themselves with demoralizing institutions like the Ku Klux and the Kenwood and Hyde Park Property Association. These men cannot and must not receive our votes on election day. We must give our support to our friends, be they Democrats or Republicans.

If we should split our ticket on election day and not rush pell mell to the polls like "dumb, driven cattle" with nothing on our minds but the word Republican; if we should play the game as all other people play it, we will prove to the world that we are capable of exercising the right of ballot and should be accorded all of the benefits thereby to be accrued.

DR. KELLY MILLER, HOWARD UNIVERSITY

DEAN, OUTLINES A POLITICAL POLICY

FOR THE COLORED RACE FOR YEAR 1924

Richmond Planet, Va.

SAYS EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO ELECT ONE OR MORE COLORED CONGRESSMEN.

11-4-22

The Fall Campaign is on. The two great political parties are facing each other in battle array. The issues that divide them are neither deep nor profound. No definitive distinction has yet been stated. The party that is in, wants to stay in; the party that is out, wants to get in. The conservatism of the Republican party is a political constant. The Democratic attitude is shifting and variable. The Northern progressives find themselves fettered by bonds of iniquity with Southern reactionaries. The liberalism of Tilden and Cleveland and Wilson is counterbalanced by the provincial vehemence of Tillman and Watson and Vardaman. The Negro stands bepuzzled between the lukewarm favor of the Republican and apprehensive fear of the Democrats. The attitude of the two parties is rapidly gravitating to the lower level of the traditional Southern policy.

The Negro's attitude towards the present administration may well be expressed by a Kipling quatrain:

"For to admire and for to see,
For to behold this world so wide,
It never done no good to me,
But I can't drop it if I tried."

And so he will go into the Fall Campaign under stimulus of the same old age to the race. The vindictive spirit is more apt to hurt than to help. To appeal and with expectation of the contribute even indirectly to the nat-

ional triumph of the Democrats to spite the Republicans, is a rather risky procedure of the dominant element of the benefitted party. The average Republican would rather see his Democratic rival elected than yield to the threats of the Negro recalcitrants.

The Negro cannot hope for much further racial advantage through appointive positions. All government appointees must be loyal to the powers that appointed them. They cannot represent the Negro where his interests run athwart the adopted policy of the administration. The chief function of "the black cabinet" is to vindicate the ways of the administration to the Negro. Appointive offices in all grades and departments of the government are the Negro's just due because of his party fealty and by reason of his potentiality in every feature of governmental power. But complainant office holders, by the very nature of their appointment and tenure, are disqualified to demand or contend for the rights of the people.

There remains not one ray of hope in the political opportunity of the Negro voter in the North. The race amidst the encircling gloom. It resides in the political opportunity of the Negro voters in the north. The race must seek elective expositions which rest directly upon the suffrage of the people. Unless the Negro is able to send his own members to city councils, to state legislatures and to the Congress of the United States there is little hope for further political progress.

No white man, however kindly disposed can speak for the Negro or impress his claims upon the mind and heart of the American people. He may indeed speak about the Negro, but he cannot for him. The black man must plead his own cause with his own voice. Whenever the white man essays to speak for the Negro his words are discounted in advance. The national therefore pays little heed to such artificial plea. The world expects to hear the voice of the Negro, for the Negro and by the Negro.

We may judge in some slight measure the political benefit which two or three Negro congressmen might bring to the race by what a few Negro representatives scattered throughout the several state legislatures have already accomplished. A Negro "bloc" in Congress of several loyal, alert and sensible members would be worth more in constructive advantage than all of the appointive positions within the wildest hope of the political optimist.

There were in 1920, 154,000 Negroes in New York City, 134,000 in Philadelphia, 199,000 in Chicago and 108,000 in Baltimore. These census figures were probably underestimates. By 1924 it is reasonable to believe that the figures will have been materially increased. We may, therefore, estimate

for 1924, 200,000 Negroes, for New York; 150,000 for Philadelphia; 125,000 for Chicago; and 120,000 for Baltimore. There will be a sufficient number in each city to demand a member of Congress for the Negro group. While it is true that the Negro votes may not constitute the majority in any given congressional district, yet the regular party nomination will carry with it the white contingent by sensible interchange of political advantage. These Negroes are sufficiently congested in restricted localities to give something of the power of political solidarity. It does not require a majority in any group to command political control of a geographical unit, but merely a majority of the major party. This may not be much above a fourth of the total population. Let it also be borne in mind that there is a larger proportion of adults in the Negro population of these cities than among the white race.

This fact gives the Negro contingent greater political potentiality. But this question rises above the level of district politics. The Negro voters throughout these several states should make a united demand upon the state machinery of the Republican party to throw the regular congressional nomination in the heavy Negro districts to a member of the group. The Negro vote is essential to Republican success in all of these states under normal political conditions. The party managers would not dare refuse such a request if presented with unity and earnestness.

Here then is the Negro platform for the campaign of 1924.

Let us have a Republican administration for 1924 with a "bloc" of three or four Negro congressmen.

(Signed:) KELLY MILLER,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

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Courier Publishing Company.
October 2, 1922.

BROOKLYN COLORED REPUBLICANS URGE RACE THROUGHOUT EMPIRE STATE TO SOLIDLY SUPPORT CALDER

new york news - new york
10/21/22

Elliott Club Sends Out Striking Statement as to Position
of Popular Candidate on Equal Rights of Afro-

Americans—Johnsons Are Quoted

That it is the racial and patriotic duty of every colored man and woman in the Empire State to solidly support

United States Senator William M. Calder for re-election because of his fair and firm attitude toward their race's equal rights in this country, is the gist of a moving appeal issued

Wednesday morning made by the Elliott Republican Club of Kings county. The striking statement reads in part as follows:

"This year marks a milestone in the constant fight of the colored people for their full manhood and constitutional rights. We are at the turning point in the mighty battle along the color line. This history of the controversies and struggles of the colored people

since emancipation to achieve its highest development and secure unlimited rights of American citizenship is replete with the battles of contending forces and parties in the United States Senate. It is of extreme importance at this crisis that we hope our friends in the Senate—and no colored man or woman can, in justice to the eternal fight of the race, vote for a Democrat, however fair he may be locally, for the national office, because of the Senate caucus system.

Senator Calder and the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill

"Violating the sanctity of human life and disregarding the dignity of the law by denial of the right of trial by jury of his peers, the crime of lynching is most terribly felt by the members of the colored race. For trivial offenses men and even women, particularly in the South, feel the oppression of this blow against the guarantee of life and liberty found in the constitution. The Dyer bill, making lynching a Federal offense, passed the House of Representatives by Republican votes, and was opposed even by a majority of Northern Democrats. It is now on the calendar of the U. S. Senate await-

ing final passage. Senator Calder loyally and energetically supported the measure at every opportunity in the Senate fight when Democratic Senators were filibustering to prevent the measure reaching a vote.

"At every stage of this great fight he has been tireless on the floor of the Senate, in his activities in the Senate party caucus and influencing public opinion at large.

"Secretary James Weldon Johnson, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who is in charge of the national fight to secure the passage of this bill, said in a letter to Senator Calder recently: 'I wish to renew to you our thanks for the great service which you have rendered in advancing the progress of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill in the Senate.'

Henry Lincoln Johnson's Tribute
"Hon. Henry Lincoln Johnson, member of the Republican National Committee and chairman of the National Committee on Legislative Relief for Colored People, in a summary of the committee's efforts to secure the passage of measures relating to colored people and the attitude of United States Senators upon them says:

"Senator William M. Calder, of New York State, always easy of approach—a self-made business man, understands and sympathizes with the needs, hopes and ambitions of the average man. Therefore, every single measure that has tended to aid our race in the country has had the loyal support of Senator Calder. I have called upon him for aid in all of our fights, the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill—the Howard University fight—the district schools—the bill for the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and the Federal Educational bill—and he has always been responsive, not only in spirit, but energetically in person."

"The alumni and every colored person interested in Howard University should organize a committee to work for Senator Calder."

BRUCE WINS IN Afro-American SENATE CONTEST

11-10-22

LOAN IS PASSED

Baltimore, Md.

Hill, Zihlman and Mudd

Are Republicans Re-elected To U. S.

Congress

DEMOCRATS MAKE GAINS

Election Results Show
Country-wide Dissatisfaction With Harding

From top-heavy Republican majorities in the Presidential election in 1920, to the scaling down of these majorities everywhere and him his largest majorities: 5th, Delaware, New Jersey, New York and elsewhere is regarded as a blow somewhat disquieting to national Republican leaders.

Hostility and apathy against the Republicans were not confined to whites, but also actuated colored voters in many communities. There existed a widespread dissatisfaction among colored voters on the general attitude of the Harding administration against the race, the failure to pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, the policy of small recognition for the race in passing out big Federal plums and the continued domination of this country over Haitian affairs were among the contributing causes.

In New York State there was an added cause, the administration of Governor Miller, Republican, having failed to accord the race political preferment. As a result thousands of colored voters, especially those living in the Harlem district of New York City, despite an eleventh-hour declaration by Governor Miller that he would accord recognition if re-elected, helped to swell up the big majority given former Governor Alfred E. Smith, Democrat. As New York Democrats have recognized colored Democrats in the past it is reas-

onably safe to predict a continuance of this policy in the forthcoming regime of Governor-elect Smith.

THE DEFEAT OF FRANCE

Senator Joseph Irwin France went down to defeat before W. Cabell Bruce, his Democratic opponent, in one of the hardest fights ever waged in Maryland. Col. John Philip Hill, who made a spectacular fight for re-election in the Third Congressional District, not only overturned an affiliated Democratic majority of 10,000, but won by nearly 8,000 plurality.

F. N. Zihlman, the only Marylander who voted for the Dyer bill, won out by a close margin in the Sixth District, while Congressman Sydney E. Mudd rolled up a plurality of more than 4,000 in the Fifth. Congressman Albert A. Blakeney went down to defeat before Millard F. Tydings. State's Attorney Charles J. Butler, of Talbot County, did not have a chance with Alan Goldsborough, the Democratic Congressman from the First District, and everybody conceded the re-election of Charles J. Linthicum, Democrat, in the Fourth.

Duke Bond, Dem., was elected Judge over Wm. H. Lawrence, Rep., by 10,000 majority.

The \$15,000,000 School Loan, the amendments giving Baltimore City greater representation in the State Legislature and Senate, the giving women right to hold office, giving the State fewer elections, and giving the city a one-branch council were all passed.

Senator France carried the 5th, 6th, 7th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 26th wards. The wards with large colored population gave Democratic victories in Maryland, 370; 14th, 1,160, and 7th, 1,982.

Political - 1922. Party Affiliation

REGISTRATION TO BEGIN

B'ham Reps., B'ham, Ala.

For the best government possible, every normal person of twenty-one years of age should register, pay his poll tax and vote. Those who are in the lead and have influence should encourage good citizenship to this extent. Say what we will and think what we may, we won't arrive at the best results until more people are concerned in fundamental, worthy and constructive citizenship. Voters help to make and maintain the government, persons who do not vote are subject to and almost always a charge upon the citizens and an unnecessary burden on the government. The best society possible is a sober society, a sensible society, a serviceable and independent society; not a society of slaves, a group of careless, thoughtless, untrained and disrespectful people. This group, whether they be laborers or what not, is a serious charge because they offer nothing, they give nothing and they are indifferent about progress and the proper development of community, State and nation. We cannot respect the burdens of citizenship, nor can we feel the responsibility of citizenship until we are made sensible of the power of a citizen, the right to exercise the ballot and the good sense to exercise that right constructively.

About January the first Honorable M. E. Morris will begin the registration at the Jefferson County Court House, Birmingham, Alabama. It is the duty of every man who respects his family, his city, his government, county and State, to apply for registration. This means to women as well, and at the time of your application make the best presentation possible that you will does not exercise the right of franchise under the laws of our State and sanc- does not exercise the right of franchise under the laws of our State and sanc- tioned by our nation, is but a subject and must do the bidding of the voters under the direction of the administration made possible by the electorate.

Thousands of worthy colored men and colored women in every respect fit should make an effort to register and become a unit in the big program of service and developing our city in the way and fashion it should be developed. So many things could be done are going undone because the leaders are not able to awaken a sufficient number of patriots, forward-looking citizens to the end that these conditions, so appalling and so grievous, might be changed.

12/9/22
There is a responsibility upon every man and woman, and that responsibility is to see to it at all times and on every occasion that the best possible government under whatever system we might live will be guarded and maintained. This service can best be rendered with the ballot and with the astuteness to use it at the proper time and in cases where good government and strong measures for progress are to be advanced. We must be more concerned in ourselves, and we can best demonstrate this by being concerned in our community, in our State and thoroughly interested in the issues that work for good government.

Shields for Supreme Court Opposed as Negro Oppressor

frage amendment when it was under consideration.

Giving the ballot to "Nigger women," Shields is reported by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch in The Call of October 28 to have said, "would be a problem because, you see, we could not treat the wenches as we do the men. We just club the Niggers if they come near the polls."

Unfit for Office.

Men of prominence such as Dr. Ernest H. Gruening, managing editor of the

General.

Nation; Augustus G. Dill, business manager of the Crisis; and A. Philip Randolph, co-editor of the Messenger for a place on the bench of the and candidate for Secretary of State Supreme Court does not belong there. On the Socialist and Farmer-Labor In all probability, Senator Shields has tickets stated yesterday that Senator not changed his opinion on the Negro Shields, by his opinion expressed some question since the time he made the statement reported by Mrs. Blatch.

DENYING THE BALLOT.

In the run-off primary election yesterday, as in the two previous primaries, many qualified voters of Atlanta were denied the right to vote.

Atlanta Constitution
They were registered, they had complied with all legal requirements and were in every respect entitled to vote. But they were refused the privilege of exercising that right

because their names did not appear upon the voters' lists at the polling places.

That was the condition in both the city and the state primaries, when official assurance was given that the errors would be corrected and that such a thing would not occur again.

But when some of the citizens who had been denied the ballot upon the previous occasions tried to vote yesterday they were again turned away.

The mistakes had not been corrected; the situation had not been remedied.

It is a serious matter when a citizen is denied the right to vote in an election in which he is legally qualified to participate!

The right to vote is a sacred privilege guaranteed by the constitution and to withhold that right from a citizen qualified to exercise it strikes at the very heart of the democratic principle of government.

The Constitution does not profess to know who is to blame for the repression of the voting power; until six years after the civil war was over.

Both Lincoln and Douglas were right," Senator

so that it is all the more important that we should watch with care future changes at once.

It is to be hoped that there will be no more of this sort of thing in Atlanta elections in the future.

RACE, QUESTION AND POLITICS
Commercial Appeal
Seattle, Wash., Nov. 26, 1922.
To the Editor of The Commercial Appeal: *Meny more, less.*

For many years I have been pleading with the people of this section of the country that under all circumstances the south is the best place for the negro to live. And that the old-line southerner and the negro had better get together. Both the white and black man of the south are old-liners. And if they could see things there as they present themselves here, you would see them as we see them here.

12-6-22
Mr. Garfield said to the negro when he was president, to go home and make friends with one another. Mr. Harding said about the same, but there are white men who claim that the negro wants to rule the country, and there are negroes who claim the Republicans freed them. Both statements are false. Every negro knows that with the white man's experience and wealth, the negro is better off by joining with him.

The white man should know that the negro deserves to be treated right and should have the same chance in life that is given to whites. For it was your fathers and our fathers, that felled the trees, drove back the wild beasts, cultivated the lands, built our railroads, built our boats and placed the stars and stripes in our God blessed flag. And let me say to you that the election of the 7th instant showed plainly that at no very great distant date, the southern whites and the black man will be called on to keep the stars within the flag.

The two old political parties will have to quit keeping up a fight between the negro and the whites. So let the white southerner and the black southerner get together and build up and save the south.

I. F. NORRIS,
535 Federal Avenue.

ST. LOUIS MO. GLOBE DEM.

AUGUST 28, 1922
VOTING ABRIDGED BY RACE.

That first of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, of which the sixty-fourth anniversary comes this year, was held at Ottawa, Ill., on August 21, 1858. The second of the seven, at which interest rose sharply to a climax well sustained during the remaining five, was held on August 27 at Freeport, near the Wisconsin line. It was in commemoration of this noteworthy point in the joint discussions that a great assembly of people gathered at Freeport last Saturday, the 27th this year falling on Sunday, and a feature obviously designed to arrest attention was an expression of views as to the historic matching of wits from a representative of the section south of Mason and Dixon's line which, deeply affronted by Lincoln's part in the debates, was almost equally affronted by Douglas' part. This representative was Senator Pat Harrison of Gulfport, Miss., who was not

born until thirteen years after the debates, nor in fact until six years after the civil war was over.

"Both Lincoln and Douglas were right," Senator Harrison said, "when they stood for a Caucasian electorate, literate and high-minded, unhyphenated and thoroughly American." Undoubtedly Douglas stood for the restrictive qualifying word "Caucasian." In one of his speeches during this very same series of debates he declared that "the Declaration of Independence was

not for negroes." Douglas directed attention to the fact that when Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence he "was the owner, and so continued to the day of his death, of a large number of slaves. Did he intend to say in that Declaration that his negro slaves, which he held and treated as property, were created his equals by divine law and that he was violating the law of God every day of his life by holding them as slaves? Every one of the thirteen colonies were slave-holding colonies and every man who signed that instrument represented a slave-holding constituency. Recollect, that no one of them emancipated his slaves, much less put them on an equality with himself, after he signed the Declaration. On the contrary, they all continued to hold their slaves during the revolutionary war."

But how about Lincoln and an electorate which, in addition to other highly desirable qualifications, should also have the Caucasian qualification? Mr. Garrison quotes him as saying that he was "not in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office." Do these words imply more than opposition to that blunder in a premature enfranchisement of the slaves that afterward came about? If an attempt is made to make them imply more, other Lincoln utterances of different import may be cited. We do not have to speculate as to what he thought of the Douglas exclusion of negroes from the Declaration of Independence. In his very next speech of the joint debates he replied to it. He argued ingeniously that the assertion of the Declaration as to the equality of all men had no pertinence to or practical use in effecting our separation from England.

"Its authors meant it to be," he said, "as it is now proving itself, a stumbling block to all those who, in aftertimes, might seek to turn a free people back into the hateful paths of despotism. All honor to Jefferson, the man who had the coolness, forecast and sagacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times and so to embalm it there that today and in all coming days it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the very harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression."

In picturing the troubled spirit that would descend on Douglas, fanatical advocate of popular sovereignty, could he return today and see the encroachments of federal over local power, and in his conjecture that fused to return the negro to that state.

The same point was made, understand, by a firm of negro lawyers representing the negro demanded by the Floyd influence against existing tendencies, Mr. Garrison was county authorities, and it was really for that reason, undoubtedly as nearly right as any man can be in the and for political reasons that the governor of Ohio de-realm of speculation. In pleading for an electorate clined to honor the requisition of the governor of Georgia, that shall be literate and high-minded, unhyphenated. The state of Ohio is debatable ground between the two and thoroughly American, he was undoubtedly right leading political parties, and the negroes of that state practically hold the balance of power and it was in our opinion, for the purpose of pandering to the negro vote that the governor of that state refused to return the Rome negro.

If the precedent set in this regard by two northern governors is to be followed hereafter, we can see no reason why the governor of a Southern state should recognize the comity existing between states, and honor requisitions for the return of persons charged with crimes of any character to those states. While of course, we do not en-

become Caucasian? Slavery was the only hereditary vice such methods, in all fairness it is the only thing status ever known to the American system and that has left for us to do. If northern governors propose to been wiped out. Shall we have a hereditary status for continue the practice of declining to honor the requisitions of voting? Lincoln said that the Declaration of Independence was for the negro, and if it was for him he could getives from those states, there is no good reason why the governors of southern states, for the return of negro fugitives from those states, there is no good reason why the not be denied equal civil privileges with other men governors of Southern states should honor their requisitions under it, as soon as he was ready for them. Lincoln's for fugitives from those states charged with crime. said another thing, that "those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves and under a just matter, and if that is the game they propose to play, why God cannot long retain it." And freedom means all we can play it too.

We have grievous problems, some of them racial in character, but there is no doubt that if we had among us a race proscribed by law, held in civic inferiority to other privileged races, denied the hope of political opportunity and the many incentives which that hope would bring, our state would be vastly worse than it is at present and would tend to still worse things in the future. As a mere matter of practical governmental policy, leaving out all sentiment, there would be no question in this age of the world that Douglas was lamentably wrong and Lincoln eternally right.

MILLEDGEVILLE/ GA NEWS JULY 21, 1922 PLAYING DIRTY POLITICS

From the Rome Tribune-Herald.

The Governor of Ohio has declined to honor the requisition of the Governor of Georgia for the return of a negro fugitive from justice charged with murder of a white man in Rome. The circumstances of the killing were peculiarly offensive, the details of the crime most revolting. Yet the Ohio chief executive declines to honor the requisition of the governor of Georgia on the flimsy pretext that the negro was not sufficiently identified.

As we understand it, however, the identification was as full and complete as was humanly possible. It was sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man, entirely sufficient in fact to justify his being returned to Georgia to stand trial for the crime charged. Yet the governor of Ohio followed the precedent recently established by the governor of another northern state when called upon by the governor of another Southern state to extradite a negro charged with a similar offense. This governor was more honest at any rate. He gave as a reason for refusing to honor the requisition that the negro might be lynched if returned to North Carolina, consequently he finally refused to return the negro to that state.

The same point was made, understand, by a firm of negro lawyers representing the negro demanded by the Floyd influence against existing tendencies, Mr. Garrison was county authorities, and it was really for that reason, undoubtedly as nearly right as any man can be in the and for political reasons that the governor of Ohio de-realm of speculation. In pleading for an electorate clined to honor the requisition of the governor of Georgia, that shall be literate and high-minded, unhyphenated. The state of Ohio is debatable ground between the two and thoroughly American, he was undoubtedly right leading political parties, and the negroes of that state practically hold the balance of power and it was in our opinion, for the purpose of pandering to the negro vote that the governor of that state refused to return the Rome negro.

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But in what way can a man not born a Caucasian

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Political—1922
Party Affiliation.

II

Socialist

said that they had never seen it done before. After the meeting a young bull-dog-necked fellow walked up to me and in a sort of defiant tone, queried: "Is youse one of dem guys dat was kicked out of Albiny?" In a half audible, but firm tone, I replied, "No." He continued: "Well is dem guys runnin' for office again?" I answered: "Some of them," to which he grunted, "Well, good luck," extended his hand, and moved off into the black, wet night. I watched him, and wondered what a riddle in psychology! For upon his approach and uttering the first word, I set him down as an hostile, intolerant American Legionnaire. Nor did I get his drift until he had mumbled the last phrase; but he turned out to be a friend.

One problem which the comrades must prepare to tackle is that of re-establishing the old spirit of teamwork. Up the state the comrades want to know that they are not the only ones active. They need encouragement. Constant propaganda should be carried on. They are yearning for lectures. I am impressed with a big promise for the movement. It is growing. The high tide of interest is rising, but the growth can be accelerated by intelligent collective action.

Through the State for Socialism

N.Y.C. CALL
NOVEMBER 19, 1922 By A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH

OUT of the cosmopolitan, busy, bustling life of New York City I went into the more provincial and conservative centers up New York State, ever alert and ready to spread the gospel of Socialism. My stamping ground was from New York to Niagara. In every city which I visited I observed varying and interesting features of Socialists' effort. Nor were the reactions of the officials to Socialists' propaganda in the different cities always uniform. For instance, in Utica the Mayor is not yet altogether satisfied that the war is over. Unlike New York City, thanks to the good, strong right arm of the Socialist party (shades of the "Left"), well-nigh all of the upstate cities require the Socialists to have permits for street meetings. I am not sure that the same conditions are not imposed upon the more respectable Republican and Democratic gentry. Of course, granting that the permit custom was uniformly applied with all political parties, it would not work any hardships with the two old line political duffers, since with them it's simply a case of a man permitting himself to serve himself with a permit to do that which he wants to do.

However, in the large, be it said to the credit of Father Time, practically all of the hateful vestiges of the war hysteria have vanished, or rather, the swaggering Prussianism of those upon whose Atlantean shoulders rest the sacred palladia of our republican institutions is much less offensive in performing their duty of supervising the expression of "dangerous thoughts" of the patient, long-suffering American citizens. And "Henry" is not unaware

Spreading Literature.

But in Poughkeepsie, the first sector on the Socialist battle line up

of this change in the temper of the valiant keepers of the people's concentrate on the only antidote of the reptile press, that is, Social sciences. At every turn one can hear it said, with a sort of nonchalant shrug of the shoulders: "Oh, ly spread at the street meeting by the they are not so hard on the radicals same faithful few, tried, true and now." Of course, "Henry" never tested Comrades whom I found on thinks about the political and class war prisoners that still languish (the war to make the world safe for democracy to the contrary notwithstanding) in the dark, dirty, dingy prison pens for exercising their constitutional rights of free speech. But I must be lenient. How can we expect that Mr. Worker will dig into the facts of the free speech situation when his daily intellectual pabulum served up by the "kept" press consists of Babe Ruth, Siki, Rodolph Valentino, Jack Dempsey, the Hall-Mills murder case, the Stillman episode, etc.? Is there any wonder that he doesn't resent with his organized political and industrial might such savage and brutal lieving that the dear brethren of assault against his interests as the toil are convinced that the United States Supreme Court's decision and Democratic parties are laration of the child labor law as unconstitutional, the judicial execution of the workers, such as the Coronado decision; Judge Wilkerson's notorious injunction against the shopenraft men, and the recent famous repudiation of the principle

of the "living wage" as a guide in the arbitration of wages by the Railroad Labor Board. The old saw that, "As a man thinks, so is he," rings pretty true. If the workers think in favor of their masters, as they will if they feed out of the trough of the poisonous capitalist press, they will act in favor of their masters.

the state, I found the workers concentrating on the only antidote of the reptile press, that is, Social-Call. These were systematical- chalant shrug of the shoulders: "Oh, ly spread at the street meeting by the they are not so hard on the radicals same faithful few, tried, true and now." Of course, "Henry" never tested Comrades whom I found on the front line trenches when the times were less tranquil, two years ago, when I was on an upstate trip for the party.

I could sense a more favorable reaction to the Socialists' message at this hour. Any witty sally against the old line parties or against Governor Miller or ex-Governor Smith was greeted with a healthy laugh and vigorous applause. The sense of humor of the workers enables them to discern and appreciate a clever thrust at the expense of one's opponent in a battle of words. Of course, one is unwise, indeed, to be misled by these spontaneous, emotional outbursts of applause into be-

lieving that the dear brethren of assault against his interests as the toil are convinced that the United States Supreme Court's decision and Democratic parties are two wings of the same bird, and that independent workingclass political action is the solvent key. We Socialists must follow the conclusions of modern psychologists whether they lead in estimating the values of the passionate outbursts of the workers in crowds. Laughter, shouts and applause are no indication of what the members of the crowd will do after they have cooled off. That is why good, class-strug- gles Socialists will steadfastly cling to their moorings of systematic, constant educational and organizational methods, realizing that habit acts with a dangerous accuracy, without the conscious attention of the agent, and that through the slow but effective process of education by way of the class conflict as well as the

workers' press, platform and school, the new day will come.

Still shifts of the worker's temper may be reflected by the outward show of approval or disapproval. That slight shifts in the trend of workingclass thought and action are taking place no one will deny who has watched the many-sided struggle of the workers. Out the very bowels of the class war, made more intense and acute by the world war and its aftermath, these changes in the class view of the American labor movement are issuing.

I witnessed a splendid reaction to the American Labor party idea. Perhaps the word American, having been exploited during the war by the paytricts so religiously, still has some magic appeal. In fact, the capitalists' psychological engineers seem to think so, as seen by their labeling the open shop campaign against organized labor the American Plan. The workers have been taught to believe that anything which is labeled American is 100 per cent O. K. This is chauvinism with a vengeance! Still it has wrought a psychological weapon—the term American. It is charged with great emotional power. Like all weapons, it may be used for good or ill. The use to which it will be put will depend upon who wields it. Now it is good strategy for the Socialists to exploit this existing national mental attitude in the interest of independent political working-class solidarity. After all, there is something in a name; at least, the ruling class thinks so. Names attract and alienate. During the war the term "Hun" was artfully played up to the disadvantage of the Germans. After the Russian revolution "Boleshevik" has been manipulated with a view to prejudicing public opinion against the workers' republic. While it is true that a rose by any other name will smell as sweet, it is also true that one may not be inclined to give the rose a smell when labeled by some other name until the name is recognized as indicating a rose.

The Upstate Attitude.

It is not unlikely that the facts

of the class struggle presented under the name of the American Labor party will command a more ready and willing ear of the more conservative workers. Still I met some Comrades who suggested that the capitalist would proceed to build up prejudice in the public's mind around the name American Labor party. This, of course, is true. Yet it may prove to be a more difficult task than they anticipate. At any rate, the name is occasioning no inconsiderable discussion. All in all, the Comrades seem to feel that it is a timely move. The "what's the use" spirit born in the eventful days of "splits" is gradually being changed into a spirit of "well we'll see what can be done." This is at least reassuring. And the formation of the American Labor party has contributed to the production of this growing change in attitude.

But a most interesting aspect of the upstate psychology is the veritable restless eagerness to know something about the New York City situation.

The psychology is that when Socialists are in Aldermanic Chambers, the Albany legislature and Congress, the masses feel that they have a right to be there; but when they are put out, prevented from taking their seats after they are elected; in short, when they are not in these lawmaking bodies, "Henry" feels that they've got no right to be there.

It will be remembered that the spirit of the movement was highest and most active when we had 10 Socialist Assemblmen and 7 Aldermen. The rank and file are unable to appraise the abstract values of educational propaganda. They are moved chiefly by concrete, tangible, measurable facts. They are pragmatists. What is true on the political field is no less true on the industrial field. When strikes are lost, the workers lose heart and drop out of the unions. That this is poor policy, it true. But the fact remains that they do it. Even the ranks of capitalists are shot to pieces where their fights are met with failure. Thus in order to win the workers

must develop the "will to win," revolution to come, will throw up the steering shy the while of the rocks sponge, roll up their little tents of shattered hopes, and come trudging on back to the Socialist party. But from the bitter expressions of some of the comrades, the wounds that were inflicted during the war of splits, have not yet healed. I found no disposition to readmit into the Socialist ranks the Communists. The general reason assigned was that they can have no other motive for returning save to bore from within, and thereby wreck the party. They seem to suspect and distrust the cry of the "united front."

After the meeting on the second night, I visited the business meeting of the local. There was a fair attendance, I was told. The active members were on hand. I observed a splendid spirit of team-work among the comrades, there were no hair-splitters on deck, ready to spend an hour contesting the right of some comrade to speak to a point of order. While a sense of earnestness suffused the faces of everybody present, still I detected no atmosphere which would lead one to feel that the comrades thought that the very destiny of mankind hinged upon the deliberations of their body. One strikingly praiseworthy attitude I observed manifest there was the spirit of gratitude to comrades who had given the best days of their life to the movement.

I have in mind Comrade Pierce who lost his health while in jail during the white terror of Burleson, Palmer, Lusk, Stevenson and Sweet. He has been retained as the organizer for the local. They seem to realize that "I am my brother's keeper" spirit is not incompatible with Marx's materialistic interpretation of history. I've seen groups pronulgating ponderous manifestoes who would label such an act as maudlin, petty bourgeois, unworthy of the iron battalions of the proletariat, oblivious of the fact that individuals are the necessary agents through which the social forces must function.

I had an opportunity to visit the Socialist State Committee's office for the first time; reporting to find out how the land lay farther up the road. It is housed in two nice, large airy rooms. The leading spirit here is Comrade Merrill whom I found to be everybody who should do anything in an office rolled into one. Of

course, the funds are low, and, it, perhaps, would be difficult to afford the luxury of a stenographer. The Secretary is ever busy, battling earnestly, yet not without saving sense of humor, to re-establish the pristine vigor of the party.

Spirit of Schenectady.

When I reached Schenectady, the weather had grown considerably colder, and the workers were disinclined to stand long. Still the meeting was not without its high lights of interest and excitement. After I

had finished my talk and invited questions, one worker, evidently bent upon creating a requisite amount of heat to counteract the chilly winds, proceeded to expatiate on the metaphysics of nature, ending up with a question which seemed to imply that nature had ordained the capitalists to rule and the workers to work. But when I dealt with the question from that point of view, he protested vigorously that that was not what he meant at all. So again, he delved into the subtleties of the idea of nature. But we couldn't come to any agreement as to what he meant by the word nature. So he slinked off into the crowd of fast moving pedestrians, apparently disgusted with my hopeless density. After the meeting, we repaired to the office of the Citizen, the workers' weekly of Schenectady. There, we reviewed the life of the apostate Lunn, the genius of Steinmetz, the merits of the American Labor party idea, and the literary and philosophical value of Shakespeare. Ex-Secretary of the Socialist State Committee was there and the editor of the Citizen who, from the numerous quotations he uses, is a devotee of Ingersoll. The Citizen is sparing no pains in denuding the life and record of the renegade Lunn.

Up-state one may use the street car service in travelling as far as Niagara Falls. I enjoyed it hugely, especially, for the opportunity it afforded to observe the country.

In Utica, my next stop, we had an interesting meeting. This was the only place where the police demanded that we show a permit. The meetings had been stopped by order of the Mayor a few weeks ago. At the meeting several colored students from Hamilton College, hearing that I was to speak in Utica, were present. One of them interceded for me

to speak in the church on Sunday, the meeting day. I found the congregation receptive and attentive. It was an unusual experience, to say the least. After the meeting, I was invited to return, and assured that all Negroes were not agreed that the "Republican party is the ship and all else the sea," despite the fact that some Negro about town had remarked during the day, doubtless on the strength of my being in the city, that a Negro ought to be shot who voted anything except a Republican ticket.

On to Syracuse. The plot thickens. A meeting had been arranged and extensively advertised to take place in a Negro church, the finest one there, and on the Saturday previous to the following Monday the date of the meeting, the comrades were informed that it couldn't be held. The young minister was willing, but something was said about pressure from higher up. It seems that the Republican bosses got

busy with some of the vestrymen of the church. Anyway, all of the hard work and good money spent for in advertising went up in smoke. But in the true spirit of Socialists, they would not be out done, so we held forth on the corner near the church, and to my utter surprise, we had a

bully meeting. Enthusiasm and interest marked it throughout. The collection was \$14.75. Not bad for a cold night. At the close of the meeting I was invited to address some folks who had gathered for a community dance. The hall was packed, and the dance was suspended for 15 minutes so that I could address them. There were a large group of Negro students there who attend the University of Syracuse. My talk was well received.

But surprises never end once they begin, as the saying goes. Upon arriving in Rochester, I was invited by a Negro, who doubtless, suspecting that I was the man advertised to speak in Rochester, to address an independent Negro voters mass meeting. The comrades were elated when I broke the good news to them.

In Syracuse I could not speak in a church after I had been duly advertised; and here I was invited, without ceremony, to speak at a meeting which the comrades would have been willing to spend some money to arrange. The hall was jammed. There were about six other speakers, but the chairman gave me a most flatter-

ing introduction, pointing out that I was not a stranger to them even if I had never seen them before. Well, I spoke and I have never received such an ovation. They must have applauded for full five minutes after I finished. Even a Negro preacher said that he thought that the time had come when the Negro should support any party which supported him whether that party be the Republican, Democratic or Socialist. Pretty good, as a beginner! The only Negro paper there requested a cut from me to run in the next issue. The paper had also announced my coming to Rochester. They also invited the other Socialist candidates to appear before the meeting. On my previous trips up the state I had only seen a few Negroes in my meetings from time to time, but I had never had the opportunity to address them en masse. It would appear that in Rochester, at least, the Negro rank and file are engaging in some political outlaw strikes against the Negro Republican leaders.

Situation in Buffalo.

I was also invited to address a group of Negroes in a literary society in Buffalo but my meetings were arranged so that I couldn't make it.

The Buffalo comrades are struggling hard, but the general spirit is at a low ebb. Fortunately, they have the New Age Press which serves as a sort of ganglinic center around which the activities move. Here I found the Workers' party more active than anywhere else.

One of my best meeting was in Niagara. While only a fragment of the movement exist, it is alive, and undoubtedly will regain its old time vigor rapidly. Only last year they expected to elect a Socialist official in the city government.

At the terminus of my trip it rained furiously, only to let up a little around 8 p. m., so that even a wet and most disagreeable night, we held forth.

Everywhere the press announced my meetings, giving good space. In most places the papers reported my meetings.

In Oneida, the rain never let up so that I spoke from the back of a truck under an umbrella to a group of workers who stood under the shed of a store near by. I had never done this before, and the comrades

Political — 1922.

Suffrage.

REGISTRATION CLOSED

UNTIL JULY, 1923

Montgomery Advertiser

Registration books in Alabama can-

not, under the law, be opened again

until July, 1923. *Op. 1/23*

Attorney General

Harwell G. Davis has just made this

ruling by way of reply to numerous

communications which he has received

during the past two weeks. These

letters, some from persons who have

just reached their majority and others

from persons who, on account of the

bad condition of the roads in various

sections last spring, were unable to

register, asked if it was not possible

for registration books to be opened for

a short time in July of the present

year.

In his formal opinion, Attorney Gen-

eral Davis pointed out that the supreme

court of Alabama has held that during

"odd" years, county registrars may,

if they so desire, open registration

books for a limited period during the

month of July. On "even" years, of

course, registration books are open

only from January 1 to April 1.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD

Chicago Defender
SOME THINGS have recently transpired at Indianapolis, the capital city of the great state of Indiana, which would seem to indicate that there are some narrow-minded, short-sighted and prejudiced white women in that city who want to Southernize the North, at least so far as the double standard of morals is concerned. This may not be what is intended, but if they have not sense enough to know that this will be the result of the propaganda they are advocating it is a serious reflection upon their intelligence.

THIS SMALL GROUP of unenlightened white women of Indianapolis advocates, among other things, that there should not only be absolute and complete racial segregation but that the Colored people should be eliminated as a political factor. In spite of the provisions of the Constitution, their votes should be suppressed, their civil rights should be denied, their right to buy and sell property restricted, if not prohibited, and racial intermarriage should be made unlawful.

THESE SUGGESTIONS are so couched as to encourage the inauguration of violent methods, if necessary, to carry them into effect. The suggestions referred to are more sweeping and radical than those advocated and indorsed by Southern white women. There are very few Southern localities in which residential segregation is advocated. People, regardless of race or nationality, can buy and sell wherever they will, so these Northern women propose to go them one better.

THEN AGAIN, Southern white women are holding meetings frequently for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to encourage and inculcate a public sentiment against what they call "a double standard of morals." They are beginning to see and realize more and more every day that the laws and ordinances which are intended to keep the races apart have a tendency to encourage and promote, rather than to discourage and prevent, this double standard referred to.

IF, FOR INSTANCE, the white man who is the father of Colored children were forced by law and popular sentiment to marry the mother of his Colored children it would have a tendency to prevent racial amalgamation and concubinism. But the law which prevents the intermarriage is a shield and a protection to those who evade and violate it in spirit and

Alabama.

in practice. Hence the very aim and purpose which the law is presumed to guard against and prevent are thus effectually defeated. Intelligent people are beginning to see that the most effective way to control such matters is to leave them to be regulated by popular opinion, not by legislation.

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POLL TAX PAYMENTS OF WOMEN CONFUSE

Montgomery Advertiser
Many of Them Do Not Remember
Names Under Which They
Registered

1/10/22

"If women just knew the trouble caused by not paying poll tax under the same name which they registered," a court house official said Monday "they would no doubt be more careful about this important matter." He said this improper paying of poll tax is going to cause a lot of trouble at elections and women are urged to be sure that they are using the same name under which they registered.

Some women came into the office of Tax Collector A. H. Eubanks to pay poll tax and when questioned as to whether they registered under the same name under which they are paying tax, a large number of them do not remember. It is very important that if a woman registered as Mrs. Sam Jones that she pay under that name, instead of Mrs. Sara Smith Jones. It should be an easy matter to look it up now but later it is going to cause some trouble.

Poll taxes become delinquent on February 1 and there are still many persons who continue to put this important matter off. All persons are requested to pay this tax early and avoid any "eleventh hour rush."

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION IS IN SESSION AT MONTGOMERY.

Birmingham Reporter
Perhaps the most needed and the largest convention ever held in the State of Alabama is in session at Montgomery. It is the Democratic

State Convention, looking forward to

the making of new laws, changing old ones and with a general view of making more substantial the progress and comfort for the citizens of this state. We dare he assertion

that no body of men could meet in Alabama of more importance and concern to the general welfare of the people than the convention that is now assembled. That the state needs

to express itself through just such a delegated body on the laws, the systems, the rules and customs, must be the opinion of every thoughtful and worthy citizen. And with the pre-

ponderance of duty before them of a very vital nature, it is expected that the results far reaching will be the outcome of the meeting.

Things that the convention can do are numerous and plain. It occurs to us that the first thing of considera-

and pitiable educational system. In other words, the mould to make men and citizens is cheap, and cannot be depended upon. More money must be spent for school buildings and equipment; more money must be spent for teachers and a more systematic method of getting prepared and trained teachers must be a part of the consideration. With Alabama's resources, her already accumulated wealth by business corporations, and the resources of the State Government are sufficient to raise the standard of education in the State of Alabama fifty per cent. The State can-

not hope to have normal organizations, if these organizations are to be developed and operated by ignorant people, ignorant of letters, ignorant of civic pride, ignorant of their own happiness and out of position to consider the happiness of others. Progress made in an ignorant community or state is by accident; peace and prosperity cannot be continued in a community where the people go without training.

We are reminded that this is a democratic convention and party interests might be the first consideration and party politics overshadow the big problems that must be solved if the people of Alabama will ever arrive at a fundamental basis and happiness.

This is a democratic state, but there are more people to be served and saved who do not vote any ticket and have no party affiliations, than the combined interests of all the parties in Alabama. It is, therefore, reasonable that whatever the party principles are they shall not be pressed to a degree where the interests of a large number of humble people in the state will suffer.

CHANGE IN PRIMARY LAW NEEDED.

Montgomery Advertiser
If, as has been suggested, the coming Democratic convention has the power to change the method of nominating candidates from a primary to a convention, noquent lack of interest. Influence of voters greater service could be performed by that is absolutely rampant in the primary sys-

tem. One instance where a visitor to a polling place, not campaigning for any argument for that course may be urged in body, influenced at least a dozen voters by the case of all state offices. There are merely stating for whom he had voted and number of excellent reasons for doing both why. It will never be known how many

The stock argument in favor of a primary at the time and before the adoption of others, and not less ten per cent. of that plan was the catchy phrase, "main in some cases voted for the first name in the Alabama ballot. Campaign methods, without being dishonest, are without scruple. Charges

Assuming that one-fourth of these are in are freely circulated against candidates then a majority of the Democrats in the questions which they never thought State would be 255,000. The total vote in before the canvass.

the recent primary did not reach this figure. Without spending any money in the di- and even Mr. Brandon received less than a rect purchase of votes, the cost of engaging majority of the actual Democratic vote by in a primary is unconscionable and in many 80,000. The next highest vote received, instances prohibitive to the very best men that for Judge Anderson for Supreme for the places. Twenty-six candidates ran in the recent primary for State offices, and

Alabama

the actual expenses of their campaigns was not less than \$52,000. This is more than one year's salary for the eight places involved, and doubtless two years' salary was actually spent. Candidates have been engaged in active campaigning for six months to a year each, and not less than \$75,000 worth of time was spent. Eight of these persons were employed by the State, which of course lost their time during the campaign. The State paid not less than \$25,000 as the cost of the primary.

Any student of human psychology knows that the voters can assemble in their respective precincts, select representative men as delegates, instruct them or not as they choose, send them up to a county convention where the process will be repeated in the selection of the most widely acquainted and best informed men of the county, who may proceed to a State convention, spend a day or two in studying the personnel of those who offer for places, as well as their fitness, and finally select, with more intelligence and greater regard to ability, nominees for the various places. Under the primary system the voters have no opportunity to call an official from the ranks unless he first files his intention to "run;" a convention has repeatedly gone outside of place seekers and found men for office who towered far above the "runners" in every point of view. All the primaries have never nominated from among the "runners" the superior of Houston, whom the representatives of the people called to bring this State back to its proper place; and no primary will ever select from among the "runners" the equal, either in brains or immaculate honor, of Morgan, who in thirty years of the highest service never asked for the vote of any man, and who in his last nomination spent not a cent. Let all the officials nominated since the primary system was inaugurated be compared with an equal number of those preceding them from the convention, and, with all proper recognition of the officials of late years, we are willing to stand upon the record of the convention for the selection of wise and good men.

The primary system was inaugurated in this State with the election of 1902. Since that time we have had twenty years of governmental administration over an average population of 2,200,000 people. The disbursements of the State for all purposes have averaged in that time about \$2.80 per capita per annum. For twenty-five years before that twelve State administrations, nominated by conventions, spent an average of \$1.32 per capita. About the only material advancement we have made is in education. Last year we spent in State funds \$1.44 per capita for that purpose, while \$3.91 per capita were spent for other purposes. This may be specious argument, but at best the primaries have not given us any wiser financiers than the convention.

Nobody ever complained about the convention except the fellow who got beat and his friends; the same crowd always feels the same disappointment concerning the results of a primary.

—DEMOCRAT.

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Suffrage

~~GETTING PAID IN OWN COIN.~~

Many of our southern brethren, especially some of the leading daily paper editors are all "het up" over recent results in political affairs in our fair southland, especially as concerns South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia and even our own Tennessee. So much so that the questions are sent out like that which appeared as the caption of an editorial in a recent issue of the Nashville Tennessean, "What's Wrong With Our People?" The Tennessean editor proceeds to outline the facts in his leading editorial which savors of distraction:

9-

When in 1920 Georgia Democrats elected Tom Watson to the United States Senate, the South was as greatly surprised as was the rest of the country, but we were content to believe that Georgians had made a mistake which they would remedy at the earliest opportunity.

The recent Democratic Primary in Texas left the voters of that state with no opportunity to choose a representative Democrat to succeed Senator Culberson.

Faced with a choice between an impeached Governor and a member of the Ku Klux Klan, the voters went to the polls with their hands to their noses and voted the Klansman into the office as the lesser of two evils.

In Mississippi, the impossible Vardaman seeks re-election to the United States Senate. In the first primary he obtained a plurality. The chances of his being the victor in the run-off are by no means slender.

In South Carolina, Cole E. Blease is resurrected and tops the list in the race for Governor. He will be difficult to defeat in the run-off.

In 1921, the General Assembly of Tennessee brought disgrace to the state. While it contained many good men, the bad were so intrenched that they ran things as they wished, squandered the state's money and established a record for petty graft.

The Georgia Legislature, which adjourned two weeks ago, is being denounced by the representative newspapers of the state. The Atlanta Constitution charges that the Legislature found the state facing a deficit of three million dollars on January 1, 1923." The Macon Telegraph describes the session as "shameful." Another newspaper suggests the commission form of government for the state as the only way in which the taxpayers may obtain the relief to which they are entitled.

And still another charges the Legislature with having "squandered the people's money all summer long and wound up without having enacted a single measure by which the folks of the commonwealth were anxious to obtain relief, and which only that body has the power to give.

The 1922 session of the Louisiana Legislature has been generally condemned by the press of that state. The scandals that were aired over the lobby maintained by the racing interests constitute a black page in Louisiana's history. The action of the Louisiana Legislature was all the more surprising because the state has at its head one of the best equipped men who ever occupied the executive mansion, a man who would be a credit to any state, John M. Parker.

The people of Missouri now are wrought up over the procrastination and dilatory tactics of a constitutional convention.

The St. Louis press is bitter in its complaint. The convention is costing the state \$1,400 a day and the Post Dispatch declares "Every day frittered away by the convention is like throwing so much money in the river."

The North and the West are by no means blessed with honest and efficient legislatures or high class men in the national Legislature, but the collapse of Southern statesmanship is so marked that it challenges attention.

Anyone who has observed the trend of sentiment in the South, as expressed at the polls, and who has kept tab of the proceedings of our state Legislatures, must be moved to inquire: "What is wrong with our people?"

For years some of these same forces who are now bemoaning the conditions have been sitting supinely by while that type of blatherskie, such as Watson, Tillman, Blease and Vardaman, ranted on the poor defenseless Negro, and now that the Negro question ceases to furnish sufficient excitement to the seared consciences of Blease and his ilk, causes them to invade the ranks of their own with an idea of coming into the limelight, a great howl and cry is sent up to the people to dethrone them. The trend of the people who have the ballot in their hands in Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and others of the states where such condition as referred to by the Tennessean, exist, has been toward supporting the advocates of lynch law, and we fear that its going to take more persuasive power than can be readily commanded during the next ten years to change them. In the meantime, some of our white institutions are going to feel the ill effects of the same.

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Florida

FLORIDA WHITES WOULD PREVENT BLACKS VOTING

Baltimore Md.

Miami Post, White Daily,
Threatens Use of Arms

Keep Colored Men and
3/24/22

Women Out of Politics

MANY REGISTER

Republicans Behind Move
To Have Negroes Regis-
ter as Democrats

Miami, Florida, March 20—
Angered because Republicans are
behind the move in the city to
have colored voters register in
the Democratic primaries, the
Miami Post of last week came out
with a threat to use arms to keep
colored men out of politics.

The number of Republicans in
Florida is so small that they have
practically no influence in local
elections. Any Democrat nomi-
nated in the primaries is virtually
assured of election. For this rea-
son, white and colored Republi-
cans in fairly large numbers re-
solved this year to register as
Democrats, so as to wield some
influence in the selection of city
officials.

Will Use Arms

On this question, the Post de-
clared last week:

"If the Republicans of this city
and county believe for one moment
that the real white, 100 per cent
Americans of this city and county
will stand for the Negro being
brought back into politics any-
where in the South, then they have
and they might just as well fold
their tents and steal silently away
in the night, as it is reported the
Arabs once did. This is white
man's city, county, state and
nation, and no big black Negro
will ever hold the reins of govern-
ment in this country so long as so
many million hearts beat as they
do and so many good right arms
are capable of grasping a rifle or
revolver.

"No, Mr. Nigger, you will not
be allowed to hold a political office
that will place you on an equality

with a white man or woman in
this section of the globe, and we
believe that you are wise in not
heeding the siren's voice. You
know that once you were promised
a mule and 40 acres of land. Did
you get it? No, you did not, and
will not get what you are being
promised now, for your friends
can not deliver the goods.

Voting Is Social Equality

"Negroes may ride in Miami
at the present time in the local
street cars along side of whites
and in certain local churches they
may occupy seats inside the same
building with certain whites, but
persons who will sit beside a
Negro on a street car, or allow a
Negro to sit beside them, or at-
tend the same church, are the
equals of the Negro, no more nor
less. Such persons consider them-
selves not a whit superior by
blood or race to the Negro, and
those kind of people would consider
it honor for one of their race
to marry some big, black, well-
dressed, wealthy Negro!"

"The majority of the people in
Dade county are opposed to the
re-entry of the Negro into politics,
for they do not consider the Negro
their social equal. There is no
reason why the Negro should not
be given a square deal, so long
as they know their place and stay
in it. The Negro is entitled to
fair treatment at all times."

Political - 1922

Mississippi

Suffrage

TO THE WHITE WOMEN TAX PAYERS:

Yardamen Weekly

There seems to be an impression that, if you do not wish to vote or are not registered, you are not compelled to pay the poll tax. This is incorrect.

You are liable for a poll tax whether you wish to vote or not; or whether you are registered or not. All taxable property that you own is subject to attachment for your poll tax; furthermore, if you do not pay your poll tax on or before the first day of February, it will be the duty of the sheriff of the county to advertise your name in the county newspaper as delinquent in payment of poll tax, along with the other delinquents. All collections of poll taxes are used to support the public schools of your county, and for no other purpose.

Let us urge you, therefore, to make payment of your poll tax before the first day of February. We do not wish you to be disfranchised, and will be pleased for you to vote.

Yours very truly,
STATE TAX COMMISSION,
D. L. Thompson, Chairman.

December 31, 1921.

Political - 1922

Suffrage

RICHMOND VA. EVE. DISPATCH
JANUARY 3, 1922

SHOW 850,000

ELIGIBLE FOR VOTE IN STATE

Figures Submitted by Auditor
Gives Total Assessed for
Capitation Taxes.

Were all the people of the State assessed for capitation taxes, to participate in any one election the total vote would be more than 850,000. That is the information gathered from the report of the auditor of public accounts, which gives the total by counties, cities and towns for the entire State. White males in the counties and towns number 267,403; females, 169,280. In the cities, males are 108,610; females, 67,231. This makes a total vote of the whites of 612,524.

The colored vote of the State is registered as follows: Colored males in counties and towns, 99,227; cities, 36,529. Colored females in counties and towns, 74,878; in cities, 27,741. Total voting strength of the colored people, 238,375.

The assessment of the capitation tax dates back to the new constitution which requires that every person casting the ballot in the Old Dominion must pay \$1.50 to the support of the government, and since that date—1903—the amount that remains uncollected to September 30, 1921, aggregates just \$4,057,746.29. The capitation tax assessed for this year reaches \$1,276,348.50.

There is a provision of law whereby officers can be named to collect this tax when it is past due for three years, but there are few counties and cities which have availed themselves of the provision which would compel the payment of this sum—one-third of which would go to the counties or cities in which collected and two-thirds to the State for schools.

The Virginia legislature tore the compulsory education law to pieces last winter because it provided for the compulsory education of Negro as well as white children. The law was so amended that a county or city may exempt itself from its provisions and educate its white children without educating its colored children. Shame upon Virginia!

How does Virginia expect to make good Negro citizens? Certainly not by keeping its Negro children in ignorance.

The state is not asked to do its

OUR NEGATIVE POWER

The Negro exerts more power in duty to its Negro children at the expense of Southern politics than white people pense of its white children. Political do. But it is a negative power, partisans may line up on a misleading issue. Whenever something is proposed for the good of the country, a large portion of the white people of the South that what Mr. Deal says he is opposed to inquire if the Negro will be derived from this proposed advance? If so, we would prefer not to advance, they say.

7-29-22

It was so in the adoption of the Woman Suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. Rather than enfranchise some black women, they said, we would keep the suffrage from all white women.

If there was no Negro there would be no political issues in the South. It is all very unpleasant for the Negro as it subjects the race to humiliating exploitation at the hands of ambitious politicians and their friends.

Mr. J. T. Deal represents this district in congress. He is serving his first term. Mr. J. D. Hank is running against Mr. Deal for the Democratic nomination for the next term. They have picked out the Towns-Sterling educational bill, pending in congress, from which to extract an issue. The Negro is the issue. The bill provides federal aid to State schools, provided each state receiving such aid gives each and every child in the state at least twenty-four weeks schooling each year.

Mr. Hank favors the bill. Mr. Deal opposes it. Mr. Deal sees in the bill federal control of state education because the state must give each Negro child as well as each white child between the ages of seven and fourteen years, six months schooling in order to qualify to receive federal aid to state schools.

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How does Virginia expect to make good Negro citizens? Certainly not by keeping its Negro children in ignorance.

Virginia

45,007 ELIGIBLE TO VOTE IN

RICHMOND ELECTIONS.

The Richmond Planet

Compilation by General Registrar Woodson Shows Number of Suffragans Here.

9-16-22
BOOKS TO BE OPEN OCTOBER 1

Officials Will Sit at Various Precincts That Day to Make Registrations and Transfers—Republican Opposition in District Likely.

In urging all who have changed their residences since the last election or who have not registered or transferred, to do so before October 7, General Registrar Woodson stated yesterday that the law requires all poll books to be closed thirty days before the general election in November. On October 7 the various precinct registrars will sit at their respective precincts from sunrise to sunset to register and transfer such voters as may apply. In the meanwhile the office of General Registrar Woodson on the fourth floor of the City Hall will be open daily, when all matters concerning registration and transfer may be taken care of.

While there will, in all probability, be Republican opposition in the congressional election and against Senator Swanson, Registrar Woodson calls attention to the fact that a poll will be taken at the coming election on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention and it is advisable, he says that a full vote be cast at that time.

Suffrage

The Poll Tax and Suffrage

The Post has in a way conducted a campaign for a month past to remind the men and women of the city, county and State of their duties of citizenship, and it has urged them to pay the poll tax because the payment of the tax is a constitutional prerequisite to the right of suffrage in this State.

The Post does not believe that the State should impose such a condition upon its citizens, and if a proposal should be submitted to amend the article on suffrage by repealing this condition The Post will support it.

The Post is not opposed to a poll tax per se. Such taxes are fair and reasonable and the people should pay them, especially so since the money is devoted to the support of the public schools. Assessed as a debt against all citizens for proper purposes, the payment of the tax should be enforced by necessary legislation, independent of the right of suffrage. The tax is enforced against property taxpayers; it should be enforced against all others.

The citizen who does not pay a property tax ought not to be relieved of this obligation with his voluntary surrender of the right of suffrage. This is what happens now, and assuming that the poll tax payments will not exceed 800,000 in the State, the loss of revenue to the school fund by non-payment will be more than \$2,750,000 this year—a revenue loss that will be greatly missed by the common schools of the State.

The census of 1920 showed that there were in Texas, 1,284,412 males and 1,146,303 females 21 years of age and over—a total of 2,430,715 liable to the poll tax. At this time the total is easily above 2,500,000.

Why should the State permit 1,700,000 men and women to be relieved of the obligation of contributing nearly \$3,000,000 to the school fund, or any other public purpose, just because they chose to lose the ballot?

In what respect does the forfeiture of the right to vote compensate the school children of Texas for the loss of this revenue?

It will not do to say that there is no way to enforce the payment of this tax, for there is.

The poll tax provision was put in the constitution for the purpose of discouraging negroes from voting. There are in Texas 362,000 negro men and women of voting age, as against 2,044,000 white men and women. Is there any particular menace with such a white preponderance as that? And assuming that the 362,000 negroes are discouraged from voting—which they are not—is not the non-voting of 1,400,000 white men and women, together with the loss of \$3,000,000 by the schools, a heavy price to pay for it?

One of the appalling phases of general political conditions in the South is the widespread indifference to the right and duty of suffrage. It has fastened the belief in the minds of people in other sections of the country that the right of suffrage is suppressed in the South and has invited attack that is very unjust to the South and the Southern people, not to mention measures offered in nearly every republican congress to reduce Southern representation both in the electoral college and in the house of representatives.

No good can result from the self-disfranchisement of two-thirds of the potential voters of Texas. Such indifference and lethargy do not make for good government, and unless the people amend their constitution and free the right of suffrage from the poll tax embargo, and enact laws enforcing the payment of the poll tax upon every male and female adult, the day will come when the people of Texas will regret it.

The Post has urged the payment of the poll tax because it believes, whatever the condition imposed, every citizen should manifest interest enough in the government to vote.

But The Post reiterates its conviction that the poll tax as a prerequisite to suffrage is an abomination, and that the article on suffrage should be

Texas

relieved of that imposition and the payment of the poll tax be enforced upon every citizen regardless of suffrage.

FIGHTING DISFRANCHISEMENT

One of the devices employed to ensure Democratic supremacy in the South is the holding of a "white man's primary" for the nomination of candidates for public office, from which Negroes are excluded. The legality of such a primary was tested in the State Courts of Texas by C. N. Love and other Negro citizens of Houston, with the result of sustaining such exclusion. The applicants for such an injunction propose to carry their appeal further, according to a statement in the Houston

Texas Freeman, which says:

We will appeal further, for we are in the fight to a finish, gentlemen, and as we approach the United States Supreme Court, the court of the last resort, we believe we'll soon have you where you will face real music, the music of the Constitution of the United States, which says in Section 1 of the 14th Amendment: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person, within its jurisdiction the equal protection of law."

Section 1 of the 15th Amendment says specifically: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

We are determined to "carry on," sink or swim, survive or perish.

We have faith and confidence in our cause, and, regardless of three consecutive defeats in three Texas courts, where loopholes and technicalities were seized upon, and where apparently, there was some wobbling on the part of Houston and Harris County Democrats, we have planned to go the limit in our search for justice and for the constitutional rights conferred upon us as voters and citizens.

This appears to be a flank movement against one phase of disfranchisement which may obtain results worth striving for. The Negroes of Houston might yet find the weak spot in the scheme of disfranchisement.

TEXAS POLITICAL RULES

DECIDED BY COURT

By The Associated Negro Press

Galveston, Texas, March 15.

Any political party has the right in this state, to prescribe qualifications for persons voting in its primaries, and that therefore the Democratic party has a right to hold a "white man's primary." This is the effect of a decision just handed down by the Supreme Court of the State in a case appealed from Harris County. The decision, declare state officials,

settles for all time the Democratic party's practice in excluding Negroes from participation in its primaries.

Political - 1922.

Pennsylvania.

Suffrage

R. L. VANN RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF STATE VOTERS ORGANIZATION BY ASSOCIATION.

Next Meeting to be in Pittsburgh.

5/18/22

Philadelphia, Pa., May 6. The first annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Organization of Negro Voters was held here the last week in April and did many things of importance in the matter of definitely shaping out policies with reference to candidates for office in the coming elections.

Prominent Negroes from all parts of the state attended the sessions and no time was wasted in vitriolic speeches against the white race; but President Vann conducted the sessions in a manner which enabled the delegates to do some concrete work. Telegrams were received from all the candidates giving their views, which were recorded. The organization made it plain to each candidate that he would be held to strict accountability with reference to his pre-election pledges.

It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that this formidable manner of dealing with candidates will disabuse the white man's idea that Negroes are very gullible, easily baited and soon forget verbal promises.

The state organization is composed of large local organizations in nearly every section of the state and must be reckoned with by all office seekers. The record of state and municipal officials were reviewed and the reports tabulated. The information compiled at the meeting will be widely disseminated so that Negro voters throughout the state can vote intelligently as to their interests at the coming election.

The next meeting will be held in Pittsburgh in August, 1923. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh, (by acclamation); first vice-president, Edward W. Henry, Philadelphia; sec-

ond vice-president, Mrs. S. Wille Pittsburgh; financial secretary, Mrs. Ruth Bennett, Chester; corresponding and recording secre-

tary, Mrs. Lena Trent Gordon, Philadelphia; treasurer, Mrs. Maud B.

adeline, Harrisburg; Chaplain, The Coleman, Pittsburgh;

sergeant at-arms, Edgar A. Still,

gro Voters was held here the last Reading; official reporter, Arthur

W. Tyner, Philadelphia.

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Political - 1922

National

Suffrage

N Y C TIMES
FEBRUARY 12, 1922

Figures Showing Those Not Using Right Even Larger Than Reported

By HENRY LITCHFIELD WEST.

ONCE in every twenty years the value, show that this estimate is entirely too conservative. According to enumeration of the census co-figures of the 1920 census, just issued by the Federal Census Bureau, the population in 1920 have just there are in the United States 54,421, become available, it is possible to determine the extent to which Americanborn citizens of twenty-one years of citizens exercise the privilege of the age and over, these eligible voters being ballot. The result obtained by a simple process of analysis is a sad commentary upon American patriotism and intelligence. There are millions of people in the country qualified to have a voice in law and administration who do not number of the non-voting population. There are millions of American citizens—affairs—that the citizens who do not endowed with the birthright of suffrage vote out number the voters by one million who do not take the trouble to go to the polls. Shall we not turn the searchlight upon our body politic in an effort to

In a Republic where the Governmental system is based upon suffrage and whereaway from the polls on Presidential election day in 1920 for all each citizen is a potential factor in selection day?

curling results, it is natural to suppose that few persons voluntarily deny them the privilege of voting. In the first place, there are 4,092,386 negro men; it is evident that the privilege of the position is absolutely untrue. As a matter of fact, the number of citizens who do not vote is appallingly large. The Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and empty honor. Whether this lack of reasons for their negligence are not, however, easily determined, for, unlike Virginia, and it is to be assumed that a juror summoned into court, they are few of them exercise the right of suffrage. Then there are in the United States 4,333,111 male and female excuses for declining to serve. In some cities, as in New York, thousands of illiterates of voting age, from which persons eligible to vote refrain from number should be deducted 1,256,285 placing their names on the registration books in order to escape jury duty, but over already included in the ten States this number is too small to be seriously regarded. Unfortunately, there is over 3,076,826. By adding these illiterates, of a total lack of appreciation of civic responsibility.

"There is no more important duty for the citizens," President Harding wrote in a recent letter, "than this of voting on the one day in the year when his vote counts for something." Surely the most significant day in our political calendar is the day when the people choose their President. It is a day preceded by weeks and months of feverish political activity. Millions of dollars are expended in presenting to the voter the issues of the campaign. There are orators in every schoolhouse, literature is printed and circulated by the ton, posters and advertisements are utilized to attract public attention, and on election day thousands of volunteers and paid workers actively interest themselves in "getting out the vote." And yet, when all the excitement has subsided and the ballots have been cast and counted, one-third of the citizenship is found to have been unrepresented at

the polls.

The statistics, taken at their face value, show that this estimate is entirely too conservative. According to the figures of the 1920 census, just issued by the Federal Census Bureau, the population in 1920 have just there are in the United States 54,421, become available, it is possible to determine the extent to which Americanborn citizens of twenty-one years of citizens exercise the privilege of the age and over, these eligible voters being ballot. The result obtained by a simple process of analysis is a sad commentary upon American patriotism and intelligence. There are millions of people in the country qualified to have a voice in law and administration who do not number of the non-voting population. There are millions of American citizens—affairs—that the citizens who do not endowed with the birthright of suffrage vote out number the voters by one million who do not take the trouble to go to the polls. Shall we not turn the searchlight upon our body politic in an effort to

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This is a showing which must shock as well as surprise all who are concerned in our national welfare. What were these 20,000,000 people doing on election day? Surely not all of them were bedridden or infirm or disqualified by absence or non-residence or because they were paupers, vagrants, tramps, delinquent taxpayers or persons under guardianship. Were they golfing or hunting, if they were men, or attending to their household affairs, they were women? One thing is certain, wherever they were or whatever excuse they were doing, these millions of eligible voters failed in the one great duty of citizenship. They have yet to learn the moral obligation of the ballot.

There would be some excuse for these civic slackers if the election laws of the States discouraged voting. On the con-

trary, one-third of the Commonwealths interpose no obstacle to the free exercise of suffrage. Only four States—Alabama, Louisiana, Oregon and Rhode Island—have a property qualification, and only twelve—California, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, North Carolina, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Washington and Wyoming—require that the voter shall be competent to read the Constitution or the English language or shall be able to write his or her name. The fault is not with stringent laws. If, however, we seek to determine the personnel of the great bulk of the non-voting class, we shall find it in the feminine population.

This is an assertion which bears the mark of plausibility upon its face and is certainly demonstrated by the figures obtainable in Illinois, which apparently is the only State where male and female voters are statistically separated. In Illinois there are 1,754,451 male citizens of voting age and over, and of these 1,209,261 went to the polls, leaving a non-voting balance of 455,190. There are 1,708,428 women of voting age and over, but the total woman vote was 799,314, the non-voters aggregating 909,114. The percentage of men who

voted is much greater than that of the women; and if this analysis of Illinois is correct, it is evident that the privilege of the position is absolutely untrue. As a matter of fact, the number of citizens who do not vote is appallingly large. The Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and empty honor. Whether this lack of reasons for their negligence are not, however, easily determined, for, unlike Virginia, and it is to be assumed that a juror summoned into court, they are few of them exercise the right of suffrage. Then there are in the United States 4,333,111 male and female excuses for declining to serve. In some cities, as in New York, thousands of illiterates of voting age, from which persons eligible to vote refrain from number should be deducted 1,256,285 placing their names on the registration books in order to escape jury duty, but over already included in the ten States this number is too small to be seriously regarded. Unfortunately, there is over 3,076,826. By adding these illiterates, of a total lack of appreciation of civic responsibility.

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SOUTHERN VICTORY ON REAPPORTIONMENT

Commercial Appeal
Measure Dropped by House

Committee on Census.

2/11/22

Memphis Germ.

BY R. M. GATES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—There will

be no congressional reapportionment

based upon the 1920 census. This de-

cision was reached and announced by

the House committee on the census.

Although partisan politics did not in-

fluence the committee, Republicans

and Democrats voting alike, the bill

to reapportion the congressional dis-

tricts and providing for increasing

the membership of the House was of-

fered by a Republican and vigorously

championed by Republican members.

Democratic members from the south

were almost solidly against the pro-

posed legislation, because it would

have worked harmful hardships in the

main upon that section. The decision

to abandon reapportionment legisla-

tion had its origin in the general rec-

ognition on the part of members of

the committee that the 1920 census

was taken under abnormal conditions

and any congressional reapportion-

ment based upon those unusual and

suspicious conditions would be

manifestly unfair to the states ad-

versely affected.

For example, it was shown by Representative Rankin of Mississippi, a member of the committee, that in 1920 thousands of men residing in that state were temporarily employed in Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and other northern manufacturing centers. In addition a large number of ex-service men were still absent from their home states. Mr. Rankin contended that it would be a gross injustice to Mississippi, as well as to other states which would have suffered a reduction of representation in Congress by reason of the temporary absence from their homes of so large a percentage of men of voting and near-voting age. Under the proposed reapportionment Mississippi would have lost a congressman, whereas Tennessee would have gained one. But most of the southern states would have had their congressional representation reduced. Today's action of the census committee, however, was non-partisan.

NEGRO VOTE WENT TO PROGRESSIVES

Leaders Claim Credit for
the Victories of Both Pin-
chot and Beveridge

Washington, May 19.—It became known here today that the Negro voters in Pennsylvania and Indiana played a very important part in the recent primaries, and that their influence and votes were used largely for Pinchot and Beveridge and against Alter and New, says a dispatch to the New York World.

The World was informed by

local leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that other leading Administration Congressmen are slated for slaughter by Negro voters because of their opposition to or indifference toward the anti-lynching and other uplift legislation pending in Congress.

"We told our leaders in Pennsylvania to go to the bat good and strong for Mr. Pinchot," said Shelby Davidson, representative of the Association. "We sent him a query asking him how he stood, as we did Attorney General Alter, and he answered promptly with a promise of support, and his opponent never replied."

Davidson said Republicans who voted against the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill that passed the House and is now tied up in the Senate will be fought to the last minute on election day. He pointed out that Representative Kelly of Michigan would be defeated in his fight against Senator Townsend for the Senate because he voted against the Dyer Bill in the House. "We are marking men in this campaign," said Davidson, "and they will be measured by our own yardsticks. If they are not for us they are against us."

The Negro support, Representative Dyer said today, was responsible to a marked degree for the nomination of Pinchot and the defeat of New. He predicted Negroes would be heard from again before the campaign is over in most of the states where there is Senatorial campaign.

Disfranchising Illiterates
Commercial Appeal
Memphis Germ.
We can fully appreciate the view point of former Vice President Marshall in his efforts to have the ballot refused to every man and woman who is unable to read, write and speak the English language, and yet we must dispute with him as to whether he is proceeding in the right way either to correct or to punish the offense of illiteracy. We say offense because illiteracy that can be prevented is nothing more nor less than a crime both against individuals and against society. No one will dispute with Mr. Marshall the general principle that persons either unable or unwilling to conquer illiteracy after they have reached the age of reason are in the majority of cases incapacitated to decide the destiny of this nation. For the greater part such persons are the prey of crooked politicians who through them are able to corrupt and contaminate elections and in cases of this sort it would be better if all such did not vote. But there are other persons whose illiteracy may be invincible so far as they are con-

cerned and upon whom it would work an injustice to deprive them of citizenship.

In the case of the rural communities the crime of illiteracy should rest upon the illiterates, because for the illiterates themselves there might not be either the incentive or the opportunity to secure an education after they have attained to the age of reason. But such cases should not be. They should be prevented at the start, and the best method of prevention would be to punish parents who either refuse or make no efforts to have their children secure at least the fundamentals of an education. It will be neither just nor effective to penalize the unfortunate victims of circumstances, and disfranchisement is nothing but such a penalty.

If we are to guard against the offense of illiteracy we must tackle the problem from its cause and not from its effect. The guilty and not the unfortunates should be made to suffer.

ATLANTA GA EVE JOURNAL
APRIL 14, 1920

38,868 Are Eligible To Vote April 18 in Tax Receiver's Race

That 38,868 persons are eligible to vote for tax receiver and county commissioner in the special election to be held April 18 was the announcement made Friday by W. S. Richardson, Fulton county tax collector.

Included in these figures are those who registered for the city bond election December 7, those registering before the books closed March 25, for the special election for tax receiver and prior to April 8, when the books were closed for registration for the county commissioner election.

It is shown that of those registered 32,271 are white people and 6,597 are negroes and of these, 27,074 white people and 6,196 negroes live inside the city limits.

Virlyn B. Moore, former member of the county board of education who resigned to make the race for county commissioner, has not been opposed so far.

Dr. W. L. Gilbert, John Armistead and W. H. Abbott are in the race for tax receiver to fill the unexpired term of the late Mr. T. M. Armistead.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S OMISSION

Congressman Tinkham of Massachusetts is not only profoundly but politically right in urging President Harding and Congress to reinforce the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. He wisely and courageously points out the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment, granting the ballot to colored citizens, is mandatory upon the Federal Government, while the enforcement of the provisions of the Eighteenth or Prohibition Amendment is permissive upon the part of the Federal Government. Accordingly he urged President Harding to deal frankly and forcefully with the notorious violation of the suffrage rights of colored citizens in his message to Congress. President Harding did not do that. It is the party of the President's that will suffer by these acts of omission at a time when every circumstance and condition cries aloud for his action. It is the nation and its law and order and welfare that suffers by President Harding's acts of omission, such as his refusal at the golden opportunity of Governor Parker of Louisiana's appeal to stop the Ku Klux from invading and debauching his State, to act.

Had the Republican party prior to the election had the same courage in its convictions on the solid South and disfranchisement that Tinkham has had since election scores more of Republican Governors, Senators, Congressmen and smaller officials would have been elected. Had Senator Lodge begun the fight four years ago against the South's barbarous lynching and unconstitutional disfranchisement and degradation of her millions of poor whites and blacks, the Republican party would be at the beginning of a new drawn of life and power instead of on the brink of its decay and death. Had the Grand Old Party stayed the party one of human rights instead of the exclusive party of property and the protective tariff, not only the Republican party's, but the nation's, life would not now be despaired of. There is room but for one party of demagogery in this country. At that game the party of Buchanan and Bryan and Woodrow Wilson is superior. The Republican party cannot there hope to compete with it. Unless it here and now makes a high and holy resolve to press the issue which Abraham Lincoln made and which Congressman Tinkham says he will revive, we make the prediction that the Republican party will pass the way of its predecessors. Nor can the pussyfooting, pre-election promise policy of its past avail in the future. The solid South still counts upon the timid, color coward Republicans of wealth and ambition to temporize and to tamper with the issue.

The issue is not, as the Times essays to show, a question of Republican votes. Nor is it a question of the equal rights of the black race, vital and pregnant as that question of justice and liberty is. The issue of whether the solid South shall continue its diabolical and dangerous sway over the destinies of the nation by reason of her political fraud and persecution transcends all these. The question in the final analysis is whether this shall become and remain a republic, as to whether this shall be a democracy with all equal or a Bourbon oligarchy with the lines drawn upon class and color. The millions of the repressed poor whites of the South because of their enforced poverty and ignorance have no more chance under the machine democracy of the South today than the blacks.

President Harding's omissions go to the crux of the country's internal problems.

Political-1922

Politics, Women in,

**COLORED WOMAN IS ON
FARMER LABOR TICKET
IN CONNECTICUT STATE**

The Standard
Mrs. Mary Townsend Seymour Has
Been Named For Secretary Of
The State. Educated, Intelli-
gent And Pleasing.

S. J. L.
Associated Negro Press

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.—The Farmer Labor party has as one of its primary principles, representation of all people of all classes.

In order to carry out this idea they have on their ticket, a woman, and not only a woman, but a Negro woman, representing the race not often given a place on any ticket.

Mrs. Mary Townsend Seymour of Hartford is named for secretary of the state on the Farmer Labor ticket.

Mrs. Seymour is a Negro woman and proud of it.

"I have no desire to deny my blood," she said; "I mean to live my entire life with and for my people."

She is a native of Connecticut, well educated, intelligent and pleasing. Her whole thought is with her people who are, according to her, "down-trodden."

Connecticut

Politics, Women in

LET OUR WOMEN REGISTER for the best men and measures.

~~Atlanta Ga~~ ~~Independent~~ the United States of America has an obstruction, but to help the citizen and entitled to the right of community along.

suffrage; and is required under the law to qualify in the state in which your neighbor registers. Ask your she lives, in order to be fitted to pastor if he has registered, and ask exercise the ballot. In Georgia him to advise the people from the every woman between the ages of pulpit to register. Ask your Chancery twenty-one and sixty will be re-cellor Commander, your Worshipful quired to pay \$1.00 poll tax on or Master, your Noble Grand or your before December 19, 1922, and to Chief Mentor in the lodge rooms if register now if she desires to vote. he has registered; and if he has

The white women of our state, not, ask him to do so and advise all under party leadership, are busying of his members as good citizens, to themselves to register, and it is perform that civic duty. Let the the duty of every Negro woman in women see to it that their husbands the state to busy herself and reg-are registered. The fact that theister. You can register now. The women have not paid their poll tax books will close on the 5th of May, will not operate against them this and unless you register before that year, for the first time women are time, you will not be able to vote required to pay poll taxes under in the November elections nor in the law will be November and De the state election for state house cember, 1922. So register and see officers. The members of the the tax receiver, Mr. Armistead, at Georgia legislature are to be elect the courthouse and give in your ed this year as well as the governor and state house officers.

Throughout the nation the 68th congress will be elected, and if the republicans are not vigilant, the democrats will carry the lower house and further embarrass the administration of President Harding, whose outstanding feature to date is dilly-dallying and doing nothing permanent nor constructive for the relief of the people.

So let the women of Georgia register. Go to the courthouse and the tax collector will register you. He has no objection and will be glad to register you. He will place no obstruction in your way—all you have to do is to request of him the privilege of registering—write your name, your age, give your place of residence and state what clause you wish to register under, whether education, good character, war record or property qualifica-

tion. Do not neglect this, but attend to it now. Do not delay the matter because of its great importance. There will be many reasons why you will want to vote. Bond issues may come up—tax burdens. It is astounding to know how few may overtake us again. Charter Negroes have their names on the revision is threatening us, and we want to be in a position to vote are approximately two

Negro women who are pri- exercise the right of franchise little over one third as many men. It is scarcely believable that such is the case and yet this is a fact.

It is, however, interesting and at the same time encouraging to note the various efforts being made by the women to get those registered among them who do not now have their names on the county registration list. They are ever at it and are succeeding gradually to impress upon the female portion of our population the necessity of becoming registered voters. They are continually having their little meetings in which they discuss the all important subject of registration and their work is bearing fruit. This little group of women, known as the League of Colored Women Voters of Chatham County, is ever working feverishly on the subject of registration and is slowly but surely convincing their unregistered sisters that they should be numbered among the voters of Chatham county.

The pity of the whole situation is that this indifference toward this all important matter is affecting us all. We cannot get the favors from those in power when we show such little interest in our political standing. We may ask, beg, beseech as much as we like, but we shall never get anything near what we should have until we are able to get several times as many

more men and women registered as we now have. The women are working; they seem to, in fact do, realize the seriousness of our small vote, but the men are astonishingly inactive, indifferent, and what is worse they seem to be laying no plans for ever bettering their standing in the community along this line, and seem to say what care we which way the wind blows.

WOMEN VOTERS HOLD MEETING

~~3/16/22~~
Membership In League Being Increased

~~Savannah Tribune~~
The open forum held Wednesday evening of last week at Tabernacle Baptist church by the League of Women Voters was largely attended and much enthusiasm was manifested in the activities of the league. Each number on the program was well rendered, the principal feature of which was the paper by the vice chairman, Mrs. M. L. Ayers, in which she urged the women to join the organization, emphasizing the fact that the activities of the are sitting idly by and waiting until league do not in any wise run counter near election time before they bestir themselves and then begin blowing they are connected.

Mrs. Ayers' paper which was en- It is a disgrace that less than one

enth of our possible registration follows.

strength are bona fide voters. This lack of interest on the part of our people does not seem to be confined to any particular class, for there are scores of professional and business men, teachers, preachers, doctors, men in the upper stations of life, who are right along with their less fortunate brothers in making up this large unregistered population among us. We sometimes wonder whether these men of influence consider themselves worthy of the ballot and lied privileges when we hear so many of them in public meeting exhorting their hearers to become registered voters while they themselves make no effort in this direction.

The pity of the whole situation is that this indifference toward this all important matter is affecting us all. We cannot get the favors from those in power when we show such little interest in our political standing. We may ask, beg, beseech as much as we like, but we shall never get anything near what we should have until we are able to get several times as many

night who have not heard very much of the League of Women Voters here in your city, saying the least of the National Negro Women's League of the Country. I shall endeavor to give you a few facts.

"First, the Negro Women's National League was organized Nov. 24 1919, in Washington, D. C. Later this organization was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., to organize the colored women in political clubs in cities, towns and precincts

"The Negro Women's National League was organized for the purpose of championing the great principles of the Republican party, liberty, equality, justice, and to lift the race to a higher plane of American citizenship. No state in the union is giving today absolutely justice to her Negro citizens and some are even denying the right of citizenship. There is only one hope for the accomplishments of these ideals and that is by organization, co-operation and unity.

"From the election of Lincoln to the triumphant election of Warren G. Harding, covering a period of more than sixty years, Negroes have been struggling for anchorage in national life. In the early morning of freedom, Douglass, Bruce, Langston, Pinchback, Turner and a host of other race giants began the fight for Negro citizenship. They fought as best they knew and won many a signal victory, but there is yet a tremendous work to be done and it is up to the Negro women of the United States to do their part. I repeat, my dear friends, there is but one and only one hope for us as a race and that is organization, co-operation and unity.

"The first annual national political convention of Negro women was held last August, 1921, in Kansas City, Mo. That convention should mark the beginning of a new and brighter day for our race.

"My dear friends, for more than half a century the white women fought in season and out of season for suffrage. They have given time, talent, money and influence to obtain suffrage. Now since suffrage has been given to us through the suffering of others what are we going to do with it? To lift the standard of Negro citizenship and win for the race a place in the sunlight

of liberty and of opportunity means organization, co-operation and unity among our people. To wail and mourn and pray for success without action will be of no avail. We must buckle on our armor and fight for liberty.

The League of Women Voters which will sooner or later be organized in every city, town and precinct, is for the sole purpose of educating our women in good citizenship, co-operation and preparedness. It is my earnest hope that the women of Savannah will more largely acquaint themselves with the political issues and join heart and hand in the political work of the League of Women Voters of our city. The time will come when history will give the Negro women of America her proper place in the building of this our Republic.

"We are proud of some of the women who are members and staunch supporters of the National League of Women Voters, some of whom in point of education, refinement, culture, morality the league was open for new members. Personal attractiveness will compare, there being fifty women who compare most favorable with the women of the most enlightened races of the earth. Such women as Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, ex-president of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, a woman of international fame; Mrs. Hallie Q. Brown, who is the teacher of elocution at Wilberforce University, also the president of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and is called the uncrowned queen of the Negro race. In Washington, D. C., 1921 Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Talbert assured Mrs. Gray their support.

"This you see that there are two distinct national organizations, namely the National League of Women Voters and the National Federation of Negro Women's Clubs, each doing its peculiar kind of work and their officers and members working in harmony with each. What is true of the national organizations is also true with the state organizations. What is true with the state organizations is also true with the city or local organization, as all organizations that have a national organization at its head must be governed by its national organization.

There are other noted women we might mention such as Mrs. Mayme E. Young, Cor. Secy of the Negro Women's National League; Mrs. Ida Plummer Liston, Executive Secy. N. N. W. League; Mrs. Philitus M. Norris, Secy.

N. N. W. League; Mrs. Helen A. Davis, Treas., the wife of the late ex-judge Samuel G. Davis of Denmark, Maine, and others too numerous to mention.

"Will the women of Savannah, the women of Georgia allow the women of other states to do more than we can or will do?

"There are over twelve million of us in these United States. The time is ripe and opportunity is now at hand for the Negro women to bend every effort to clear the path of injustice that we may enjoy every right guaranteed to us under the constitution of this great Republic.

"My dear friends if we would cast aside all desires for self advancement and devote more time with constructive work for the future betterment of our people, I do believe that a merciful

God will crown our efforts with success. Following the rendition of the paper education, refinement, culture, morality the league was open for new members. Personal attractiveness will compare, there being fifty women who compare most favorable with the women of the most enlightened races of the earth. Such women as Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, selves to join later. It was one of the most interesting meetings the league has held and was very encouraging to the ladies and members of this organization which is doing so much for the political and civil rights of the Negro women.

On the following Friday night the league held its regular monthly meeting at Carnegie Library. Reports from the various committees were received among which was a very encouraging one from the ways and means committee and one from the committee which has charge of the organizing the various wards of the city for active work among the women. The league requests every woman to enroll in her ward and become a member of the league.

The league will hold another open forum meeting Monday night, March 27, at St. John's Baptist church, Hartridge street. The program for this meeting will appear in the next issue of the Tribune.

REGISTER

Taking the position that "every person in Atlanta who is eligible should register and vote, honestly, conscientiously and intelligently," the Atlanta League of Women Voters has issued an appeal to the women of this city to qualify for participation in the next municipal

election. In a communication by the chairman of the registration committee of the league, which appears elsewhere upon this page, immediate registration is urged, in order that all Atlanta women may be able to exercise a voice in the adoption of a new city charter or charter amendments, in the event that this matter is submitted to an election in the near future.

But regardless of issues to be voted upon, every citizen, man or woman, should be registered, if qualified for registration, and keep prepared at all times to exercise the elective franchise in every popular election—city, county, state or federal.

The electoral franchise is the highest privilege of citizenship under a democratic form of government, and willingness and ability to vote "honestly, conscientiously and intelligently" constitutes the very essence of good citizenship.

It is to be hoped, not only that every eligible woman in Atlanta, but every eligible man as well, will heed this appeal by the organized women voters, and lose no time in seeing to it that when election day comes the voters of this city may be recorded as being, so nearly as possible, "one hundred per cent registered and voting!"

Women Urge All Citizens To Qualify for the Ballot

Editor Constitution: The well-known "Atlanta Spirit" has made Atlanta commercially. The business interests of the city are a magnificent monument to the faith, the effort and the energy of her citizens.

If it were possible for this same faith, energy and effort to concentrate itself on the political machinery of the city, Atlanta would be the best governed city in the south.

Unfortunately it is true, however, that a large percentage of our adult population is supremely indifferent to the matter of city government. Many people who idly sit by and criticize are too much engrossed in their business affairs and social interests to take the trouble to register and vote.

The charter election, which may take place soon, is perhaps the most important election ever held in Atlanta. The issue will be of real importance to every individual living within the city limits.

Atlanta should be governed by the form of city charter which the majority of the adult population approves.

The registration books close, accord-

ing to law, one month before all city nicipal primary.

It is possible, but hardly probable, that council will vote to keep them open longer, as it did before the bond election.

Women do not have to pay poll tax to vote in this election.

The Atlanta League of Women Voters is urging every loyal citizen to register and vote in the election.

The registration list in the bond election was a record one. This election is of even greater importance, although it carries less emotional appeal.

Every person in Atlanta who is eligible, should register and vote, honestly, conscientiously and intelligently.

(Signed)

ANNETTE TILLER BRITTAIR, Chairman of Registration, Atlanta League of Women Voters.

March 20, 1922.

1000 Negro Women Are Registered in Richmond

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 9.—According to an estimate made by Tax Collector Bohler, more than 1000 negro women have registered as voters of Richmond County, and about 500 negro men. The registration books closed Saturday. There was a last-minute rush to qualify for the county commissioner election this month, and the general election in November.

Mr. Bohler estimated that about 5500 men and 3000 women (white) registered in the last two days.

Interest in the State and county elections is more acute here than in many years, and it is predicted the vote in the general election will be

DOUGHERTY WOMEN NOT REGISTERING

Editor Constitution: The

Albany, Ga., May 3. (Special.) Women in south Georgia do not seem to be taking much interest in politics this year, or at least that is the conclusion based upon the record found on the county registration books.

So few women are registering, and so many have declared they have no desire to register, that a number of "I-told-you-sos" are wagging their heads wisely and declaring the novelty has already worn off and that never again will the women of Georgia show as great interest in politics as they manifested last year.

Dougherty's lease is said to be typical of that of the average county in this part of the state. The registration books will close Saturday night, and up to the present time only 323 women are qualified to vote in the state and congressional elections of next November. A checking of the book shows that of the number now registered by far the greater number qualified in 1920, immediately after the suffrage amendment was adopted.

Last year was an off year in state politics, but in municipal elections the women showed keen interest. More than 1,100 registered in Albany, and more than 95 per cent of the registered female vote was cast in the mu-

A good many appeals have been made to the women to register while there is yet time, but there has been little response. As the congressional and state elections will be held November 7, the registration books must close this year May 6, the 7th of the present month happening to fall on Sunday.

It is considered probable that most of the women who will fail to register before the books close are indifferent because they do not know who this year's candidates will be and what issues will be before the people. It is anticipated that a great many will be anxious to vote in the November elections, as well as in the earlier primaries, and will not realize until too late that the law requires registration six months prior to the election.

HUNDREDS OF WOMEN REGISTER IN HOUSTON

ATLANTA, Ga., June 22.—(Special.) The list of registered voters of Houston county filed by the tax collector, T. E. Tharp, with the clerk of the superior court, totals 2,617 white voters, of which 762 are women. There are 117 colored voters.

The list of disqualified voters contains 1,208 names, all but 26 of whom are disqualified on the ground of non-payment of taxes. Some claim that unless all taxes are paid six months before the general election, they are barred from voting; others claim they can pay their taxes on the day of the nomination, and qualify to vote.

Political 1922.

Women Stop Working Under Scales.

WOMEN QUIT REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION BECAUSE OF SCALES "DAMN NIGGER" STUFF

Louisville News
Rough Neck Tactics Begins To Bear

Fruit 7-1-22

The News is informed that at least two colored women have retired from the Republican organization as the result of the Georgia and Texas methods employed by J. H. Scales, Secretary of that organization, to stop free and independent thinking of colored men. When this incident happened the News can get any workers at all. tried to make clear the prejudice and littleness in the heart of Scales and back of him, the whole Republican machine. From first to last his most used epithet was "you damn nigger". In his voice and face and eye was the maddened look of the low brow, low bred white man who defies a black man to think or speak other than he would have him think or speak. He not only laid bare his own prejudiced heart but as head of the Republican League, as boss of colored women workers he laid bare the lily white, anti-Negro heart of the whole Republican organization. Apologists may claim his attack was a personal matter. That is all bosh. Warley and Scales run in different social sets. Their lives do not touch at any angle. This paper never had mentioned him before. How then could there have been any personal matter between men who do not have any personal contact? That's all bunk. Scales represented the type of white mind that thinks Black People have no rights to think or speak or act freely and this whole thing was an attack of that type on the Negro as a whole. If this thing could be put over it would mean no Negro in the future could think or speak contrary to that type without fear of attack.

The mass meeting at Quinn Chapel took this view and in the resolutions sent to party officials asked that this man be moved from contact with our women.

The News is informed two women have quit as "workers". One woman because she wouldn't work under a white man who would pull this sort of thing and one because her husband said: "I am no particular friend of Warley and I don't agree with a lot of things he says but this things is er than Warley. I don't want my wife working for an organization that uses such tactics and tries to browbeat men of my race. Warley is a citizen and he has a right to his views. The attack on him was an attack on me and on my wife and on every other Negro. I told my wife she couldn't work for the party any longer."

There may be others the News knows not of. There is no surprise that two quit. The wonder is they

the time of the passage of the nineteenth amendment that 'the negro women would all vote and the white women of the South would decline to accept this responsibility.'

"Unless women" the appeal added, "can be brought to an impelling realization that suffrage is a duty carrying sacred obligations on which the institution of democracy rests, the amendment will prove a right but not a benefit."

Kentucky will elect only congressmen tomorrow and a judge of the court of appeals.

COLORED WOMAN ON FARMER LABOR TICKET.

Louisville News

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 12—The Farmer-Labor party has as one of the primary principles, representation of all people of all classes.

In order to carry out this idea they have on their ticket, a woman, and not only a woman, but a Negro woman, representing the race not often given a place on any ticket. *Kentucky*

Mrs. Mary Townsend Seymour, of Hartford, is named for secretary of State on the Farmer-Labor ticket.

Mrs. Seymour is a Negro and proud of it.

"I have no desire to deny my blood," she said; "I mean to live my entire life with and for my people."

She is a native of Connecticut, well educated, intelligent, and pleasing. Her whole thought is with her people who are, according to her, "down-trodden."

APPEAL TO WHITE WOMEN.

(Associated Press)

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 6.—Appeals to the white women of Kentucky to cast their ballots in the congressional elections tomorrow were issued today by Mrs. Herbert Ottenheim, of Louisville, president of the Kentucky League of Women Voters. *Mary Johnson Adams*
"Let not the election tomorrow," said Mrs. Ottenheim's appeal, "be a confirmation of the argument proffered by those southern senators who said at

Political - 1922

Political Women in

RUNNING FOR LEGISLATIVE SEAT

Pittsburgh American 3/17/22



Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER PA NEWSPAPER

OCTOBER 2, 1922

~~COLORED VOTERS TO FORM LOCAL REPUBLICAN CLUB~~

The colored citizens of Lancaster city and county, are urged to attend the mass meeting to be held Tuesday night, in Bethel A. M. E. church, at 8 o'clock, in the interest of organizing a permanent Republican club of colored voters. The meeting will be organized by Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, of Harrisburg, state organizer of Republican work among the colored citizens and Justin Carter, attorney at law, of Harrisburg.

Mrs. William Mortimer will be acting chairman and Mrs. Alice Wilson meeting secretary.

MRS. LAURA A. BROWN

the working classes. She claims the
like-endorsement of Men's and Women's
County organizations.

Mrs. Laura A. Brown whose like-endorsement of Men's and Women's
ness appears herewith is a candidate
for a Legislative seat in the General
Assembly at Harrisburg. She bases
her right to run at this time upon her
long record of civic activities, being
at present State Organizer and Lec-
turer of the W. C. T. U. of Pennsyl-
vania. Twenty years of her life have
been devoted to the service of her
people for racial development and
world wide righteousness. Mrs.
Brown claims that she has pledges of
support from many citizens in the
three wards comprising the First Leg-
islative district and that she is en-
couraged to enter the contest not with
the ambition to gratify ambition or
lust for power but for the opportunity
to render useful service as a citizen
in the interest of the commonwealth.
Mrs. Brown's platform declares for
a strict enforcement of law and order,
and for the rights and privileges of

Political - 1922
Politics, WOMEN IN
HUNTINGTON, W. V., DIS. SPAT.
MARCH 14, 1922

West Virginia

Huntington Woman Achieves National Political Fame



MRS. JACOB H. JOHNSON

Above is a likeness of Mrs. Jacob H. Johnson, recently appointed a member of the Executive Board of National Negro Woman's Republican League. Mrs. Johnson has received congratulations from far and near, among those felicitating her upon this honor being Senators Sutherland and Elkins, Congressmen Goodykoontz and Echols.

This recognition followed close upon another in religious affairs. Mrs. Johnson was one of the leading figures in the Woman's National Missionary Society, in its session at Jacksonville, Fla., a few months ago. She took an active part in the discussions be-

this body composed of leading women of her race from all parts of the United States.

A year she attended the National Convention of the Women's League at Kansas City, as West Virginia's representative. She was chairman of the colored women voters in Cabell county for 1920 and her capacity as an organizer was well demonstrated by her work in that campaign. Mrs. Johnson is an outspoken exponent of honesty in elections and of free exercise of individual rights. Though still a young woman, she has attained a national reputation, in both religious and political affairs.

Politics - 1922.

Politics, WOMEN IN
PROVIDENCE R. I. EVE. NEWS
MARCH 18, 1922
PLAN BIG REGISTRATION
OF COLORED PEOPLE

Julia Ward Howe State Republican Association, in preparation for a big registration among the colored people of the State during the next two months, will hold a meeting of the executive board Sunday at 3:30 p. m. at the home of Miss Anna Lewis, 127 Ridge street. This association was organized two years ago as strictly Republican. There is some talk of it taking an independent stand which will come before the board Sunday for discussion, which must be settled before the conference in June.

Rhode Island.

Political - 1922

Politics, Women in

N. Y. C. MATC

MAY 12, 1922

Negress Seeks Senate Seat

Duluth, Minn. Today.—Mrs. Helen White, twenty-five, negress, has filed as a candidate for the State Senate from the Fifty-eighth district.

New York

After Reading My Call

N.Y.C. CALL

OCTOBER 28, 1922

By **HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH**

LAST spring in Italy I saw indications and heard of Fascisti law-breakers constantly. In Florence the black-shirted members carried defiantly—firearms having been forbidden—a baton with a spiteful thong attached. Outside the working class every man I spoke to belonged to the Fascisti and contributed service or money.

What a splendid type of mind to sit in judgment in our highest court.



A suggestion that they stood for violence was denied, but in some patriotic flight they admitted they "did things" since the Communists "did things." A commercial magnate with whom I was dining said every one went armed. Simulating terror, I urged, "I am a Socialist, but, pray, don't shoot me." "Oh, the Fascisti are not after Socialists—the overthrow of Communism is the sole aim."

And then he turned to speak of the sources of income. "Funds are unlimited"—every little shopkeeper contributes and all the big corporations. The police and the army "stand in with the Fascisti," the government "winks" at their assumption of authority.

Not once could I get a healthy reaction to the suggestion that the objective would grow until representative government itself was challenged. Those deluded mortals believed usurpation could be turned on and off as with the touch of an electric button.

And so comes the news from Rome carried in The Call by the headline, "Black Shirts Out to Seize Government."

* * *

The Call has said some damaging things about Senator Shields' qualifications for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Here is my testimony: The senator was a die hard on the suffrage question, and it became my duty to interview him. He is the most polished of gentlemen and possesses the Rooseveltian gift of making you feel you are the very center of his universe. But down under the smooth exterior saw into his shabby soul that day. He

Political-1922

Politics, Women in.

WOMEN ORGANIZE WITHIN FEW NEGROES PRESENT NATIONAL COUNCIL BANKS AT HOTEL LUNCHEON

The executive committee of the National Council of the United States held its regular meeting Jan. 4. At this meeting plans for a drive to interest the public in the recommendation of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the United States constitution and for a grand charity ball were laid.

The drive in the interest of the amendments will be nation-wide in scope, each state being represented by a lawyer of known ability, all of whom will work under a plan of procedure now being worked out by the council's committee of social adjustment.

Tuesday the women's department of the council was organized. It will work in harmony with the national executive committee. Its main work will be to organize the women of the United States to look after the charitable purposes of the council and to develop its social service department. Twelve women form the official head of the department. Mrs. Lillian Page was elected president; Mrs. Camille Williams, secretary.

Chicago headquarters of the national council are at 3102 Indiana avenue, suite 4.

COLORED REPUBLICAN WOMEN DISSATISFIED

With Lack of Representation on State Committee

As the Advocate pointed out in last week's issue, the colored Republicans have failed to get adequate representation on the State Committee, although the number of that committee has increased. There are but three men on a committee of thirty-three, and no office, can have same placed on colored woman. Prior to the State Convention last Tuesday, the Woman's Advisory Committee, acting in conjunction with the original State Committee had a colored member, Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson, representing the interests of the colored women. With the merging of the two committees, and the election of the State Committee by the various caucuses, the colored women were eliminated.

This lack of representation was the subject of much discussion at the meeting of the Republican Colored Women's City Committee, which met at the residence of the chairman, Mrs. Carrie M. S. Pipes, 926 French street, Tuesday evening. Mrs. Pipes presided, and Miss Katherine Robinson acted as secretary. Representation from every ward in the city was present, and the coming primary election, Sept. 9, as well as the November election, was discussed. A legislative committee, Mrs. B. W. Stubbs, Mrs. Meta Boddy, and Mrs. Eleanor Hinson, was appointed.

National

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES

OCTOBER 2, 1922

REGISTER AND WIN.

About 27,000 white women failed to register here in the 1920 election. Most of these women would have lined up with the majority of the white men had they qualified as voters. The colored women of Louisville register and vote. These facts put the balance of political power in Louisville in the hands of the colored women.

Tuesday and Wednesday are registration days. If the white women of Louisville will qualify as voters now, and in November will take the trouble to stamp their ballots, the white majority will have force and effect.

To be disfranchised for cause is to be disgraced. To be disfranchised wrongfully is to be denied rights guaranteed by the Constitution and defended with the blood of men who would not live without being free to govern themselves. To fail to exercise the right to vote is to renounce citizenship; to belittle the sacrifices made through the ages for the right of self-determination.

American womanhood took on a great responsibility in gaining the right to vote. This is especially true in the South where in such sections as this the adoption of the suffrage amendment automatically increased the partisan political leverage of one party.

Only 60 per cent of the white women of Louisville registered in the Presidential election. But over 90 per cent of the colored women qualified and voted. In the Mayoralty race the failure of the Democratic women to vote allowed the white majority to be overwhelmed by the negro vote.

The majority should rule. The white women of this city have the power to determine what the majority is and with what party it shall be.

NATL WOMEN'S PARTY CALLS CONFERENCE

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 1-2
Savannah Tribune
To Campaign For Equal
Legal Rights For
Women

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1—Associated Negro Press)—The National Woman's Party has called a conference to meet in Washington on November 11 and 12 for the purpose of formulating a program to campaign for equal legal rights for women. Women from every state will attend this

gathering. The conference is for the purpose of outlining a campaign for equal rights in the 42 states whose legislatures will convene during the coming year. It will also decide whether to introduce at once a national amendment to the federal constitution, securing legal equality for women with men; or separate blanket bills covering the state discriminations in each legislature.

At the recent convention of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs at Richmond, the work of the Woman's Party was outlined. Some of the features of the work outlined were as follows:

For over a year the Woman's Party has had women lawyers studying the laws which affect women, showing how they discriminate against women in each state. These lawyers have discovered many interesting facts about the way the law treats women. For instance, mothers are often considered inferior to fathers. In some states the law says that only a father is the guardian of his child. This means that the father alone may say how the child is to be brought up, where he shall be educated, what his work shall be, and what church he shall attend.

Wives usually do not have as many rights as their husbands. In some states, when a woman marries all her property comes under the control of the husband. He may collect her wages and dictate how she may earn her living. In every state the husband owns his wife's services in the home. She is not entitled to any money for her services as home maker and caretaker of their children beyond her board and living. Often she cannot sign a contract without his consent. In more than half the states women cannot serve on juries.

Some of the worst states are those in the South—Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana. There we find married women and mothers classed in some respects with the insane and feeble-minded.

Wisconsin is the only state where women should be treated just as fairly

The Woman's Party believes that women should be treated just as fairly by the law as men. Colored women do not have a separate branch in the party, but are admitted on the same basis as any other member.

NEGRESS GETS MOST VOTES.
~~Federal Press Bulletin~~

12-16-41
HARTFORD, Conn.—A Negress, Mrs. Mary T. Seymour, polled more votes than any other candidate on the Connecticut Farmer-Labor party ticket in the November elections for state offices. She received 6511 votes for secretary of state. Seven women were elected to the lower house on old party tickets.

Colored Woman Leads

~~12/16/41~~ Connecticut Voting
~~through America~~

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 22.—A colored woman, Mrs. Mary T. Seymour, polled more votes than any other candidate on the Connecticut Farmer-Labor party ticket in the November elections for state offices. She received 6,511 votes for secretary of state. Seven women were elected to the lower house on old party tickets.

Political - 1922.
Politics, Women in,
**Girl Goes Into
Senate Race in
Minn. District**

Minnesota

Chicago Defender
Duluth, Minn., Aug. 11, 1922.
Helen White, 25, has filed papers
as a candidate for the state senate
from the 58th district.

The news of Mrs. White's move
caused quite a stir in political cir-
cles here. There are several novel
features about her entrance into
the campaign. She is a woman,
she is young, she is married and
she is not white. All of these
things put the political wiseacres
to guessing.

The voting in this section of
Minnesota is not divided along
strictly racial lines, each race as
a rule casting votes for the candi-
date felt to be best fitted for the
position. Because of this fact, Mrs.
White's chances of election are as
good as any of the men aligned
against her. She has the endorse-
ment of several women's organiza-
tions. So far she has refused to
make a statement for the press,
seeming to feel that the papers
only want something to say be-
cause of the novelty of her position.

Politics - 1922.

Women in, **Russ Chorus Studies Our Folk Songs**

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 20.—Provid-
ing the votes of the Farmer-Labor
party count for enough, Mrs. Mary
Seymour will be the next secretary
of state of Connecticut. She has al-
ready been nominated on the Farm-
er-Labor ticket. 10-21-23

Two years ago Mrs. Seymour was
a nominee on the ticket of the same
party. *Chicago Defender*

The Waterbury Herald, white pub-
lication, describes Mrs. Seymour as
being "a native of Connecticut, well
educated, intelligent and pleasing."

"The whites," says the woman
candidate, according to this same
paper, "have never given the Ne-
groes a fair chance, especially in the
South. And the Colored people who
come North from the South are in-
dustrious, honest people, but the
northern white people exploit them
shamefully. I have no desire to deny
my blood or people. I mean to live
my entire life with and for my
people."

Connecticut.

Helen White, 25, has filed papers
as a candidate for the state senate
from the 58th district.

The news of Mrs. White's move
caused quite a stir in political cir-
cles here. There are several novel
features about her entrance into
the campaign. She is a woman,
she is young, she is married and
she is not white. All of these
things put the political wiseacres
to guessing.

The voting in this section of
Minnesota is not divided along
strictly racial lines, each race as
a rule casting votes for the candi-
date felt to be best fitted for the
position. Because of this fact, Mrs.
White's chances of election are as
good as any of the men aligned
against her. She has the endorse-
ment of several women's organiza-
tions. So far she has refused to
make a statement for the press,
seeming to feel that the papers
only want something to say be-
cause of the novelty of her position.

Politics - 1922

Women in **WOMAN GIVEN OFFICE**

The Afro-American
Washington, D. C., Oct. 19.
Mrs. Monie L. Gray, 1721 14th
street, president of the Colored
Women's National Republican
League, is the first colored woman
to be honored with a high Federal
office.

She has been named supervisor
of the colored section in the of-
fice of the Register of the United
States Treasury.

District of Columbia